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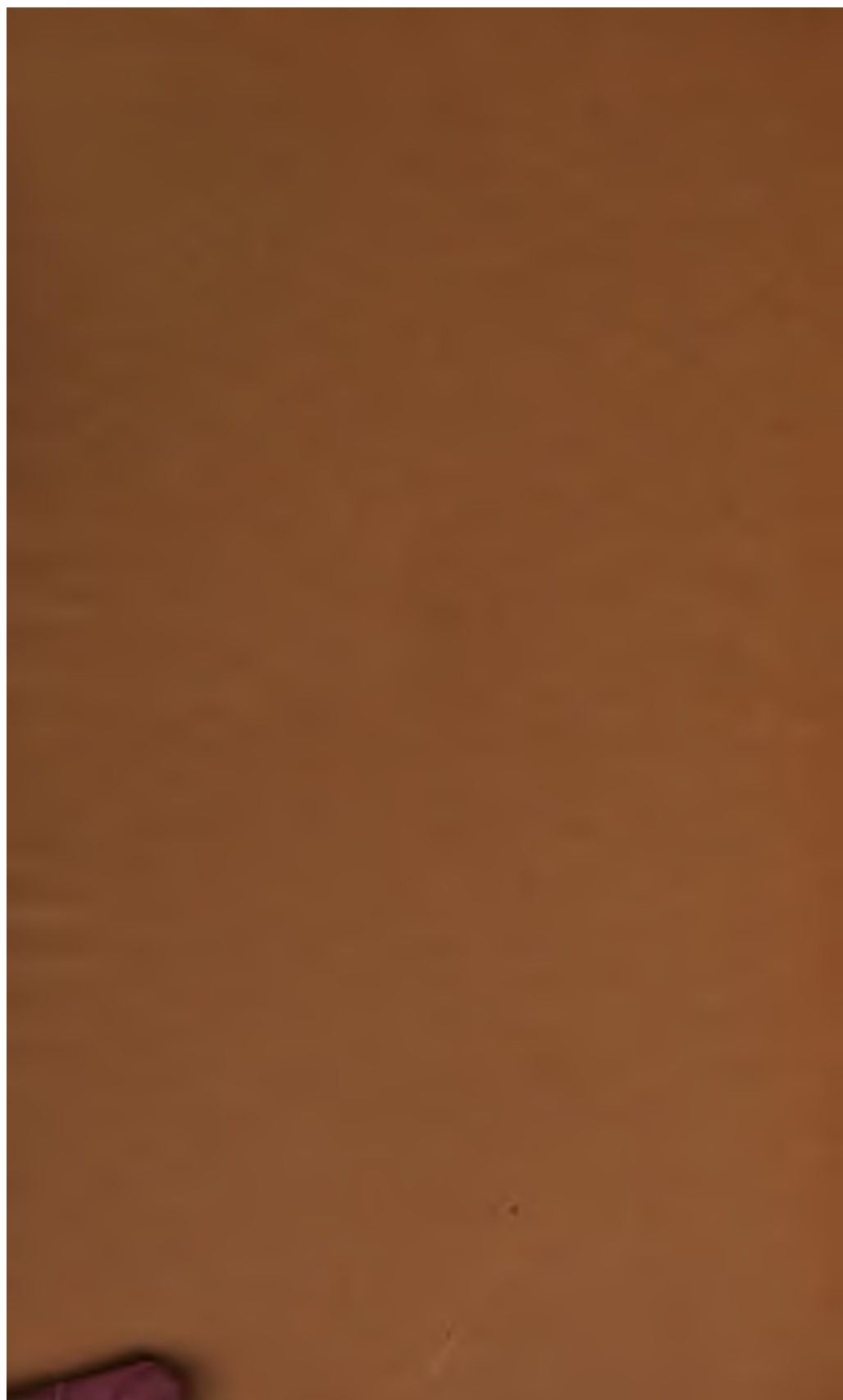
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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

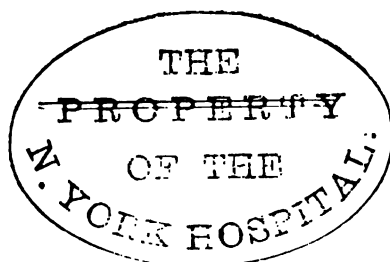
COMMISSIONERS

OF

THE
Public Charities and Correction,

NEW YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.



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1876.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
Corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street.

Hon. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,

Mayor:

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in conformity with section 31, article 4 of the act of May 5, 1870, entitled "An act to re-organize the local government of the City of New York," the annual report of this Department. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC H. BAILEY,
President.

72933

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Annual Report of Commissioners.....	i
" " General Storekeeper	xix
" " Superintendent of General Drug Department.....	xxiii
Alms-house, Report of Warden	201
Bellevue Hospital, Report of Warden	65
" " " Medical Board.....	112
Charity Hospital, " Chief of Staff	1
Convalescent Hospital " Resident Physician.....	107
City Prisons, " Warden	223
" " Physician.....	225
City Cemetery, " Warden.....	269
Colored Home, " Resident Physician.....	294
" Orphan Asylum, Report of Superintendent.....	290
Examination Office, " Physician	280
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital (Female), Report of Warden.....	164
Homœopathic Hospital, Report of Chief of Staff.....	87
Infant's Hospital, R. L., " Clerk.....	77
Idiot School, R. L., " Matron	274
Incurables Hospital, " Warden.....	83
Indigent Blind Asylum, " Warden.....	219
Insane Asylum, N. Y. City, " Medical Superintendent.....	171
Industrial School, H. L., " Warden	252
Lunatic Asylum, N. Y. City, " Medical Superintendent.....	116
" " " Warden	160
Nurseries, R. L., Report of	270
Nautical School Ship "Mercury," Report of Captain.....	260
" " " " Instructor.....	262
Out Door Poor, Report of Superintendent.....	278
" Bureau, Medical and Surgical Relief, Report of Apothecary.....	282
Penitentiary, B. L., Report of Warden	229
Photographic Department, Report of Superintendent.....	284
Reception Hospital, 99th street, Report of Steward.....	73
Randall's Island Hospital, " Superintendent.....	74
Work-house, B. L., Report of Superintendent.....	243

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

Public Charities and Correction.

COMMISSIONERS :

ISAAC H. BAILEY, THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
TOWNSEND COX.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD,
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE, CORNER OF 11TH STREET.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

To the Hon. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in conformity with the Act of May 5, 1870, entitled "An Act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York," respectfully submit their

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The city Charitable and Correctional Institutions had in 1875 an average population of 10,664, distributed as follows :

HOSPITALS.

Reception	Hospital, City Hall Park.....	13
"	" 99th Street	18
Bellevue	" 26th Street, East River.....	739
Homœopathic	" Ward's Island	330
Charity	" Blackwell's Island.....	978
Small-pox	" " "	151
Typhoid Fever	" " "	13
Incurables	" " "	115
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital,	Blackwell's Island.	100
Carried forward.....		2,457

II

Brought forward.....	2,457
Infants Hospital, Randall's Island.....	470
Convalescent Hospital, Hart's Island... ..	284

ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.....	1,355
City Asylum for Insane, Ward's Island.....	638
Inebriate Asylum, " "	10
Randall's Island Hospital and Idiot Asylum, Randall's Island.... ..	489
Blind Asylum, Blackwell's Island.....	99

ALMS-HOUSES AND HOMES.

Alms-House, Blackwell's Island.....	1,074
Soldier's Home, Ward's Island.....	213
Randall's Island Nursery, Randall's Island.....	627

SCHOOLS.

Nautical School, Hart's Island.....	229
Industrial School " "	258

PRISONS.

City Prisons.....	577
Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island.....	948
Work-House " "	936

10,664

Out-Door Poor Relieved by the Department. 62,395

THE HOSPITALS.

There are seven general hospitals for medical and surgical cases, besides the Bureau for out-door poor and Dispensary at Bellevue Hospital, and the special hospitals.

THE GENERAL HOSPITALS ARE :

Reception Hospitals, city.	
Bellevue " "	
Charity " Blackwell's Island.	
Incurables " " "	
Convalescent " Hart's Island.	
Homœopathic " Ward's "	
Infants " Randall's Island.	

III

The reports of the officers in charge of these institutions are appended, and will give full information and valuable statistics regarding each of them.

THE RECEPTION HOSPITALS.

These institutions, being situated, one in the extreme southern portion of the city and the other far in the opposite direction, have proved useful in effecting the relief or promoting the cure of the suffering.

The building formerly occupied as the Park Reception Hospital was found to be unsafe and had to be abandoned, and fortunately for the poor who required the use of the institution the Society of the New York Hospital opened a similar institution in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall Park, thereby saving the city the expense of opening and refitting a new hospital. Repeated applications have been made to the Commissioners to establish a Reception Hospital on the East side of town, but the financial impediment has precluded the possibility of compliance with these requests.

The 99th Street Hospital is provided with ambulances and has three resident physicians who not only care for those admitted to the hospital, but prescribe for the poor of the district who may make application at the Hospital Dispensary.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

This is now the oldest Hospital in the city. Its construction prevents the introduction of many and important improvements. During the past year, the ventilation and heating have received attention, so that at the present time, the building is as well heated and ventilated as any institution of the kind can be. The management of the institution is vested in a Warden, and the Commissioners are advised in its medical management by the Medical Board, who appoint three of their number as a Committee of Inspection. An Advisory Committee of four of its members has also been appointed by this Board. The diseases of the patients received in this Hospital, are all of an acute character. To this institution are attached the ambulances. This system was begun in 1869, and has proved to be one of the most humane appurtenances of the Department. The ambulances are under the charge of the Warden, who receives his information of accidents and injuries by telegraph; each police station and fire alarm box in the city is connected with Bellevue Hospital by telegraphic communication.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, B. I.

This is a General Hospital, and receives all classes of patients; it is divided as follows: Obstetrical, Uterine, Venereal, Surgical, Medical, Dermatological and Ophthalmic. The Obstetrical wards were opened in June, 1874, when all the then remaining pregnant women in Bellevue Hospital, were transferred to this institution. It will be seen by the report of the Chief of Staff, that there were 562 births last year, with but nine (9) deaths of mothers.

Over two hundred and fifty of the patients, treated in this large Hospital day after day, are suffering from Syphilis. The very presence of this class of patients reflects upon the character of the Hospital, and is a means of demoralizing many an inmate. The danger is great in placing persons affected with venereal disease in a General Hospital, where Surgery and Midwifery are practiced; it is always difficult to separate the clothing, and keep patients from actual contact. A separate Hospital for the exclusive treatment of Syphilis and kindred disorders, would be a wise innovation on the score of decency.

Repeated recommendations have been made for the adoption of more stringent measures for the control and abatement of this terrible "social evil," by those who have had the largest opportunities of discerning their necessity. The most serious maladies to be found in or out of Hospitals, are traceable to this demoralizing source. Consequently it is not surprising that even legislation should have been urgently invoked to check its pestilential career. The rules at present in operation, looking to the care of applicants for admission to this institution work well. All such persons are committed to the custody of the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, to be retained until discharged by him. They are denied passes or release until that officer pronounces them free from the liability to carry contagion with them.

The results obtained in the lying-in wards thus far, have been all that could be desired, yet the reports of hospitals, the writings of eminent medical men, and the teachings of experience, are all forcible reminders of the danger of the advent of Puerperal Fever. The erection of two pavilions for a Maternity Hospital has been urged upon, and is now engrossing the consideration of the Commissioners. The causes of the disease exist in every Hospital; it is not infrequently that cases of Erysipelas occur in the wards underneath those

occupied by lying-in women. There is no reason for doubting that great care is exercised to prevent a calamity so great, yet it is all important that these women should have larger and more airy wards, and be thoroughly distinct from a Hospital, especially one of such magnitude as Charity.

An important feature in Charity Hospital, is a system of almost perfect heating and ventilation. During the fall a contract was made with, and faithfully performed by Messrs. Davidson & Mars of New York, to renew the entire heating apparatus of this Hospital, so that it is now claimed to be as perfect a Hospital as exists in this city.

In June, of this year, upon a suggestion originating with Mayor Wickham, it was decided to establish a Training School for female Nurses, and a circular was issued, giving information regarding requirements for admission, the course of instruction, &c., &c. On the first day of August a school was opened with 20 pupils. At the close of the year the number was increased to 45, as many as could be received. It is under the direction and charge of the Chief of Staff of the Hospital, who gives an interesting history of the school in his report which is appended.

The Fever and Small Pox Hospitals, are located on the extreme Southern end of Blackwell's Island. On the 20th day of January, 1875, in conformity with an Act of the Legislature, the Health Board assumed the control of the Small Pox Hospital, as far as the medical and executive management was concerned. The Fever Hospital consists of one large Pavilion, well lighted and ventilated.

In June of this year the male epileptic patients were transferred from the north end of the Island to Charity Hospital. By this change the male and female patients were thoroughly separated, so that only females are retained in and near the asylum. Owing to the increase of this class of patients, the Board were compelled to open another male ward in the Alms-house for their treatment.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

During the summer months a demand was made upon this Board by taxpayers of the city for a Hospital in which patients might receive treatment according to the system known as Homœopathy. The request was acceded to, and in September the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island was established, two-thirds of the Inebriate Asylum having been set apart for this purpose. The Hospital

was organized after the manner of Charity Hospital, with a Resident Medical Officer, as Chief of Staff, and a Medical Board. The class of cases admitted are Medical and Surgical only. All who have a preference for this mode of treatment and one-third of those who express no predilection on the subject, are sent to this Hospital.

INFANTS HOSPITAL.

This Institution receives destitute children and the abandoned foundlings of the city. Much good has resulted from it and the mortality has been greatly lessened. The majority of the infants are wet nursed, each mother caring for her own child and that of another. For the past three years this Board has adopted a system of farming out children in Westchester County with success. These children are placed in the care of responsible families, who receive a small sum each month for their care and attention, and have the supervision of a Resident Medical Officer. In this way the Department has been relieved of many children as it frequently happens that they are taken for adopted.

INCURABLES AND CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS.

On Blackwell's Island, between the male and female Alms-Houses, are two wooden Pavilions, one for male the other for female patients of the incurable class. These buildings are probably as well adapted for their purpose as any of the Institutions of the Department.

On Hart's Island there are a number of Pavilions formerly occupied by the soldiers. These buildings contain patients sent from the general Hospitals and from the Examination Office, whose speedy recovery or relief is probable. They are under the charge of a Resident Physician.

NURSERY.

The Nursery on Randall's Island, by Act of the Legislature, was abolished with the close of the year, and it is prohibited by law to receive children over three years of age. The children have been removed and were distributed, some to the Protectory and others to different private Institutions of this city.

THE ASYLUMS.

The question of the proper care of the Insane has occupied a large share of the attention of the Board during the last six months.

The subject forced itself on the attention of the Commissioners in consequence of remonstrances against the insufficient provision made for the wants of this class by eminent authorities in lunacy. The State Commissioner, Dr. John Ordronaux, supplemented these remonstrances by his efficient interposition. Acting upon his advice, which met the hearty concurrence of the Board, an earnest appeal was made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a suitable addition to the appropriation to admit of adequate measures for ameliorating the condition of these unfortunates. It was seconded by the personal efforts of Dr. Ordronaux. Not the slightest attention was paid to the matter. On the contrary, the budget, instead of being increased to an extent which would admit of the exercise of common humanity towards the insane was reduced to a point very far below the expenditure of recent preceding years, and to a per capita small beyond any precedent. To add to the embarrassment which this mistaken parsimony occasioned, the asylums already crowded largely beyond their real capacity, have been steadily increasing in the number of patients.

At the asylum for females, on Blackwell's Island, besides the stone buildings there are ten wooden Pavilions for the exclusive use of the insane. All of them are uncomfortably full, and additional ones are needed.

The edifice on Ward's Island, used for the occupancy of male lunatics, was so completely filled up more than a year ago that it was found necessary to detach from it a hundred and more of the least refractory inmates and place them in a wing of the adjacent building used as an Inebriate Asylum and Homœopathic Hospital. This relief has proved temporary and inadequate, and the alarming increase of lunacy is likely to compel an early resort to the alternative of refusing to take care of it, or adding to the buildings now allotted to its treatment. The Ward's Island Asylum is incomplete. An additional wing is required to give it proper architectural finish. It is equally requisite to accommodate the patients who fall under the care of the Municipality. Unless this or some other method is adopted for sheltering this unhappy class, it will presently be out of the power of the Department to receive them. The expenses of the city are burdensome, and the Commissioners declare their hearty sympathy with every feasible plan for curtailing them, but the retrenchment which strikes at the physical needs of the poor creatures of either sex who are deprived of their reason is reprehensible rather than praiseworthy.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

This institution is in the same building occupied by the Homœopathic Hospital and is under the same management. It has not proved a success, either in the number attracted to or the reformations effected by it. During the past year forty-three paying patients were received.

The establishment has been given a fair trial, and no means have been spared to make, if possible, one successful Inebriate Asylum. The conclusion the experiment has led to, is that habitual drunkenness is not to be regarded as a disease, but a habit practically within the control of each individual case. The majority of those admitted during the year were so demoralized by excessive drinking that their discontent was only appeased by the knowledge that the time of commitment would soon expire, and they would again be at liberty to return to their former imbibitions. There is little need of asylums for the cure of this infirmity, for the very small number who desire reformation can attain the object at home and with their families. The Commissioners, from past experience, are of the opinion that the public funds can, be put to a much better use than in equipping and maintaining an Inebriate Asylum.

IDIOT ASYLUM.

During the past year there were cared for 207 idiots. The institution, like almost all the others, is over-crowded. The report of Miss Dunphy, the efficient and accomplished teacher of the school, gives all the important facts relative to the Asylum. It continues in successful operation, and the progress and advancement daily being made, show the wisdom of its establishment.

The Industrial School on Hart's Island, has afforded a residence and instruction for the boys previous to their admission to the Nautical School.

ALMS HOUSE.

The number of indigent persons who have been compelled to throw themselves upon the County for support, has not been as large as in preceding years. Care has been taken not to diminish the terrors of this last resort of poverty, because it has been deemed better that a few should test the minimum rate at which existence can be preserved, than that the many should find the poor-house so comfort-

able a home that they would brave the shame of pauperism to gain admission to it. Acting on this principle, the per capita of 1875 was still further decreased to 12 cents 2 1-10th mills per day per head.

The following table shows the admissions, at intervals, for the last five years.

1850	2,355
1860	4,129
1870	3,201
1875	2,075

Average census for 1875, (including the blind,) was 1,173.

PRISONS.

In addition to the City Prison, in Centre street, there are five District Prisons under the supervision of this Department. They are : The Second District, or Jefferson Market Prison ; the Third District, or Essex Market Prison ; the Fourth District, or Fifty-seventh Street Prison ; the Fifth District Prison, Harlem ; the Sixth District Prison, Fordham.

The City Prison, during the last year, has received 38,036 inmates, and is wholly inadequate for the proper and humane treatment of those committed to its keeping. There have been times in the past year when the necessity has arisen of taking charge of twice as many inmates in this prison as there were really accommodations for. The attention of the public has been frequently called to this state of affairs by reports of the Commissioners, the presentments of grand juries and the representations of philanthropical organizations, seeking the well-being of the criminal classes. The importunity ought not to cease till it has proved availing.

The Jefferson Market Prison had to be abandoned, and since January 25th its natural inmates crowded into the City Prison. A new and commodious edifice is in course of erection, on the former site, and will be completed during the coming year. The other District Prisons afford ample accommodation for the temporary custody of accused persons.

PENITENTIARY.

The New York Penitentiary is situated on Blackwell's Island, and is receiving prisoners from the various Courts of the city. There, as elsewhere, the city has outgrown its chief penal establishment.

The Prison has a capacity for	736
On January 1st, 1875, there were	998
Admitted during the year	2,119
Discharged	2,125
Remaining	992

Of those remaining 852 are males.

" " 140 " females.

The above figures pointedly indicate the deficiency of room. It is an unavoidable necessity in many instances to place two prisoners in one cell, and the cells are very small, even for one. All the women sleep in the chapel. Subsequently dormitories were provided for the female prisoners in the work shop. A separate building can be erected for this class of convicts by prison labor at an inconsiderable cost, and the work is under contemplation.

WORK-HOUSE.

The Work-House is a place of incarceration for the most miserable class of the community. Ninety-nine out of every hundred are sent there because of their dissolute habits, but chiefly from intemperance. A large number of those cared for on admission are sick and require Hospital treatment, so that little valuable work is obtained from this class.

During the year 23,452 have been committed either by the Police Justices or Commissioners. The women from this institution are detailed to all the institutions as help. Under a recent ruling of this Board only short term women are thus transferred, on account of the many facilities for escape.

The improvements during the year may be thus summarized :

1. Establishment of a school for the education of trained and skilled Nurses.
2. The erection of a workshop in connection with the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.
3. The erection of five new Pavilions near the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
4. Re-heating of Charity and Bellevue Hospitals.
5. The filling in and grading the whole north end of Blackwell's Island.

6. The quantity and quality of food supplied to all the Institutions has been improved, but particularly to the Insane Asylums and Hospitals.

The Workshop at the Penitentiary has been erected by prison labor. The building is of stone, 130 feet long and 40 feet wide, and is now occupied as blacksmith's shop, shoe shop and tailor's shop.

The five new Pavilions erected and now in use being occupied by the harmless female insane, are situated on ground made during the past year by filling in the north end of Blackwell's Island.

INSTITUTIONS DISCONTINUED.

1. School Ship Mercury. { Because of want of funds for their
2. Free Labor Bureau. } maintenance.
3. Park Reception Hospital, because the building was condemned.
4. Small-Pox Hospital. { In pursuance of Legislative
5. Nursery on Randall's Island. } enactment.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
TOWNSEND COX,

Commissioners.

CENSUS TABLE.

INSTITUTIONS.	Remaining Dec. 30, 1874.	Admitted.	Returned from other Institutions.	Discharged.	Died.	Transferred to other Institutions.	Escaped.	Pardoned.	Adopted.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1875.
City Prisons.....	368	38036	.....	14551	11	23296	2	.....	.....	544
Bellevue Hospital.....	599	5147	.....	4529	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	493
Work-House Help.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Charity Hospital.....	747	9743	.....	7877	711	1005	108	.....	.....	721
Work-House Help.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
" Patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Fever Hospitals.....	7	139	.....	70	45	16	.....	.....	.....	15
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital (males).....	66	23	.....	22	2	5	.....	.....	.....	69
Penitentiary.....	998	2119	.....	2071	32	3	12	7	.....	992
Alms-House.....	1045	2037	.....	1221	56	630	.....	.....	.....	1110
Work-House Help.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
" Inmates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Blind Asylum.....	87	38	.....	31	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Incurable Hospital.....	106	60	.....	24	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
Work-House Help.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Work-House.....	1263	22189	10305	21385	101	10702	455	.....	.....	1114
Lunatic Asylum.....	1165	412	.....	246	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	1235
Work-House Help.....	68	921	.....	847	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	116
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital (females).....	110	119	.....	152	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	667	.....	318	18	.....	6	.....	.....	313
Work-House Help.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Inebriate Asylum.....	8	43	.....	40	1	.....	3	.....	.....	7
Soldier's Retreat.....	221	431	.....	622	8	57	6	.....	.....	.....
Work-House Help.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insane Asylum.....	673	1466	.....	1240	147	152	42	.....	.....	593
Work-House Help.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
R. I. Nursery, Children..	558	1780	.....	1973	.....	112	62	.....	167	.....
Work-House Help.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
R. I. Hospital, Children..	198	1461	.....	1394	26	11	.....	.....	.....	219
Work-House Help.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Idiot Asylum.....	167	40	.....	20	3	11	.....	.....	.....	173
Infants Hosp'l. Children..	269	1096	.....	682	384	38	.....	.....	21	240
Adults.....	166	459	.....	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
Work-House Help.....	29	522	.....	460	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	56
Industrial School Chil'n..	24	263	.....	54	1	195	11	.....	.....	26
Work-House Help.....	327	1836	.....	1191	.....	462	58	.....	.....	452
Convalescent Hospital.....	278	1045	.....	797	130	110	6	.....	.....	279
Work-House Help.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
School Ship Boys.....	200	246	.....	229	4	46	3	.....	.....	163
Work-House Help.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
R. I. Farm Help.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Colored Home.....	245	553	.....	558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Colored Orphan Asylum..	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
	10729	92891	10305	63100	2564	36851	835	7	188	10380

XIII

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 66 THIRD AVENUE,
NEW YORK, January 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

President Board of Commissioners

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I respectfully submit herewith detailed and condensed statements of expenditures, together with balance sheet of the financial transactions of the Department for the year 1875.

Detailed Statement of Expenditures in 1875.

Amusement Hall, Lunatic Asylum, B. I.	\$ 34 68
Ale and Porter,	2,791 80
Awning for Steamboat,	140 00
Advertising,	143 70
Blankets,	10,417 77
Barley,	575 32
Bath Brick,	37 17
Beans,	614 22
Beef, Fresh,	130,022 03
“ Salt,	11,525 81
Bird Seed,	6 01
Board of Physicians,	5,324 46
“ “ Clergymen,	488 00
Boats, Oars, &c.,	43 41
Bone Mill,	600 00
Brooms and Brushes,	3,026 49
Butter,	22,723 52
Buttons,	263 35
Capture of escaped Convict,	50 10
Crackers,	2,096 97
Candles,	221 30
Candy,	5 80
Cleaning Office,	170 00
Coal for Institutions,	97,404 66
“ “ Out Door Poor,	26,826 94
“ “ Steamboats	7,609 82
“ “ Gas Works,	2,095 22
“ Hoisting	623 69
“ Carting,	512 46
Crockery and Glassware,	2,349 66
Clocks,	78 55
Coffee,	9,437 20
Amount carried forward,	\$ 338,260 11

XIV

	Amount brought forward.....	\$338,260 11
Chickory,		184 73
Cocoa,		653 73
Colored Home, maintenance of Inmates,		18,682 42
" Orphan Asylum,		6,570 00
Combs,		168 35
Clothing,		575 60
Cotton and Thread.....		1,899 21
Cheese,		338 56
Druggist's Glassware,		653 87
Drugs and Medicines.....		26,879 68
Damages to Yacht,		60 00
Dry Goods,		39,795 01
Disinfecting Bellevue Hospital,		250 00
Eggs,		6,963 86
Farina,		51 50
Farming Implements,		181 96
Feed,		360 35
Feeding Paupers,		695 84
Fire Extinguisher Charges,		3 75
Fish, fresh,		3,317 31
" salt,		6,934 88
Flour,		99,456 85
Fruit,		1,057 72
Furniture,		1,964 09
Garden Seeds,		316 45
Gas,		5,090 41
" Fixtures,		256 17
" Retorts,		704 36
Glass,		929 89
Groceries, small,		2,146 86
Hardware,		4,974 71
Harness and Repairs,		293 10
Hats and Caps,		582 08
Hay,		53 72
Hominy,		1,457 50
Horse Shoeing,		920 38
Hospital Dues and License Fees,		153 85
Hosiery,		2,138 02
Ice,		446 62
Iron, Steel, Lead and Copper,		3,244 84
Keepers' Rations,		5,891 48
Lamps and Wicks,		302 83
Lard,		289 02
Leather and Findings,		13,891 42
Lime, Chloride,		875 50
Liquors,		7,485 76
Live Stock,		1,300 00
Locks and Repairs,		61 81
Lumber,		9,928 91
	Amount carried forward,	\$619,695 07

XV

Amount brought forward,.....	\$619,695 07
Malt and Hops,.....	325 07
Mason Work and Materials,.....	2,369 19
Matches,.....	371 00
Meal and Oats,.....	10,682 50
Mannre,.....	216 00
Milk, Condensed,.....	30,120 53
Mutton,.....	13,965 80
Mittens,.....	310 75
Molasses,.....	5,232 46
Musical Instruments, Repairing,.....	138 90
Nails,.....	231 00
Newspapers,.....	51 40
Oils, Kerosene,.....	338 36
Office Expenses,.....	705 98
Oiled Muslin,.....	296 00
Out Door Poor, Cash Donations,.....	48,231 00
Oysters,.....	760 40
Paints, Oils, &c.,.....	6,475 32
Pepper and Spices,.....	935 07
Peas,.....	1,757 87
Postage,.....	640 26
Potatoes,.....	10,058 09
Pork, Hams and Tongues,.....	1,411 17
Produce Exchange Dues,.....	20 00
Photographing Unknown Dead,.....	340 60
Poultry,.....	4,401 87
Powder and Fuse,.....	719 09
Quilts,.....	2,037 30
Rat Poison,.....	12 20
Refreshments to Grand Jury,.....	171 62
Refrigerators,.....	140 00
Rents,.....	2,034 44
Repairs to Buildings and Apparatus,—Contracts...\$71,264 78	
Drain Pipes,.....	148 69
Plumbing,.....	560 22
Lumber,.....	742 10
Steam Fitting,.....	11,082 90
Steamboat Rep'rs.....	11,211 56
Removing Bodies of Dead Children,.....	95,010 25
Rice,.....	21 00
Rope, Twine, &c.,.....	3,675 30
Rubber Goods,.....	1,172 98
Rye,.....	709 88
Salaries,.....	1,675 54
Salt,.....	305,108 76
Starch,.....	1,120 57
Straw,.....	233 32
Sewing Machines, Repairing,.....	5,679 11
Ship Chandlery,.....	59 14
	1,341 51
Amount carried forward,.....	\$1,181,003 67

XVI

Amount brought forward,	\$1,181,003 67
Shirts,	233 26
Soaps,	8,552 28
Shoes,	4,483 00
School Books,	284 26
Sponges,	401 18
Stoves, Ranges, and Repairing same,	2,041 83
Sugar,	21,218 39
Surgical Instruments,	986 29
School Ship "Mercury," cruise,	2,781 45
Tar Boards,	7 44
Transportation of Paupers,	1,077 42
Tea,	8,498 81
Telegraphic Supplies,	351 24
Tin and Copperware,	92 95
Tin and Zinc,	1,856 95
Tobacco,	6,705 25
Type,	42 75
Vegetables,	522 74
Vehicles and Repairs,	1,799 09
Vinegar,	788 30
Wrapping Paper,	5 70
Washing Machines, Repairing,	11 00
Wood,	958 49
Woodenware,	187 73
Yeast,	183 30
	<hr/>
	\$1,245,074 77

XVII

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

1875.		
Jan. 1—	By amount of stock at Store House, B. I.....	\$29,590 26
" " "	" " " " Drug Department.....	11,541 63
Dec. 31—	" " appropriation expended.....	1,245,074 77

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Dec. 31—	To expenses, Central Office.....	\$38,454 82	
" " "	Steamboat Department.....	35,768 82	
" " "	Store House, B. I.....	7,763 07	
" " "	Drug Department.....	2,898 95	
" " "	Garden Bureau.....	2,369 00	
" " "	Loss by fire.....	1,488 85	
			\$86,743 51

IMPROVEMENTS.

"	To expenses, New Shop Building at Penitentiary.....	\$4,397 37	
"	" " Blackwell's Island Improvements.....	4,001 91	
"	" " Hart's Island ".....	1,654 27	
			10,053 55

CRIMINAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

"	To expenses, City Prisons.....	\$59,634 45	
"	" " Penitentiary.....	111,230 20	
"	" " Work-House.....	59,783 13	
"	" " Industrial School.....	25,255 04	
"	" " School Ship Mercury.....	33,692 56	
			289,595 38

HOSPITALS.

"	To expenses, Bellevue Hospital.....	\$150,121 11	
"	" " Charity ".....	135,279 61	
"	" " Incurable ".....	7,524 05	
"	" " Homeopathic ".....	11,389 24	
"	" " Convalescent ".....	18,492 67	
			322,806 68

ASYLUMS.

"	To expense, Alms House.....	\$51,873 46	
"	" " N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum.....	124,061 30	
"	" " N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.....	78,036 30	
"	" " Inebriate Asylum.....	6,307 06	
"	" " Soldiers' Retreat.....	12,315 74	
"	" " Colored Home.....	18,682 42	
			291,266 28

INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN.

"	To expense, R. I. Nursery.....	\$34,068 24	
"	" " R. I. Hospital and Idiot Asylum.....	35,228 01	
"	" " Infants Hosp'l and Farned Out Chil'n... ..	43,121 78	
"	" " Colored Orphan Asylum.....	6,570 00	
			119,008 03

OUT DOOR POOR.

"	" " Out Door Poor Department.....	\$102,691 08	
"	" " " Bureau of Surgical and Medical Relief.....	4,892 75	
			107,583 83
"	" " FREE LABOR BUREAU.....		2,617 11
"	" " Amount stock at Store House.....	\$47,197 00	
"	" " " Drug Department.....	7,136 29	
			54,332 29

\$1,295,205 68 \$1,295,205 68

Dr. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, Cr.
 IN ACCOUNT WITH THE
 Comptroller of the City of New York.

1875.		1875.	
Dec. 31, To amount expended for Salaries,.....	\$305,108 76	Jan. 1, By Appropriation for Salaries,.....	\$307,000 00
“ “ “ “ Supplies.....	766,187 06	“ “ “ “ Supplies,.....	771,000 00
“ “ “ “ Out Door Poor	78,768 70	“ “ “ “ Out Door Poor...	90,000 00
“ “ “ “ Repairs,.....	95,010 25	“ “ “ “ Repairs,.....	110,000 00
“ Balance unexpended.....	32,925 23		
	<u>\$1,278,000 00</u>		<u>\$1,278,000 00</u>

XVIII

R. M. HEDDEN,
 Book Keeper.
 New York, December 31st. 1875.

REPORT OF GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

STORE DEPARTMENT, B. I., January 1st, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The annual report of Store Department for the year 1875, is herewith submitted. Its accounts show :

Amount on hand January 1, 1875.....	\$ 29,590 26
Goods purchased during year.....	892,870 22
	<hr/> \$922,460 48

Distributed as follows :

City Prisons.....	\$ 26,131 48
Bellevue Hospital.....	91,401 12
Charity Hospital.....	106,965 69
Penitentiary.....	67,433 14
Alms House.....	47,443 80
Incurable Hospital.....	7,128 05
Work House.....	48,334 58
Lunatic Asylum.....	103,743 21
Rand. Island Nursery.....	27,259 18
Rand. Island Hospital.....	24,156 50
Infants Hospital.....	26,582 77
Inebriate Asylum.....	3,844 98
Insane Asylum.....	61,728 97
Soldiers' Retreat.....	12,196 03
Industrial School.....	18,795 05
Convalescent Hospital.....	15,376 29
School Ship.....	21,591 41
B. I. Improvement.....	4,001 91
Pavilions, B. I.....	119 18
Store Expenses.....	1,481 19
Steamboats.....	27,696 93
Central Office.....	5,022 98
Free Labor Bureau.....	1,910 45
Out Door Poor.....	80,595 01
Gardens.....	2,369 00
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	6,570 00
Colored Home.....	18,682 42
Carried forward.....	<hr/> \$858,561 32

XX

Brought forward.....	\$858,561 32		
Fire at Barn.....	1,488 85		
New Shop Building	4,397 37		
Homœopathic Hospital.....	9,161 67		
Hart's Island Improvement.....	1,654 27		
		\$875,263 48	
Stock Dec. 31, 1875.....	\$49,134 24		
Gain on same.....	1,937 24		
		\$ 47,197 00	
			\$922,460 48

The Bureaux attached to this department, and which employs much of the time of the General Storekeeper, are of considerable importance, as forming a part of the general system, and an explanation of some of their uses would be proper at this time.

CLOTHING BUREAU.

This Bureau, as its title indicates, prepares all the clothing and bedding used in the entire department, and with the exception of one person at fifteen dollars a month, employs none but inmates of the Alms-house in the cutting and preparing for the sewers all the garments made.

An idea of its magnitude can be formed when it is stated that over 73,000 garments, at a total valuation (raw material only) of \$37,217 12, were cut and prepared during the past year.

The system under which it is conducted is this: the Heads of all Institutions include in their semi-monthly requisitions such articles of clothing and bedding as may be required. After the same has received your approval, the list is sent to this bureau and the garments are cut out, trimmings furnished, and the same returned to store-house for distribution as a garment, the institution originally ordering providing the necessary labor to do the sewing.

A glance at the table of work done in this bureau would, it is believed, prevent the possibility of complaint as to the supply of clothing and bedding being insufficient.

Twenty thousand new shirts and chemises during one year would seem to be enough for an army, and this merely to replenish the stock as it is condemned as worn out.

XXI

The number and kinds of garments furnished is as follows :

Bed Ticks.....	1,789	Brought forward.....	51,760
Pillow ".....	1,771	Women's Chemises.....	8,959
Spreads ".....	389	" Petticoats.....	3,631
Crib Blankets.....	144	" Night Gowns.....	1,463
Sheets.....	8,460	" Drawers.....	1,907
Pillow Cases.....	5,764	" Hoods.....	372
Men's Jackets.....	3,048	Children's Sacques.....	200
" Pants.....	7,284	Infant's Diapers.....	700
" Vests.....	812	" Bands.....	84
" Overcoats.....	27	Boys' Suits.....	700
" Caps.....	1,768	Hand Towels.....	2,031
" Overalls.....	1,000	Table Cloths.....	34
" Mittens.....	306	Shronds.....	2,615
" Shirts.....	12,456	Pair Suspender.....	901
Women's Dresses.....	5,167	Camisoles.....	88
" Aprons.....	2,575		
Carried forward.....	51,760		73,445

STABLE BUREAU,

Has the care of all the horses and vehicles on this Island, and under the care of a Keeper appointed for the purpose, is found to be an improvement over the old plan of each institution having its own separate stable, and is a great saving in the cost of feed, &c.

The system of its management is to debit the account for all its wants and divide the same each month *pro rata* among such institutions as have the use of the horses, &c. We have averaged twenty-five horses during the year at a total cost for food, repairs, &c., of \$2,687 82.

GAS WORKS.

The gas houses on Blackwell's directly, and on Ward's and Randall's Islands indirectly, come under the supervision of the Store Keeper, and the accounts of each are made up monthly. To these Bureaux are charged the material required for the manufacture of gas, which account is in proper order divided among the institutions consuming the gas, and averages about one dollar per thousand cubic feet of gas, labor not included.

GARDENS.

This branch of the Department is a very important one, and every exertion possible should be made to raise it to the highest point of efficiency.

XXII

Every pound of vegetables raised may justly be considered as so much money saved, for as it produces or fails to produce, just so it saves or compels the expenditure of the money appropriated for the supplies of the Department.

Its present value can be attested by the large amount of fresh vegetables furnished during the past season to the inmates of all our institutions.

BAKERY.

The accounts of this Department are also kept at Store House, and their claim to our attention is fully established when it is stated that 4,570,154 pounds of bread have been the result of its work during the past year, causing an expenditure of nearly \$100,000.

Expressing to yourself and the members of the Board of Commissioners my thanks for the continuance of their confidence,

I am very respectfully,

JOHN E. FLAGLER,
Storekeeper.

GENERAL DRUG DEPARTMENT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, January 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—As is customary at this season of the year, I respectfully submit to you the workings of the General Drug Department for the past year. Accompanying this I send you a schedule of the distribution of Drugs, Medicines and Liquors to the different institutions, together with a list of the different articles purchased during the year and the total cost of each, and an account of the stock remaining on hand. During the past year there has been manufactured 568 lbs. Fluid Extracts, 1,560 lbs. Cerates and Ointments, 1,477 galls. Tinctures, 818 galls. Syrups, 102 galls. Medicated Wines, 215 galls. various mixtures, 369 lbs. Galenical Preparations, and 864 lbs. of different chemicals, at a cost to the Department of \$8,095 40, and representing a market value at current rates of \$12,350 43.

The stock of Drugs, Medicines and Liquors on hand January 1st, has a market value at current wholesale rates of \$11,050, but as a new set of prices for manufactured articles has been made out at such rates as to represent, not the market value, but the bare cost to the Department, at which prices they will be charged hereafter to the Institutions. The actual total amount of stock on hand, appears as \$7,135 29.

XXIV

**SCHEDULE OF DRUGS, LIQUORS, &c., PURCHASED AND DISTRIBUTED
DURING THE YEAR 1875.**

Expended for Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Ale and Porter.....	\$39,139 01
Stock on hand January 1, 1875.....	11,541 63
	<hr/>
	\$50,680 64
Of which there has been distributed :	
To Bellevue Hospital.....	\$16,002 23
“ Charity “	12,622 22
“ Lunatic Asylum.....	1,457 31
“ Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	609 00
“ Insane Asylum.....	1,101 78
“ Randall's Island Hospital	714 31
“ Infant Hospital.....	610 72
“ Convalescent Hospital.....	1,108 05
“ Soldiers' Retreat.....	119 71
“ Homoeopathic Hospital.....	149 07
“ Reception Hospital, Park.....	700 94
“ “ “ 99th Street.....	745 49
“ Bureau Medical and Surgical Relief, Out-Door Poor.....	4,892 75
“ Superintendent Out-Door Poor.....	1,287 94
“ City Prisons.....	330 63
“ School Ship Mercury.....	369 76
“ Photographic Department.....	121 67
“ General Drug Department.....	580 96
“ Industrial School, Hart's Island.....	20 81
	<hr/>
	\$43,545 35
Stock remaining on hand January 1, 1876.....	\$7,135 29

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,
Superintendent.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, B. I., New York, Jan. 1, 1876.

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the rules of the Department, I submit the Annual Report for Charity, Fever and Epileptic Hospitals, Penitentiary and the Hospital for Incurables, the Work-house and the Alms-house Hospital.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL
Number of patients at the commencement of the year.....	388	359	747
Admitted during the year.....	5,282	4,046	9,328
Whole number treated.....	5,670	4,405	10,075
	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL
Discharged recovered.....	3,045	2,401	5,436
" improved.....	1,561	1,130	2,691
" unimproved.....	235	198	433
Died.....	404	307	711
Whole number discharged.....	5,235	4,036	9,271
Remaining Dec. 31, 1875.....	435	369	804

The above tabular statement shows about the usual number under treatment. A larger number of acute cases has been admitted this year than in any preceding year.

The character of the cases is usually the same from year to year. The wards devoted to obstetrical, medical, surgical and venereal cases have always been well filled.

The success of the institution, as will be shown, has been greater than any of its predecessors. The improvements made during the year, and the increase in quality of articles furnished, have tended largely towards the good results attained. However complete in its appointments or thorough in its organization an institution may be, or however conscientiously its affairs may be administered, so great is the prejudice existing from false education and

everything that pertains to the true welfare and treatment of sick in hospitals, that it is subject to constant criticism, suspicion and distrust. There are so many minute details in all public institutions that it would be impossible to explain everything to the satisfaction of the casual visitor. During the year just past we have been unusually exempt from adverse criticisms, not because we less deserved it than our sister institutions, but because the year has been marked by an unusual number of important and interesting events, requiring the attention and care of the press and public.

In presenting this annual report it seems to me to be a fitting time to review the workings of this institution since its organization.

In giving a short history of what is now known as Charity Hospital, I found great difficulty in obtaining reliable statistics and information, owing to the destruction by fire of all the reliable records on the morning of the 13th of February, 1858.

About the year 1828 the Penitentiary was erected on Blackwell's Island, and a large room on the top floor, 40x60 feet in size, was set apart for the treatment of the male prisoners, and on the ground on which Charity Hospital now stands were a number of two-story wooden buildings which were used as a hospital for female prisoners. Previous to this time all the sick prisoners were treated in Bellevue Hospital. In the year 1848 when Mr. Moses G. Leonard was Commissioner of the Alms-house, an institution known as the Penitentiary Hospital was begun and completed in the spring of the year 1849. The wooden pavilions before spoken of were removed, and on the ground now occupied by Charity Hospital the Penitentiary Hospital was built. It was a stone structure, three stories high with basement, and afforded accommodation for 600 patients.

In March, 1849, the office of Commissioner of the Alms-house was abolished and a Board of Ten Governors was appointed by act of the Legislature. At this time the hospital and the Penitentiary were under the same executive management with one medical head. Dr. Wm. Kelly was resident physician, and Joseph Keen, Warden. In the first report of the Board of Governors (1849) we find the following interesting statement. "A large class of commitments to the Penitentiary consists of those who have contracted venereal disease in the practice of prostitution, and who become and remain inmates of the Penitentiary Hospital for the whole or greater part of their term of confinement. Their commitment is generally procured by keepers of

houses of prostitution who profit by the gains of these their miserable victims, and who use this public charity to restore them to health that they may return to their vile vocation. The amount of this branch of expenditure by the city is very great and, as at present administered, seems to enure only to the benefit of the keepers of the houses of prostitution. The Board are of opinion that the power in cases of this kind to commit the party after a cure in the hospital to the Work-house, until the proceeds of their labor should have discharged the expense of their maintenance and cure, might be most beneficially entrusted to them. The arguments for this may be briefly stated. First, the disease is not from misfortune, but is the direct product of vice, and it is most just that the recipient of this charity when able to labor should discharge the debt incurred. Second, the knowledge on the part of the keepers of houses of prostitution that their inmates, if thrown upon public charity for a cure of diseases contracted in their service, must be detained for a considerable time from the renewal of their vicious courses, would, in many cases, secure the public against this burden. Third, the adoption of this system would give the unfortunate victims, after their recovery from disease, an opportunity for the formation of industrious habits and afford some chance of escape from the pollution, a return of which, under the present system, is almost inevitable."

From the above it will be seen that as soon as the Penitentiary Hospital was opened, it was almost immediately filled with patients suffering from venereal disease.

The building erected in 1849 was a mere shell, and the Governors appreciating this fact as soon as they came into power, appointed a committee to examine the building. This committee reported, after a careful examination, "The building has been erected in the most reckless and most careless manner, and as a public building is a reproach to any city."

About this time the several qualified Grand Juries, and the Medical Officers of the Institution complained of the structure, and of its being insufficient and unhealthy. In the eight years of its existence, it cost as much to keep it in repair, as the cost of the original structure.

It was contemplated by many that the only means of adapting it to a Hospital, was to tear it down and erect it on its site, but all this was prevented, for

it was destroyed by fire, and in less than two hours the whole building was in ashes. When the Penitentiary Hospital was erected, ship fever broke out in the Penitentiary, and in January and February proved fatal to 19 cases, and in June, July and August, Cholera also appeared, and resulted in the death of 122 inmates. All these were treated in the Penitentiary Hospital.

In Doctor Kelly's first report, he complained severely of the connections existing between the hospital and prison, and urged a separation of the two institutions; he says "the hospital ought to be a school for reform, it should be reclaiming in its influences, yet as it now works it is positively demoralizing, demoralizing because it fixes upon its inmates a stigma of crime, branding them before the world as convicts, as prisoners; demoralizing because it takes novices in vice, and keeping them after their diseases are cured, for months under the tuition of those who have grown old in iniquity, it sends them forth adepts, confirmed in vicious habits, sends them forth only to receive them back again and again, sure inmates of this place for at least one half of each year, as long as their lives last."

During 1849 there were 2,403 patients under treatment in the Hospital, of these 229 were cases of Asiatic Cholera, 134 of Ship Fever, and 758 of Primary Syphilis, the remainder being general diseases.

In the year 1850 Dysentery prevailed to a considerable degree, and continued during July and August. This year there were 2,201 patients treated, of these 529 Primary Syphilis, and 174 Secondary Syphilis, 352 suffered from Delirium Tremens, and 99 from Dysentery.

In 1851 there were 2,541 patients under treatment, of these 719 had Primary Syphilis, 426 Delirium Tremens. From the report of this year we find there were 267 patients remaining in the Hospital at the end of the year, all of whom were prisoners, that is, persons desirous of being admitted to the Hospital, have gone to the courts of justice and acknowledged themselves as vagrants, and as such were committed to the Penitentiary, in order that they might be sent to this Hospital.

In the year 1852 there were 2,764 admissions, being 500 more than the preceding year. It was a common occurrence to have 50 patients sleeping on the floor every night. During this year a peculiar combination of diseases were treated in the Hospital, as Yellow Fever, Asiatic Cholera, Syphilis, Erysipelas, Typhoid Fever, &c. Of the number of deaths during the year, one-twelfth was from Cholera.

In July of this year, a system of Medical Records was begun under the direction of the resident Physician and his assistants, the records being particularly devoted to Syphilis and Uterine diseases. Owing to the large increase in the number of admissions, two shanties were erected on the west side of the lower end of the Island, to afford accommodation to the extra number demanding admission; many improvements in the internal management of the hospital were made during the year, the dietary table was revised and increased, and many like improvements.

In the year 1853 there were 3,136 admissions, being an increase of 102 over its predecessor. The only event worth recording during this year was a change in the resident physician. Dr. Kelly resigned his position, and started on a pleasure trip to Europe, and while a few days at sea was lost. Dr. W. W. Sanger was appointed as his successor and immediately entered upon the duties of his position.

In the year 1854 there were 3,734 admissions. During this year debauch and delirium tremens furnish 35 per cent. on the gross number, and 37 per cent. was due to Syphilis. It will thus be observed that 68 per cent. of all cases under treatment, was directly caused by the lowest and foulest kind of dissipation and vice. At this time, of the great evils, intemperance seems to have been the greatest, and a producer of disease. Among the first official acts of Dr. Sanger, was the entering of a protest against the name, "Penitentiary Hospital," and says the proportion of court prisoners to the whole number of patients is 11 per cent., while the remainder, though prisoners are made so voluntarily in order to obtain medical treatment, he asks the following pertinent questions: "Is it necessary, or must it be, that human beings laboring under the effects of drink, syphilis, ulcers and all forms of disease, while being medically treated shall undergo a process of being made into thieves, to prey on the community when discharged?"

Upon the recommendation of the resident Physician, a Consulting Board of Physicians and Surgeons was appointed, consisting of Dr. A. H. Stevens as President, Francis H. Johnson, M. D., A. Clarke, M. D., Fcrdyce Barker, M. D., W. Parker, M. D., G. W. Wilkes, M. D., J. R. Wood, M. D., C. E. Isaacs, M. D. This is the first record of a consulting board of physicians having been appointed to assist in the management of the Island Hospital.

In the year 1855 there were 2,158 admissions, being a decrease of 1,586. During this year the patients are classified as follows :

Patients from Penitentiary—Court				12 6-10 per cent.
"	"	"	Police	39 1-10 "
"	"	"	Work House	42 3-10 "
"	"	"	Alms House	6 1-10 "

A meteorological observatory was erected this year as well as a large cook-house.

In 1856, 1,773 patients were admitted, the decrease being 433. In this year's report we find valuable statistics regarding venereal disease.

The ratio of venereal disease, on the gross number of patients treated during the year :

The ratio in 1854, was 37 4-10 per cent.				
"	"	in 1855,	"	58 7-10 "
"	"	in 1856,	"	73 1-10 "

This steady increase shows the progress of the malady in New York City at that time.

The class of patients this year are divided as follows :

Court Prisoners,.....	6	4-10 per cent.
Committed by Police....	7	6-10 "
Committed to Work House...	76	2-10 "
From Alms-House.....	8	9-10 "

In the year 1857 there were 2,810 admissions, being an increase of 1,077 or 62 1-10 per cent. On the 15th day of December, 1857, the hospital was separated from the Penitentiary and named the "Island Hospital."

The year 1858 was one of great importance in the history of this institution. The total destruction by fire of the Island Hospital, with its contents, occurred on the morning of the 13th day of February, during a very severe winter, a violent storm prevailing at the time and the isolated position placed it beyond the reach of the fire department of the city.

By the active exertions of the officers, all the inmates, 530 in number, were safely removed and provided for in the work-house and work-shops.

At the time of the fire all the institutions on the Island were overcrowded, and in order to relieve the pressing necessities of this unfortunate condition of affairs, application was made to the Legislature of the State, then in session, to include in the tax levy for the city the sum of \$100,000 for the erection of a new building; the request was very promptly complied with. The Governors seemed to fully appreciate the position in which they were placed, for on the 9th of March they adopted plans made by James Renwick, Jr., for the new building. The work was immediately begun under the direction of the architect and superintendent, Mr. D. W. C. Weeks; the stone to be quarried on the Island and the rough work to be done by convicts at the Penitentiary. The contract for the carpenter's work was awarded John A. Meyer for \$45,750, and iron work to J. B. and W. W. Cornell at \$18,364, the mason work to be done by masons from the city.

The building as described at that time was to consist of three and a half stories in height, with a steep roof, by which means there is a gain at a small expense of a full hospital story 16 feet high, lighted by two rows of windows. The height of the ceilings of first and second stories is 14 feet, of the third 16 feet.

"On each story of each wing of the centre building are three wards capable of containing 20 patients, and two wards in the transverse end or wings capable of containing 35 patients; each ward is provided with one single room for the nurse.

"The number who can be accommodated with convenience will be as follows.

4 wards and basement, each 35	140
6 wards, 1st story, 20 "	120
8 wards, 2d story, 24 each	192
8 wards, top story, 30 "	240
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	692

"It is proposed to adopt the general system of ventilation of the La Reboissiere Hospital of Paris, now considered the best in Europe.

"The outside walls are constructed of rubble stone masonry and hammer-dressed or pointed corners. The outside walls have an eight inch air space and four inch inner or furrowing wall of brick inside of the exterior stone work."

During this year there were 4,141 patients admitted, showing a very large increase as compared with the preceding year. Sixty-three per cent. of the admissions were from venereal disease alone.

In 1859 work progressed rapidly on the new building, and by the time winter set in the building was enclosed. Three thousand four hundred and forty-one patients were cared for this year, being a decrease of about 700, 58 per cent. being from venereal disease.

In the spring of 1860 the new Island Hospital was first occupied, and during that year 5,694 patients received treatment, being the largest number cared for in any one year since the organization of the institution. Up to this time the Resident Physician had selected his own assistants.

In July, Dr. Sanger, who had had a successful administration as Resident Physician, resigned, and the medical and surgical responsibility of the Island Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, transferred to the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. By this means all the medical and surgical interests of the department were centred in one head. On the resignation of Dr. Sanger, B. B. Sibell, the Steward, was made acting Executive Officer. April the 21st, 1860, the Legislature abolished the office of the Ten Governors and appointed Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, Jas. B. Nicholson and Moses H. Grinnell, a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Upon the re-organization of the Island Hospital the following gentlemen constituted its

MEDICAL BOARD.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

John W. Francis,
Isaac Wood.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

Alonzo Clark,
B. W. McCready,
I. E. Taylor,
Geo. T. Elliot,
Fordyce Barker,
A. L. Loomis,
J. W. Greene,
T. G. Thomas.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Valentine Mott,
A. H. Stevens.

VISITING SURGEONS.

James R. Wood,
Lewis A. Sayre,
John J. Crane,
Stephen Smith,
Willard Parker,
A. B. Mott,
C. T. Meier,
J. W. S. Gouley.

HOUSE STAFF.

P. C. Barker,	Erskine Mason,
L. Fernandez,	J. R. Page,
W. C. Ferguson,	H. Pinckney,
J. L. Hicks.	

ASSISTANTS.

B. A. Segur,	Alex. Rives,
John Derosset,	Walter Coles,
C. H. Covell,	B. S. Bogart,
C. B. White.	

In 1860, there were 5,694 admissions. This large increase is accounted for in two ways, 1st, Bellevue Hospital had been overcrowded for years, and many chronic cases were transferred to this institution; 2d, a large number of the intemperate, who in former years were confined in the Tombs, were the past year admitted to the Work House, and from there transferred to this Institution for medical treatment.

In 1861, 8,531 patients were cared for. In February of this year, Joseph Keene, Warden of the Penitentiary was made also Warden of the Island Hospital, Mr. Sibell continuing as Steward.

In 1862, in June, a large portion of the Hospital was occupied by wounded soldiers of the Union Army. This year there were 9,407 admissions, at an average cost of 14 cents a day. In 1863, 7,341 patients were treated at an expense of 21 cents per day.

In 1864, there were 7,249 admissions, at a cost of 37 cents per day.

In 1865, radical changes were made in the organization of the institution. Previous to the 16th of May, it was in charge of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and the nurses and orderlies were Work House prisoners. On the 16th of May, the Board appointed a Resident Warden, returned to the Work House the prisoners acting as orderlies and nurses, and appointed at moderate wages, respectable and competent persons in their stead. It is claimed that an instant improvement was observable, the wards were cleaner, turbulence and drunkenness disappeared, and economy and individual responsibility were introduced. During this year there were 9,877 treated. Of these, 2,456 were suffering from some form of syphilitic disorder. This year, by direction of the Board, two pay wards were opened for

the reception and treatment of the better class of patients suffering from venereal disease. Those able to pay were charged three dollars per week. With this year, the city closed its contract with the government for the care of the sick soldiers. In all, about 2,500 soldiers were cared for from 1862 to 1865, and the city received 1,215 dollars from the United States government. A change in the Board of Commissioners occurred in the early part of the year by which Isaac Bell was made President, James Bowen, James B. Nicholson and Owen W. Brennan, Commissioners.

In March, 1866 the Island Hospital was named Charity Hospital. Previous to this time, the Hospital was under the supervision of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. At this time the Commissioners appointed a separate Medical Board, consisting of two consulting and twenty-two visiting Physicians and Surgeons.

The following constituted the Medical Board of Charity Hospital:

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President.

FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD, M. D., Secretary.

VISITING SURGEONS.

James R. Wood, M. D.

Stephen Smith, M. D.

Alex. B. Mott, M. D.

Erskine Mason, M. D.

Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.

Freeman J. Bumstead, M. D.

Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.

Henry D. Noyes, M. D.

F. A. Burrall, M. D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

Benjamin W. McCready, M. D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.

J. Lewis Smith, M. D.

Foster Swift, M. D.

W. B. Eager, M. D.

Austin Flint, M. D.

J. B. Done, M. D.

Robert Watts, Jr., M. D.

W. T. Nealis, M. D.

W. H. Thompson, M. D.

H. S. Hewitt, M. D.

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.

C. A. Budd, M. D.

W. R. Gillette, M. D.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., Chairman—Alex. B. Mott, M. D.,

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.

HOUSE STAFF.

Joseph O'Dwyer, M. D.	Lyman Ware, M. D.
H. H. Kimball, M. D.	Charles A. Carle, M. D.
Richard L. Sykes, M. D.	D. D. W. Harrington, M. D.
William C. Gouinlock, M. D.	Peter A. Callen, M. D.
Dayton W. Searle, M. D.	Warren Schooner, M. D.
W. A. Hawes, M. D.	

During this year, 6,598 patients were treated. In June, owing to the frequency with which the attending House Physicians were attacked with fever, rendered the appointment of a permanent and salaried Medical Attendant necessary; and in order not to subject Physicians by frequent changes to the risk of infection, Dr. W. C. Gouinlock of the House Staff was chosen Resident Physician of the Fever Hospital, just erected. Since the organization of an independent Medical Board, there was marked improvement in the regularity and frequency of the visits of members of the Medical Board. During the month of December, two wards, one male, and one female, were set apart for the exclusive treatment of diseases of the eye. These wards were placed under the medical care of Dr. H. D. Noyes.

Mr. Thomas S. Brennan, who had been Clerk of Charity Hospital, was appointed Warden of Bellevue Hospital in September.

In 1867, there were 5,992 admissions, 2,000 being cases of venereal disease.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Hospital and upon the recommendation of the Medical Board, a Hospital for Incurables was erected near the Alms-house. It consists of two buildings 125 feet long and 25 wide to receive those patients suffering from chronic disease who are beyond the reach of medicine.

A committee of the Medical Board was appointed to prepare a dietary table for the Hospital. Their report was adopted on the 20th day of May, and was as follows.

Breakfast—Bread, 7 oz.; coffee, 1½ pints; milk, 2 oz.; sugar, 1 oz.; five times per week.

Mush and molasses with coffee, milk and sugar as above; twice per week, or bread to those who prefer it.

Supper—Same as breakfast, except that tea be substituted for coffee and milk for molasses.

Dinner—Bread, 7 oz. ; beef stew, twice per week.

Bread, 7 oz. ; corned beef (boiled), 8 oz., with potatoes or cabbage, 8 oz. ; vinegar, once per week.

Bread, 7 oz. ; bean soup, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints ; once per week.

Bread, 7 oz. ; vegetable soup, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints ; beef, 5 oz. ; vinegar, twice per week.

Bread, 7 oz. ; codfish, boiled potatoes, 8 oz. ; once per week.

Boiled rice, with molasses, in addition to the above for dinner, three times per week.

The beef stew to contain fresh beef, 5 oz. ; salt pork, 1 oz. ; potatoes, 8 oz. to each patient.

Extra Diet—Roast beef, milk, crackers, eggs, beef tea, butter, ham, lemons, wine, whiskey, ale. The above to be kept on hand by the Warden and furnished upon requisition of the attending physician.

The quality of rice, molasses, vinegar, &c., to be determined by the Committee of Inspection upon consultation with the Warden.

In 1868 there were 5,756 admissions, 1,500 were for the treatment of Syphilis. On August, 24th, 1868, Dr Calvin Mead, and on the 7th of September, Dr. Charles Culver, of the House Staff, were attacked by typhoid fever and died.

During the year 1869 there were 7,020 admissions, supported at an average cost of 33 cents per day.

In 1870, owing to a change in the charter, the following gentlemen became Commissioners of Charities and Correction: Isaac Bell, Jas. Bowen, O. W. Brennan, Jas. B. Nicholson, Alexander Frear.

In the report of the Medical Board for this year we find the following.

“The condition of the Hospital under the control of this Board has been materially altered during the past year by the appointment of a medical officer, under the title of Chief of Staff, as their principal executive. The causes which led to this change have been fully set forth in a communication received by this Board at their February meeting, from the President of the Board of Commissioners, and in the reports of the Committee of Inspection of which Dr. Echeverria was Chairman. Briefly stated, they are as follows.

1st. The increased expense of the Hospital.

2d. The overcrowding of the Hospital by the retention of convalescent patients.

3d. The distance of the Hospital from the city and the delay in reaching it, owing to water communication, rendered the visits of the attending Physicians and Surgeons somewhat irregular.

4th. Lack of discipline in the House Staff.

5th. Loose management of the business affairs of the Hospital by its previous official.

6th. The want of harmony between the visiting and resident Medical Staff and a non-medical Executive Officer.

“ Experience has taught us that the fifth and sixth causes especially, and to a certain extent the third cause, were explanatory of the others.

“ At a special meeting of our Board in June, we recommended the appointment of a Chief of Staff, who should be a medical man of experience, and reside at the Hospital as a necessity. You had already desired such a change, but had delayed action at our request.”

“ The first appointment made was that of our Secretary, who was at the same time a member of the Committee of Inspection. The improved condition of the Hospital while under his management, was due greatly to his being a member of this Board, and to thorough and hearty co-operation of its members, of his fellow members of the Committee of Inspection, Drs. Wood and Hewitt, and of the House Staff of the Hospital. He also desires us to state, that he was greatly indebted to you for your ready approval of, and quick action on the changes he proposed to you, as well as for the amount of power you conferred upon him, and the confidence you placed in him.”

“ Credit is due to Dr. Burlingham, the present Chief of Staff, and to the members of the House Staff, who co-operate with him, for the present admirable condition of the Hospital.”

“ Dr. Maxwell, a member of the previous House Staff, acted for some time as Assistant Chief of Staff, and did much towards keeping up the advantages gained.”

The condition of the patients in the Hospital has been improved by the adoption of a new dietary table, uniform with that in use

Bellevue Hospital, and at the Lunatic Asylum, and by the increased efficiency of the Orderlies and Nurses.

The effort of the Committee of Inspection, of which Dr. Echeverria was chairman, and Drs. Gillette and Carmalt members, produced a decided change for the better in the management of the Hospital, as a reference to the tabulated expenditures of the Hospital for the year will prove.

By the changes above mentioned, the position of Warden was abolished, and a Steward appointed.

In October, 1871, Dr. Burlingham, Chief of Staff resigned, and A. E. Macdonald, M. D., House Physician at the Epileptic Hospital was appointed Chief of Staff. During this year 8,424 patients were cared for.

The year 1872 was not marked by any important event worthy of record. There were 8,463 patients treated with 1,950 suffering from venereal disease.

In 1873 there were 9,871 admissions. In the spring of this year the following gentlemen were appointed Commissioners, William Laimbeer, James Bowen and Myer Stern. In 1874 there were 10,675 patients treated. In December of this year the Commissioners resigned, and Isaac H. Bailey, E. L. Donnelly and Townsend Cox, were appointed. In August of this year Dr. Macdonald resigned as Chief of Staff. and Dr. D. H. Kitchen, of Utica, N. Y., appointed to the vacancy. In 1875 there were 10,075 admissions. In January of this year Commissioner Donnelly resigned, and Thomas S. Brennan, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, was appointed to the vacancy.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Term of Service.	REMARKS.
William T. Pinckney.....	1849	3 years	Resigned.
Isaac Townsend	1849	11 "	"
Simeon Draper	1849	7 "	"
Francis R. Tillou.....	1849	2 "	"
Jonathan J. Coddington.....	1849	3 "	"
William M. Evarts	1849	3 "	"
Timothy Daly.....	1849	4 "	"
Richard S. Williams.....	1849	4 "	"
Scheurman Halsted.....	1849	5 "	"
Peter McLoughlin.....	1849	5 "	"
John J. Herrick.....	1850	5 "	"
Patrick Henry.....	1850	5 "	"
Edward C. West.....	1851	5 "	"
Washington Smith	1852	8 "	"
Anthony Dugro.....	1852	8 "	"
William S. Duke	1853	5 "	"
Daniel F. Tiemann.....	1854	5 "	"
Joseph S. Taylor	1854	5 "	"
Isaac Bell, Jr.	1855	1 "	"
Isaac J. Oliver.....	1855	5 "	"
C. Godfrey Gunther.....	1855	5 "	"
Cornelius V. Anderson.....	1856	2 "	"
Patrick G. Maloney.....	1856	4 "	"
Benjamin F. Pinckney.....	1856	4 "	"
Patrick McElroy	1857	2 "	"
William T. Pinckney.....	1857	3 "	"
Charles Brueninghausen.....	1858	2 "	"
James Lynch	1859	1 "	"

BY AN ACT

Of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1860, the Governors of Alms House were removed, and Commissioners of Charities and Correction appointed.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Term of Service.	REMARKS.
Simeon Draper	1860	5 years	Died.
Moses H. Grinnell	1860	6 "	Resigned.
James B. Nicholson.....	1860	13 "	"
Isaac Bell	1862	13 "	"
James Bowen	1865	10 "	"
Owen W. Brennan.....	1866	7 "	"
Alexander Frear	1870	3 "	"
William Laimbeer.....	1873	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"
Myer Stern	1873	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"
Edward L. Donnelly.....	1874	1-12 "	"
Isaac H. Bailey	1874	2 "	Now Acting.
Townsend Cox	1874	2 "	"
Thomas S. Brennau.....	1875	2 "	"

NAMES OF EXECUTIVE AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

NAME.	Date of Appointment	Term of Service.	OFFICE.	REMARKS.
William Kelly, M. D.	1849 3	yrs.	Resident Phys.	Resigned.
W. W. Sanger, M. D.	1852 8	"	"	"
B. B. Sibell	1860 1	"	Steward.	"
Joseph Keene	1861 5	"	Warden.	"
B. B. Sibell	1866 4	"	"	Resigned.
E. G. Janeway, M. D.	1870 1	"	Chief of Staff.	"
H. D. Burlingham, M. D.	1870 1 1/4	"	"	"
A. E. Macdonald, M. D.	1871 2 1/4	"	"	App't. Sup't Asylum, W.I.
Daniel H. Kitchen, M. D.	1874 2	"	"	Now Acting.

NAMES OF CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Length of service, Years.	REMARKS.
A. H. Stevens	1854	1866	12	
F. H. Johnson	1854	1860	6	
Fordyce Barker	1854	1860	6	
Willard Parker	1854	1860	6	
Alonzo Clark	1854	1860	6	
G. W. Wilkes	1854	1860	6	
J. R. Wood	1854	1860	6	
C. E. Isaacs	1854	1860	6	
J. W. Francis	1860	1864	4	
Isaac Wood	1860	1866	6	
Valentine Mott	1860	1864	4	
John T Metcalfe	1861	1866	5	
W. H. Van Buren	1866	1866	1-12	
Benjamin W. McCready	1866			Acting.
Austin Flint	1870			"
Isaac E. Taylor	1872			"
A. L. Loomis	1874			"
J. R. Wood	1874			"
L. A. Sayre	1874			"

NAMES OF VISITING PHYSICIANS.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Term of service.	REMARKS.
Alonzo Clark	1860	1866	6	
B. W. McCready	1860	1866	6	
Isaac E. Taylor	1860	1872	12	
George T. Elliot	1860	1871	11	Died.
B. F. Barker	1860	1866	6	
A. L. Loomis	1860	1874	14	
J. W. Greene	1860	1866	6	
T. G. Thomas	1860	1866	6	
J. R. Wood	1860	1872	12	
L. A. Sayre	1860	1872	12	
J. J. Crane	1860	1866	6	
Stephen Smith	1860	1870	10	
Willard Parker	1860	1865	5	
A. B. Mott	1860	1870	10	
Carl T. Meier	1860	1866	6	
J. W. S. Gouley	1860	1866	6	
W. H. Church	1861	1866	5	
Austin Flint	1861	1870	9	
Frank H. Hamilton	1861	1869	8	
Henry B. Sands	1865	1866	1	
Erskine Mason	1866	1874	8	
F. J. Bumstead	1866	1871	5	
H. D. Noyes	1866	1870	4	
Foster Swift	1866	1872	6	
Robert Watts	1866	...	..	Acting.
W. H. Thomson	1866	1874	8	
J. Lewis Smith	1866	...	..	Acting.
W. B. Eager	1866	1874	8	
J. B. Done	1866	1868	2	
W. T. Nealis	1866	1867	1	
H. S. Hewitt	1866	1872	6	Died.
C. A. Budd	1866	1874	8	
Walter R. Gillette	1866	...	..	Acting.
F. A. Burrell	1867	1868	1	
W. H. Carmalt	1867	1871	4	
Gonzales Echeverria	1866	1866	1-12	
C. C. Lee	1868	...	..	Acting.
Abraham Jacobi	1868	1869	1	
E. G. Janeway	1868	1871	3	
Henry Schiff	1869	1872	3	
Gonzales Echeverria	1869	1871	2	
Henry C. Eno	1870	1872	2	
Edward L. Keyes	1870	...	..	Acting.
William T. Lusk	1870	1871	1	
Joseph W. Howe	1871	...	..	Acting

NAMES OF VISITING PHYSICIANS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Term of Service.	REMARKS.
J. P. P. White.....	1871	1875	4	Acting " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Leroy M. Yale.....	1871	....	....
W. M. Chamberlain.....	1871	....	....
A. W. Stein.	1871	....	....
H. G. Piffard.....	1871	....	....
Thomas R. Pooley.....	1872	....	....
J. G. Perry.. . . .	1872	....	....
J. F. Ferguson.....	1872	....	....
John H. Ripley.....	1873	....	....
Clement Cleveland.....	1874	....	....
C. T. Poore.	1874	....	....
F. R. S. Drake.....	1874	....	....
Frederick R. Sturgis.....	1874	....	....
Edward Frankel.....	1874	....	....
C. S. Bull.....	1874	....	....
F. N. Otis.	1875	....	....
W. H. Van Wyck.....	1875	....	....
R. W. Taylor.....	1875	....	....
M. A. Pallen . . .	1875	....	....

NAMES OF CURATORS.

NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Term of Service.	REMARKS.
W. R. Fisher.....	1869	1870	1 Year.	Now Act'g. " " " " 3 Years. 4 " Now Act'g. "
G. A. Porter.	1869	1870	1 "	
Henry C. Eno.....	1870	1871	1 "	
J. O'Dwyer.....	1870	1871	1 "	
E. A. Maxwell.....	1871	....	....
F. R. S. Drake.....	1871	1874	3 Years.	
W. E. Hall.....	1871	1875	4 "	
W. T. Bacon	1874	....	....
L. A. Stimson.	1876	....	....

TABLE,

Showing number of Patients treated yearly, with the amount expended.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	YEAR.	Number of Patients.	Amount Expended Each Year.	OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE INSTITUTION.
Penitentiary Hospital.	1849	2,403	\$ 5,879 36	Dr. William Kelly.
"	1850	2,201	3,917 62	"
"	1851	2,541	6,647 36	"
"	1852	3,034	5,410 24	"
"	1853	3,136	15,306 85	"
"	1854	4,058	26,143 08	Dr. W. W. Sanger.
"	1855	2,158	42,556 69	"
"	1856	2,083	29,999 99	"
Island Hospital.	1857	3,158	20,750 79	"
"	1858	4,676	14,609 48	"
"	1859	3,829	16,095 24	"
"	1860	5,694	44,650 10	B. B. Sibell.
"	1861	9,225	68,500 14	Joseph Keene.
"	1862	9,407	40,389 07	"
"	1863	7,431	59,661 78	"
"	1864	7,249	91,134 30	"
"	1865	9,877	113,797 13	B. B. Sibell.
Charity Hospital.	1866	7,574	91,882 37	"
"	1867	7,095	87,938 38	"
"	1868	6,616	101,703 14	"
"	1869	7,020	104,341 01	"
"	1870	8,459	110,908 86	{ Dr. E. G. Janeway. Dr. Burlingham.
"	1871	8,424	96,569 96	Dr. A. E. Macdonald.
"	1872	8,463	85,227 63	"
"	1873	9,871	93,446 33	"
"	1874	10,615	90,817 02	Dr. D. H. Kitchen.
"	1875	10,075	114,512 31	"

EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC HOSPITAL.

On the 4th day of June, 1875, the large wooden Pavilion on the west side of the Hospital was transferred by the Health Department to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. This building was thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and on the 27th of July, sixty male Epileptics and Paralytics were transferred from the Lunatic Asylum thereto. It is unnecessary for me to describe to you the unhappy and dangerous features to be considered in caring for this class of patients; suffice to say, from the nature of their maladies, they require very careful and constant watching. The building now occupied is close upon the bank of the river, and it has been more good luck than anything else, that we have not had some terrible accident to relate. Mentally they are enfeebled, but physically they are strong; they are irresponsible for their acts, and should they inflict injury on each other, no responsibility could be attached to the offender. With the majority of these patients, it is more a question of custody than of medical treatment in their management. Taking into consideration the large number of Epileptics in your Department, it seems to me it would be well to establish a Hospital for the exclusive treatment of Epilepsy. At the very closest calculation, there are three hundred and fifty (350) Epileptics being cared for among the various Institutions of the Department. These might well be collected together and cared for in such special institution. Of course, the nature of the disease would at once suggest Pavilions, instead of a large structure.

In December last, a House Physician was appointed, Dr. H. K. Adamson, who resides in Charity Hospital. He is advised in the medical treatment by the Visiting Physicians, Drs. John J. Mason and E. C. Seguin. There are two Orderlies on duty during the day, and one at night, so that this class are receiving all that medical science, kindness and care can do for them.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

On the 20th day of January last, by an act of the Legislature, the general charge of this institution passed into the hands of the Health Department.

Dr. James J. Delaney, one of the House Physicians of Charity Hospital, was appointed the Resident Physician.

The Nurses were at once discharged, and the whole care of the nursing of the sick was wisely entrusted to the Sisters of Charity.

During the entire year we have furnished the institution with all the supplies, both food and medicines.

WORK HOUSE HOSPITAL.

During the year there were two hundred and seventy-nine (279) admissions—twenty (20) deaths—1,028 transferred to Charity Hospital for treatment, and 279 treated in the Hospital in the Work House.

In April last, two large wards, one in the male, and the other in the female portions of the prison were set apart for the treatment of cases of Delirium Tremens, and cases of acute disease, unable to be transferred to Charity Hospital. This has been a marked improvement over the former system, and the good success attained is largely due to the care and skill of the House Physician, Dr. Allen, who was appointed as soon as the hospitals were opened. During the year many important changes were made in the medical management of this institution. At 6 o'clock every morning the Physician sees all the inmates, and designates those who are able to labor. Any prisoner locked in a dark cell for violation of prison rules, has to be examined by the Physician, who determines the length of time it is safe and right to punish the prisoner. A record of this is kept in a book set apart for that purpose.

ALMS HOUSE.

This institution is the oldest in the Department, and is thoroughly adapted for the care of the aged poor of this city. The wards and dormitories are kept scrupulously clean, and the kindness and care they constantly receive from the officers of the institution, merits approval. There has been very little sickness, except those diseases which are incident to old age.

THE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

There is nothing of special importance to report in this institution during the year. The wards are at all times cheerful and inviting, and are probably as well adapted for the treatment and care of incurable disease, as any Hospital in the city. They are well lighted and ventilated, and afford every comfort to the chronic sufferers. The Orderly and Nurse have been faithful to their trust, and their long experience makes them of great use to the patient and physician. During the year, 147 were treated and 36 died.

THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution maintains its former reputation of being one of the best ventilated prisons in our country, which is borne out by the few cases of sickness occurring annually within its walls. In my last annual report I used the following language: "I would recommend to your Board, that a uniform system of labor be adopted; as, at present, on very cold or stormy days, the prisoners remain in their cells. This occurring quite frequently in cold and rainy weather, tends largely to the production of disease, and is injurious to the health of the prisoners. Were shops erected near the prison, where they could work without regard to the condition of the weather, it would prove beneficial to their health, prolong their lives, and be useful to the city, at the same time, considerably lessen the expense of the institution."

In June your Board began the erection of a large stone building, now known as the Penitentiary Work-Shop. This institution will be a means of affording employment for all those who are in any way enfeebled by disease, or unable to labor out-doors.

During the year the hospital has been improved, and is now in the charge of a paid Orderly. Heretofore prisoners have acted in this capacity. There have been in all 419 patients treated, and 27 deaths.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is for the exclusive care and treatment of patients suffering from fever. The majority of cases received during the year were suffering from Typhoid Fever. One case of Typhus Fever, and several cases of Scarlet Fever were treated. During the year the whole number treated was one hundred and forty-six (146), of which number, forty-five (45) died.

LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

In our report for last year we gave a short review of this Department from the opening of the institution. The same success that has in past years been noted in our obstetric wards, has been our good fortune this year.

During the year there were 643 admissions, and 561 births. Instruments were applied 11 times. There was one case of placenta

prævia, 4 face presentations, 16 breech presentations, and 54 still-births. In all *nine* adults died.

The good result as shown above is due to the watchful care and attention of the Physicians and Nurses.

TABLE

Showing the number of patients treated in the Obstetrical Division of Charity Hospital, B. I., during the year ending Dec. 31, 1875.

1875.	NO. AD- MISSIONS.	BIRTHS.			STILL BIRTHS.			DEATHS, ADULTS.	DEATHS, INFANTS.			No. dischar'd before Con- finement.
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
R. Jan. 1..	64											
January....	57	17	26	43	2	3	5		2	2	4	5
February..	51	15	19	34		4	4	1	1	3	4	4
March....	52	25	29	54	3	7	10	1	2	2	4	6
April.....	37	18	16	34	2		2		1	1	2	5
May.....	50	18	26	44	3		3	2	3	3	6	7
June.....	42	17	16	33	3	2	5	2		1	1	8
July.....	54	29	24	53	2	3	5	1	3	1	4	6
August....	49	29	28	57	2		2		1	3	4	5
September..	50	24	20	44					1	3	4	8
October ...	46	20	18	38	6	4	10	1	3		3	7
November..	49	20	15	35	1	2	3		2		2	8
December..	42	22	16	38	5		5	1	3	2	5	9
Total....	643	254	253	507	29	25	54	9	22	21	43	85

Remaining January 1, 1876 ...86.

TABLE

Showing the number of patients treated for Venereal Disease in Charity Hospital, B. I., during the year ending December 31, 1875.

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Cured.	Im- prv'd.	Unim- prv'd.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Rema'g Jan. 1, 1875.	98	54	172							
Admit'd Jan. "	87	54	141	157	60	6	223		2	2
" Feb. "	76	57	133	105	43	3	151		3	3
" March "	78	63	141	97	35	3	135		1	1
" April "	87	68	155	86	22	3	111	2	1	3
" May "	73	56	129	101	20	2	123	1	1	2
" June "	103	78	181	110	29	5	144	1		1
" July "	85	64	149	131	32	4	167			
" August "	102	78	180	120	27	6	153			
" Sept. "	92	67	159	109	34	10	153		1	1
" Oct. "	95	58	153	112	42	2	156	1		1
" Nov. "	92	64	156	108	25	8	141			
" Dec. "	93	58	151	153	27	1	181	1		1
TOTAL.....	1181	839	2000	1389	396	53	1838	6	9	15
Remaining Jan. 1, 1876.			147.							

TABLE

Showing the number of patients treated for Alcoholism in Charity Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Cured.	Im- prv'd.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Rema'g Jan. 1, 1875.	11		11						
Admit'd Jan. "	5	1	6	13		13			
" Feb. "	22	11	33	6	1	7	1	2	3
" March "	26	10	36	29		29			
" April "	23	9	32	27	1	28	5	1	6
" May "	23	8	31	27	1	28	5	1	6
" June "	17	11	28	25	5	30	2	2	4
" July "	16	9	25	24	1	25	2	2	4
" August "	10	5	15	20	5	25		1	1
" Sept. "	12	6	18	15	4	19	2		2
" Oct. "	7	4	11	8	1	9		1	1
" Nov. "	9	3	12	9	5	14		2	2
" Dec. "	18	4	22	18		18		1	1
TOTAL.....	199	81	280	221	24	245	17	13	30
Remaining Jan. 1, 1876.			5.						

SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

On the 30th day of April last, I recommended to your Board that a different system of nursing be adopted at this Hospital. The question of incompetent Nurses was pretty generally discussed at that time, and about the middle of May, his Honor W. H. Wickham, Mayor of the City, invited the ladies composing the State Charities Aid Association, Drs. James R. Wood, E. G. Janeway and Austin Flint, to meet the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and discuss the propriety of forming a Training School for Nurses. At this meeting the whole subject was referred to your Board. The promptness with which you dealt with the question, and the liberality in making preparations, only characterize your acts throughout the year. On the 12th day of June the following notice appeared in the City Record.

“DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, /
Corner of Third Avenue and 11th Street. \

NEW YORK, June 12, 1875.

SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

“The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction purpose opening a School for Nurses at Charity Hospital, on the first day of August next. It is their design to offer to worthy young women, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, the opportunity to acquire proficiency in a pursuit, which is at once honorable, useful and remunerative, by educating them in the profession of Nursing. Every effort will be made to elevate the occupation, by a course of careful instruction from competent teachers, and by considerate and generous treatment of the pupils. The course of training will occupy two years, and will embrace lectures upon nursing, food, ventilation, midwifery, and all subjects connected with nursing.

“The lectures will be given by Physicians connected with the Hospital, and will include a course of twelve lectures upon each subject every six months, and frequent instruction at the bedside.

“At the expiration of two years, the Nurses will be examined by a Committee of Physicians, and those who are competent and qualified will receive a diploma, signed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the Examining Committee.

“Applications, stating name in full, age, and names of Clergymen, and family Physician, should be addressed to

“JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.”

The undertaking was so entirely new, that we had serious doubts as to whether we would receive sufficient applications, but in less time than two weeks following the 12th of June, all fear for lack of material was removed.

This notice appearing daily in the official paper of the city, soon attracted the attention of the press generally, and not only all the daily newspapers in the city, but the weekly journals advocated the system, and spoke of it not only as a meritorious undertaking, but as being the beginning of one of the finest educational institutions in the country for women. Our religious press advocated the plan, and urged the young intelligent women to make application at once for admission to the school.

The following form of a circular was prepared and sent to each applicant, who returned the same to me properly filled in.

SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Under the Direction of the
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CHARITY
HOSPITAL, B. I.,

NEW YORK, June 1, 1875.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have made arrangements for giving two (2) years instruction, to women desirous of becoming thoroughly experienced and educated Nurses—the School to be opened August 1, 1875. Those wishing to receive this course of instruction, must apply to the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, upon whose approval they will be accepted as pupils in the Hospital.

The applicants must be over twenty years of age, and under thirty-five years, and must present a certificate from a responsible person and a physician, as to their moral character and health.

They will be under the authority of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The Chief of Staff will have the power to decide as to the fitness of the Nurses for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them. He can discharge them at any time for misconduct or inefficiency, with the approval of the Commissioners.

The Nurses shall constantly reside in the Hospital, and the Day Nurses serve from 6 A. M., to 6 P. M., and the Night Nurses from 6 P. M., to 6 A. M.

The term of service will be two (2) years. Each Nurse will have a separate room with board and washing, and for the first year will receive \$10 per month, and the second year, \$15 per month. The Nurse may expect every reasonable comfort consistent with the resources of the institution.

At the expiration of two years (2), those who are fully qualified will receive a diploma, setting forth that they are experienced and competent Nurses, signed by the Medical Examining Committee, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

Lectures will be delivered by Medical men upon the following subjects :

1. Nursing.
2. Hygiene and Health.
3. Food.
4. Ventilation.
5. Poisons and Antidotes.
6. Pulse, Respiration, Temperature, Bandaging, and the application of Instruments.
7. Midwifery and Children.
8. Examination of Urine.

All the teaching will be given by Physicians connected with the Hospital, and the more important Lectures printed for the use of the Nurses.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY APPLICANTS.

1. Name and address?
2. Age and place of birth?
3. Your present occupation?
4. What language do you speak?
5. Have you ever had any disease of the lungs.
6. Name of your Clergyman and Physician, and their address?
7. Are you prepared to comply with all the Rules and Regulations of the Institution?

Signature—————

Date—————

N. B.—*These questions must be filled in in the Applicant's handwriting, and returned to Chief of Staff, Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York.*

The idea of the establishment of a School for Nurses, was not entirely a new one with us, because one was in successful operation in East 26th Street, N. Y., another in Boston, and still another in New Haven; the original features of our school are these, the head of the school is a physician and the executive head of the Hospital, and the school is wholly supported by funds directly from the City, and is a part of the Hospital.

The demand for this new system of Nursing was imperative, and could no longer be passed by unnoticed; it was a well-known fact to all familiar with our public institutions, that the great defects were in nursing.

The Mayor and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the Physicians visiting the Hospitals, and the Officers of the Hospitals were pained at the great lack of interest, and want of intelligence on the part of the old nurses, who for the most part came from among the convalescent patients, and oftentimes were little better than the average patient.

The work devolving upon the officers of the Hospital in organizing this school has been arduous, and more particularly so, as we had no similar institution to model after.

The first and important thing to be done, was the accommodation of the Nurses when they came. The rooms adjoining the wards had to be refurnished, and a Pavilion divided into rooms and made comfortable for sleeping apartments. A separate dining-room was prepared and a parlor which is used at the present time as a library and reading-room. In our library we have all the standard medical textbooks, together with many magazines, and all the city daily newspapers.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

The Nurse upon entering the school is handed a copy of the Rules and Regulations, which contains some general remarks upon Nursing. She is then detailed to duty as an assistant Nurse, which position she occupies for one year, then, after passing an examination, if competent, is promoted to be a head Nurse, and is placed in charge of a Ward.

In the capacity of head Nurse she remains for one year, again she is examined by a Committee from the Medical Board of the Hospital and the Chief of Staff, and if pronounced qualified by this committee

is recommended to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as a proper person to receive a diploma from the Hospital. This diploma recommends the holder to the public, as a competent and qualified Nurse, and is signed by the Commissioners, Examiners, and Chief of Staff. During the whole course of study, lectures are delivered upon all subjects embraced under the head of Nursing. These lectures are given twice each week, by medical gentlemen connected with the Hospital. The Chief of Staff conducts an examination once each week in the amphitheatre, upon the subjects lectured upon during the preceding week.

Every reasonable inducement is offered to make the nurse proficient and of the most possible use to the physician, so that during his absence she may conduct an ordinary case of sickness with the utmost intelligence and caution.

The Hospital, containing as it does every variety of disease, affords a large field for study and observation. The nurses remain for three months at a time in charge of the Obstetrical, the Medical, the Surgical and Venereal wards; first as the assistant and afterwards as the head nurse. The House Physicians give them daily instructions at the bed-side of the patients, and in this way they become very familiar with use of the thermometer, the application of all ordinary instruments, bandaging, and all the duties of a valuable assistant to a physician.

During the five months the School has been in active operation, lectures have been given by the following gentlemen:

SUBJECTS.	NO. OF LECTURES.	LECTURER.
Obstetrics,	7,	Dr. W. R. Gillette.
Surgical Nursing,	2,	Dr. J. W. Howe.
Digestion and Nursing,	2,	Dr. L. M. Yale.
Circulation,	1,	Dr. W. T. Bacon.
Nursing of the Insane,	1,	Dr. A. E. Macdonald.
Use of Thermometer,	1,	Dr. C. T. Poore.
Respiratory Organs,	2,	Dr. W. H. Van Wyck.
Food and Digestion,	2,	Dr. A. W. Stein.
Functions of the Skin,	1,	Dr. E. L. Keyes.
Diet for Invalids,	3,	Dr. M. A. Pallen.
Opium and Posture,	4,	Dr. W. M. Chamberlain.
Precautionary measures in the management of infectious and contagious diseases,	1,	Dr. F. N. Otis.

SUBJECTS.	NO. OF LECTURES.	LECTURER.
Anatomy,	1,	Dr. E. A. Maxwell.
Ophthalmic Nursing,	2,	Dr. F. R. Sturgis.
“ “	1,	Dr. T. R. Pooley.
Children,	2,	Dr. J. H. Ripley.
Hysteria, Nursing, Delirium Tremens & points of difference in Insanity, Meningitis, Typhoid Fever.	4,	Dr. D. H. Kitchen.

And the following House Physicians have given Clinical instruction :
 Drs. Spencer, Hustace, Lowman, Jayne, Carpenter, Swasey, Holmes,
 Larew, Trask, Booth, Dellavan and Fullilove.

DRESS.

Each nurse is furnished with a white cap, apron and cuffs ; the dress worn is dark in color.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR NURSES.

The occupation of nursing is one that entails much sacrifice and endurance on the part of any one who desires to adopt it as a profession. Its object is the alleviation of the patient's sufferings, and the execution of the directions of the physician. Inclination and love for this task do not alone suffice, for certain bodily and other attributes are requisite to render the nurse qualified.

The necessary qualifications are :

1. Proper age—a good nurse should neither be too young or too old. In very young persons we can hardly expect the earnestness, diligence and attention which are called for in these relations, while the natural irritability of youth renders them incapable of bearing the whims and eccentricities of patients. Old persons, on the other hand, are slow in action and inclined to be stubborn, and, in addition, are more likely to be taken sick themselves.
2. Health—delicate or sick persons cannot nurse. Their occupation, which calls for much endurance and exertion, may easily aggravate their own ailment and they would be too much occupied with the latter to devote the necessary time and attention to the patients.
3. The sensitiveness of many patients requires that nurses should have nothing disagreeable or repulsive in their outward appearance. (Any facial skin disease or defect is a sufficient cause for disqualification.) A hoarse or screechy voice, offensive breath and perspiration, may also cause much annoyance to patients.

4. The senses should be in a normal condition ; a nurse with defective vision will overlook many changes in the condition of the patient and can be deceived by them in manifold ways. Good hearing is necessary, because patients should not be compelled to exert themselves unnecessarily in order to make themselves understood. A fine sense of smell is necessary for the detection of any bad odors, especially when discharges have taken place in the case of unconscious patients. The taste should not be perverted, for the quality of the food, drink, and sometimes of the medicine before administration may have to be tasted by the nurse. Lastly, the nurse should always have clean and soft hands. Hard hands should be softened by frequent ablutions in warm water, etc.

In addition to these bodily qualifications, the nurse should possess the following moral attributes :

Philanthropy—without which, the nurse is only such in name, who can never gain the confidence of the patient, and will only carry out what she is peremptorily ordered to do.

Patience—Nurses, even with the most impatient sufferers, should always remain calm, and overlook without resentment, insults which patients, especially those tortured with pain, may utter towards them. Their temper should not be ruffled easily, and their behavior should always be pleasant and sympathetic, though this must be associated with firmness of character. Honesty should be the essential attribute of every good Nurse. Indulgence in the food or drinks of the patients is highly censurable.

Cleanliness is one of the most important requirements. A Nurse who does not attend to the cleanliness of her own person, will not maintain it in the patient, or in regard to anything in the ward. Cleanliness promotes the cure of all ailments, and furthermore, cleanly Nurses are much less likely to become infected by contagious diseases, than those who neglect it.

A Nurse addicted to intemperance cannot properly perform her duties, which require presence of mind and steadiness of nerve.

Courage is necessary on many occasions, such as during the assistance in operations, attacks of delirium, &c. No fear should be manifested of infectious diseases, nor any open abhorrence shown toward any, even the most repulsive diseases.

Talkativeness concerning the condition of any patient, or the origin

of the disease, may cause much unpleasantness, and should therefore be avoided.

The Nurse must follow the directions of the Physician implicitly, and should never deviate in the slightest degree from the orders received, with the view of following some independent notion. A Nurse should never be guilty of a falsehood. The Physician has a right to demand exact and conscientious reports, and if the Nurse has committed an error, she should invariably confess it. The Physician in his treatment is guided by the Nurse's statements, and when these are false, the patient must suffer for it.

It is understood that every Nurse should be able to read writing, so as to read the signatures on the vials, &c., otherwise medicines for external use, may be confounded with those for internal administration.

The following rules by Dr. Frankel, for nursing, have been presented to each nurse in a printed form, together with lectures on six important subjects. It is our intention every six months to bind, in book form, the printed lectures of the preceding half year, and in the course of time have a number of valuable manuals upon all the branches taught in the school.

RULES FOR NURSING.

1. All living beings require air for their existence; its vitiation is harmful to those in health, and still more so to the sick; and its purity in the sick room enhances the prospects of recovery from disease. The air may become vitiated from a neglect of ventilation, by keeping the doors, windows and ventilators of the Ward closed for too long a time—from the respiration and exhalations of many individuals, from the odors of excrement and other matters of the patients—from filthy linen—from discharges from wounds—from the smell of poultices, ointments, &c.

2. The improvement of vitiated air can be accomplished, either by ventilation or disinfection. The former (by opening the doors, windows and ventilators) is preferable to the latter, because the substitution of the odor of a disinfectant, very often supplants the vicious odor, without removing it entirely, and does not allow us to judge whether the air has undergone purification or not.

3. To ventilate the Ward, the doors and windows should be opened to allow fresh air to circulate, until the impure atmosphere has been replaced by a pure one. Precautions should be taken that the pa-

should not be opened near the bed of a patient who is in perspiration, or in a bath, whose poultices or dressings are being renewed, or near a mother who is nursing her child. When the opening of the windows is interdicted, the windows of the side room should be opened, or at least the doors leading to the halls. During winter the windows, as a rule, should be opened once a day during the hours of noon. During summer, however, thorough ventilation at least twice a day is required; and the windows may be left open for a length of time, provided no draught is created. In some cases the physicians may direct the windows to be kept open continually.

4. The most common disinfectant is chloride of lime, which not only effectually removes any bad odor, but is also useful in depriving the ward and water-closet of moisture. For this purpose it should be deposited in porcelain receptacles in various parts of the ward. In wards containing patients with abundant discharges of an offensive character, the suspension of pieces of cloth soaked in a solution of carbolic acid (1,200 parts of water) is useful. This may also be done in the water-closets.

5. The appropriate warmth of the ward is of importance, and is subject to the directions of the physicians. The exact temperature of the ward can be determined by the thermometer, which should be suspended in the centre of the ward, and not near the heaters or windows. The temperature of the ward should be as constant as possible near 65° to 70° F.

6. It is a matter of common occurrence, for patients to come into the hospital clothed in rags and covered with vermin. These patients after being deprived of their rags, must be placed in a bath to cleanse the pores of the skin from the accumulation of filth, unless the physician otherwise directs. Only after such cleansing process should the patient be transferred to the ward, provided with clean linen, and subjected to treatment. The thought that the lamentable condition of these patients is in most cases attributable to their own neglect, and that after their recovery, they will again become ill from their irregular mode of life and return to the hospital, must not deter a good Nurse from exerting herself to her utmost extent to the alleviation of their condition.

7. All patients should be washed daily, and this should be done in the morning. Parts of the body which are much defiled by dis-

charges or perspiration should above all others be washed carefully. In lying-in women—and such females as suffer from morbid discharges from the sexual organs—repeated daily ablutions with a sponge and luke-warm water are demanded, as otherwise these parts will easily become sore. The Nurse should see that all patients rinse their mouths daily with fresh water, and in case they are incapacitated by disease from doing this themselves, she should do it for them.

8. The Nurse should not only pay attention to the greatest cleanliness in her own person, but also see that it exists in the ward, and in the patients. Cleanliness of the ward, while being performed thoroughly, should not be accompanied by too much dust or confusion. When the floor is washed, (especially in wards with many cases of pulmonary disease,) it should not be wet too much, as evaporation of the moisture may materially aggravate the condition of the patients. Discharges of all kinds should not be allowed to remain for any length of time in the ward; this likewise applies to body and bed linen wet with perspiration, saturated dressings, &c.

9. The usual position of the patient in bed is with the head somewhat elevated. An elevation of the head, and even upright position of the body, is required in diseases attended with difficulty of respiration, or congestion of the brain. A low position of the head is called for in patients who have lost much blood, or who from emaciation, have a great tendency to bed sores. A supine position of the body is required in various ailments, and in this the Nurse will be guided by the physician's orders. If the patient desires to lie on the side, it is judicious to let him lie on the side in which he feels least pain; but in case of wounds, &c., that position is preferable which best favors drainage of the discharges.

10. For robust young people, and patients suffering from febrile conditions, excessive warmth from bed-clothes, as a rule, is injurious. On the other hand, old people, and those who are accustomed to warmth require a thicker covering; so also patients who are convalescent from severe disease, because at such a time they are disposed to catch cold and have relapses. In this respect, the season of the year, age, habits and character of the disease must be taken into consideration. The Nurse should also see that the patients do not lie uncovered during sleep.

11. In patients who pass much urine and stools, who have profuse discharges, and in lying-in patients, it is necessary that smooth pieces

of cloth or rubber be placed under them. These must be spread smoothly while the body or limb affected is gently raised. It is also useful to place a sponge or oakum against the opening. When the linen is soiled or wet it should be removed, and the affected parts well washed with luke-warm water, then carefully dried and supplied with fresh linen. All soiled material should be immediately removed from the ward.

12. In transporting the patient from one bed to another, all danger of catching cold should be avoided. In the majority of cases, the removal can be accomplished by two persons, one of whom takes the patient under the arms, and the other by the knees, the patient being lifted by both at the same time. Patients, who, on account of weight or pain cannot be managed in this manner, may require the aid of four persons, two of whom support the body, and one each the head and legs. It is still better to use a strong cloth placed *under the patient*, with which he is lifted.

13. The food and drink which the patient is to receive, are ordered by the physician according to the nature of the disease, and the Nurse should invariably follow the instructions received. A deviation from this rule, often entails an aggravation of the disease, and sometimes fatal consequences. This applies not only to the ordinary food and drink, but also to refreshing drinks, such as lemonade, &c.,—and stimulants, the effect of which latter must also be watched. Most persons, except those whose disease is owing to general debility, or who are convalescent, as a rule require but little food. It is not what and how much the patient eats, but what he digests that strengthen him, and many relapses are to be ascribed to untimely nourishment. As a general rule, most patients are benefitted by much drink, and this the Nurse can give at all times, provided moderation is practised. Patients who are insensible, or in a listless state, and will not call for drink in spite of dry lips and tongue, must be offered drink at frequent intervals. It is only in isolated cases, which the physician will particularize, that much drink can become injurious, as for instance, in vomiting and diarrhoea. A false sympathy often leads the visiting friends of the patient to bring them articles of nourishment in a clandestine manner. After the visit of the friends, the Nurse should examine the bed, &c., to ascertain whether the patient has concealed anything, which, if improper, should be removed.

14. Patients who have no appetite must not be urged to eat. They should be reminded to eat slowly so as not to exert themselves, and

allow proper mastication of the food. The patient's sleep should not be disturbed on account of meal time, but the food or refreshment should be given him when he awakens. Patients should not receive food during febrile exacerbations. The most proper time is three or four hours before the expected aggravation.

15. The Nurse is the medium between the physician and the patients, and from her constant presence in the ward she has the best opportunity of observing all the phases of the disease which are of importance to the Physician. Some patients often overlook some symptoms or withhold them from false modesty, while others again over estimate them from too great fear. The chief duty of the Nurse is to report her own observations to the Physician at the same time that the statements of the patients are not withheld. Nurses are sometimes inclined to give utterance to their own views and suspicions, and from talkitiveness converse with the Physician about the patient. This is wrong, and only distracts her attention from her really important duty of closely watching the patient.

16. The Nurse should never mislead the Physician by false or fictitious statements, and when he questions her concerning matters which she has neglected or not observed she should openly confess her ignorance or inattention. It is much better that she should confess fault, not only because a falsehood in itself is censurable, but because the Physician may be misled into wrong treatment. No statement is preferable to an indefinite or perhaps false one.

17. In the absence of the Physician the effect on the patients of the medicines administered, and whether their condition therefrom is either improved or aggravated should be carefully noted, such as any change in the patient's countenance, behavior, position in bed, respiration, condition of skin, appetite, thirst, discharges and sleep. The latter should be carefully observed, as it may be mistaken for insensibility.

18. Medicines which are swallowed are called internal medicines. One of the most important duties of the Nurse is to know *how* to administer them, and to administer them punctually at the hour prescribed. Many medicines possess a disagreeable odor or taste, and are taken with difficulty by a sensitive patient; such patients should be induced by pleasant persuasion to take their remedies, and all force should if possible be dispensed with. Every medicine is provided with a signature, and care should be taken that this is not torn or

washed off, as otherwise medicines for internal administration may be confounded with those for external use, or the medicine be given to the wrong patient. In administering medicines, the Nurse should be guided by a correct time-piece. As a rule, medicines should be given about one hour after meals.

19. Fluid medicines are given either in table-spoons, tea-spoons and cups, or in the form of drops. A table-spoon is supposed to hold half an ounce of water, a tea-spoon one drachm, or sixty drops. Many spoons vary in capacity; they should be carefully cleansed after using, to guard against the mixture of two different remedies. All fluid medicines should be well shaken before administration, and poured out at the patient's bedside, to avoid spilling. If the patient is strong enough he should sit up, or otherwise should be supported by the Nurse. Patients who cannot, or ought not to be raised, must receive their medicines out of a cup. The Nurse should notify the Physician at his morning visit, when a medicine needs renewal.

20. Drops must be counted accurately; and to accomplish this, the medicine should first be shaken, so as to moisten the cork and neck of the vial, the cork is then removed and a portion of the edge of the neck moistened with the cork, the bottle being then firmly held is inclined and the drops allowed to fall slowly. If these precautions are not taken a greater amount of liquid than is desired will run out. Drops are best given in water as a vehicle, with which they should be well mixed with a spoon before taking.

21. Powders are best given mixed with water in a table-spoon, but the liquid should be added gradually until a uniform mixture is obtained and no portion of the powder either swims on the water or remains unmixed on the bottom of the spoon. The mixture should not be made with the finger but with another spoon or glass rod. The powder should be given immediately after mixture, and if anything remains in the spoon sufficient water must be added until the whole has been taken.

22. Pills are best taken dry, followed by a mouthful of water; they can also be taken through a quill, the ends of which are of unequal calibre. One end, sufficiently small to prevent the pill from falling through, then placed in a glass of water and the pill quickly drawn into the mouth with the water. To patients who cannot be made to take pills in this manner they may be given with a table-spoonful of bread and milk.

23. Injections are classed among the external remedies, and their composition is determined by the physician. The syringes with which they are administered should be kept in good working order by being well cleaned and dried after using. This rule likewise applies to any instrument with which the nurse may be entrusted.

Injections into the bowels are made either for causing or suppressing discharges or for nourishing the patient. The syringe, after being filled, must contain no air, hence, all air should be expelled before the nozzle is introduced. Before introducing the nozzle it must be well oiled or soaped, and the nurse should be careful that the parts are not bruised. The patient, if possible, should lie on the left side, with the hips somewhat elevated. In weak patients and such as are unable to assume this position the injection must be given on the back, while the thighs are separated and drawn well up towards the body. The direction of the nozzle should be parallel with the spine, and should not be allowed to deviate during the injection to guard against the injury of any other important organs. Injections into the female sexual organs must be made with the greatest care, as these parts, naturally sensitive, are rendered still more so by disease.

Injection into other cavities, such as the ear, nose and mouth, will usually be made under the immediate supervision of the physician.

24. Baths are either general or local, simple or medicated. Their temperature and medication are determined by the physician. Where extremes of temperature have been ordered the thermometer should be employed. In the majority of cases the bath should be lukewarm and the bath tub should be filled with water sufficient to cover the shoulders of the patient. If the patient is too weak to go to the bath himself he must be transported as described in Rule 12. After the bath the patient must be properly dried and all changes in him during or after its administration carefully noted by the nurse and reported to the physician. In no case should the patient be permitted to remain in the bath beyond the time ordered.

25. When the physician orders either cold or warm external applications it is his object that they should exert a prolonged effect on the affected part.

Poultices should have the requisite warmth, and should not be made too small, else they cannot produce the desired effect. When applied over parts that are covered by hairs the latter should first be cut off. Before application the nurse should test the warmth of the

poultice, as when applied too hot they cause unnecessary pain and irritation. To prevent the too rapid dissipation of the warmth they should be well covered by the bed clothes or a piece of oiled silk or muslin. To prevent their displacement they can be secured by a bandage. They should be changed frequently, especially when there is much discharge from the parts. Cold compresses must be renewed frequently, and these also should have the requisite size. They should merely cover the parts and not surround them completely, as in the latter case the parts may be too much disturbed in their position when the compresses are changed.

Liniments and other external applications are employed for the purpose of either relieving pain or producing irritation. Before application the parts should be washed clean.


Blisters should be accurately adapted to the parts, and, if necessary, secured by strips of adhesive plaster. Ten or twelve hours are usually required to produce their effect, though in patients with a thin skin a shorter time may be sufficient. After removal the raised portion of skin should be cut away with a scissors, the part bathed with lukewarm water and then dressed with simple salve spread upon lint.

26. Bed sores are especially apt to occur in persons who are confined to bed for a protracted period of time; the small of the back, hips, shoulders and heels are the situations which are most liable to be affected in this manner. These parts should, therefore, be subjected to a close examination every day to see whether they are reddened, painful or swollen, as these are symptoms of impending bed sores. Such examination must be especially careful in patients with fever or paralysis, as these conditions promote the liability to sores, while the patient, either from unconsciousness or want of sensation, complains of but little pain. As soon as the nurse discovers redness, &c., the physician should be informed immediately. In order to prevent bed sores the bed of the patient must be kept as clean as possible, the linen under the back must be frequently renewed and the back daily sponged with cold water. The patient should not be allowed to lie on one side continually; the position should be changed from time to time, and occasionally be placed in a semi-recumbent posture so as to relieve pressure on the small of the back.

DUTY OF NURSES TO EACH OTHER AND TO THEMSELVES.

1. In the first place self-respect is enjoined on all. Each nurse is responsible in her department and should be ambitious to do the duties of it to entire acceptance.
2. Patients look to nurses for good example. Let the nurses be careful not to set a bad one.
3. Let your dress always be neat and clean. Never play at any game with one another, nor with patients except by the Chief of Staff's directions.
4. Treat each other with politeness ; be civil, cordial and frank. A calm, quiet, cheerful deportment befits your employment. Cherish a high sense of moral obligations ; seek to be useful and maintain at all hazards your purity, truth, economy, faithfulness and honesty.

DUTY OF NURSES TO PATIENTS.

1. The nurses are to treat the inmates with respect and attention, and show them such other marks of good will and kindness as evince interest and sympathy. Under all circumstances be tender and affectionate ; never address a patient by a nickname, nor by a Christian name, nor by a surname without the addition of Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
 2. If the nurse receive insult and abusive language she must keep cool, forbear to recriminate, to scold, threaten or dictate in the language of authority. Violent hands are never to be laid on a patient under any provocation.
 3. On rising in the morning it is the duty of the Nurse to see that each patient confided to her care is thoroughly washed, hair combed, and, in fact, the whole dress be neat and in good repair. The patients' beds are then to be made, and the ward, bathing rooms, passages and stairs to be swept, and the whole premises put in complete order as soon as it can be done, so that a complete inspection may be had of the house by the Chief of Staff, commencing at nine o'clock. Previous to this time no patients are to leave the house without directions, special or general. By ten o'clock in the morning the work shall be completed and the house in order for visitors in every part.
 4. One Nurse must always be in each ward with the patients, and she must not leave under any circumstances, but when relieved. The Nurses must not retire to their rooms while on duty. This rule must be observed in all the wards.
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5. At meals the Nurse must always be present to carve, to distribute the food to those who are too sick to do it for themselves, and to see that every one has a proper supply.

6. There is an obvious impropriety in Nurses sitting in their rooms engaged in reading or writing during hours of duty—i. e., from the time patients get up in the morning until they retire at night. During this time they should be in their own rooms only long enough to adjust their own dress. All these hours, with this sole exception, should be devoted to the patients, endeavoring to prevent improper conduct, bad postures, such as lying on the floor, &c., and to comfort them by talking with them, reading to them and the like.

7. Nurses will go to the apothecary's shop for medicine and see that the whole is given at the time directed. Each bottle is marked with the patient's name. Extreme care must be taken to avoid mistakes and to prevent patients helping themselves to medicine; therefore, all vials, boxes, &c., containing medicine should be kept locked up.

8. Nurses must look particularly to the comfort of the patients in their special charge. In speaking to patients of the officers, Nurses should inculcate respect and confidence in their management and carry into operation all directions and prescriptions in the most ready and faithful manner.

DUTY TO THE HOSPITAL.

1. The Nurses must never leave the hospital without permission from the Chief of Staff, and always return previous to the next meal time unless leave be expressly given to stay longer. Application for leave of absence should be made several hours before leaving.

2. All Nurses who engage in employment at the hospital shall be considered as engaged for two years. It is expected that all Nurses will fulfil their engagements scrupulously as to time of service and duty to be performed, agreeably to their respective contracts, and no one shall discontinue service at the hospital without giving at least thirty day's notice in writing to the Chief of Staff.

3. An indispensable duty of the Nurses is to secure the perfect and systematic cleanliness and neatness of the hospital and its inmates. No part of the house is to be considered clean when it can be made cleaner. The spittoons, floors, windows, tables, beds and bedding are to be scrupulously attended to every day, so as to preserve a pure atmosphere. Chamber vessels are always to be removed and thoroughly cleaned immediately after use.

4. The whole time of the Nurses belong to the hospital. This does not prohibit each one from attending to her own clothing and personality ; nor can they receive any compensation besides their regular wages for any service or labor unless by express permission of the Chief of Staff in each case on penalty of dismissal.

Our excuse for presenting these remarks about the School for Nurses in our annual report is, that our work may be placed on record in a more permanent way, and as this is the first municipal school for the education of nurses it seems to us all the more important.

SELECTED CASES—POST MORTEM RECORDS.

CHARITY HOSPITAL. 1875.

During the year ending December 31st, 1875, there were 280 autopsies made in this Institution by the Curators.

TUMOR OF CEREBELLUM.

Case No. 1. MAN. Age 50. Admitted to Charity Hospital December 4th, 1874, and died January 2d, 1875, of Tumor of Cerebellum.

This patient had been admitted to Hospital for treatment a number of times during the past two years, suffering from asthenia, chronic bronchitis and emphysema ; on admission in December he complained of dyspnoea and hard cough with considerable expectoration. On examination, found exaggerated resonance on percussion and sonorous rales could be heard all over the chest. His face was congested, and there was some tottering in his gait ; also marked difficulty in hearing with right ear. About one week after admission he suffered greatly from constipation, and cathartics were of no avail ; he was so weak that he had to go to bed ; at this time he was expectorating freely a large quantity of mucopurulent material. On December 28th he became very feeble, pulse slow and irregular, and the heart sounds were very feeble ; he soon afterwards became cyanotic and died.

Autopsy thirty-three hours after death ; the body was well nourished and rigor mortis present.

Face congested. *Head.*—Bones normal. *Dura-mater*, the vessels congested, adhesions between it and the pia-mater at several points

on right side. The vessels of the dura and pia-mater were filled with dark blood, with an increased amount of subarachnoid fluid. *Convulsions* were flattened over the vertex, most markedly over the left middle lobe. An oval, flattened, slightly nodulated and firm tumor measuring two inches in length and one and a half inches broad, by one and a quarter in thickness, situated on the anterior and inferior surface of right hemisphere of cerebellum; underneath the pia-mater with attachments only to vessels, the growth projecting into the internal auditory meatus and pressing upon right hemisphere of cerebellum, right side of the pons, crus cerebri and all the right cranial nerves except the 1st, 2d and 9th pairs. *Ventricles*,—lateral ventricle dilated and filled with clear fluid. *Brain substance* of normal consistence and marked passive congestion. *Thorax*,—old general pleuritic adhesions; upper lobes emphysematous and evidences of bronchitis.

Heart.—On the surface a fatty deposit; hypertrophy and dilatation of right ventricle; otherwise normal.

Abdomen.—Liver normal in size—congested.

Spleen.—Very small but firm.

Stomach and Intestines.—Congestion of the coats, otherwise normal.

GANGRENE OF LUNG.

Case No. 2. MAN. Age 26. Admitted to Charity Hospital January 16th, 1875, and died same day of gangrene of lung. On admission patient was suffering from intense dyspnoea, face cyanosed, and spitting blood freely. Patient said he had been drinking freely for several days and was exposed to cold by sleeping out of doors at night. On examination there was dullness over lower portion of both lungs, with an entire absence of vesicular murmur, but replaced by bronchial breathing. Temperature was 99 deg., pulse 102 and respiration 42. While in the Hospital he expectorated about twelve ounces of blood.

Autopsy.—Made forty-four hours after death.

Thorax.—The right plural cavity dilated by fluid and air, the diaphragm pressed downward and the liver displaced until its lower border reached the crest of the ilium. The mediastinum pushed to the left and the heart to the left and downward; heart about two-thirds full of blood with a very offensive odor. Lung compressed and attached to the diaphragm by adhesions of recent formation,

and to the chest wall at a point corresponding to the outer portion of the upper lobe by a coagulum of blood, about a half inch in thickness, which coated the pulmonary and costal pleura, over a spot about four inches in diameter; underneath this, a gangrenous cavity was found in upper lobe, containing a small amount of dark blood. Left lung oedematous and congested.

Bronchii.—Those leading to the gangrenous cavity contained a little dark blood, and everywhere the mucus lining was blood stained and oedematous.

Heart.—The pericardium contained a small amount of stained blood; walls normal.

Abdomen.—Liver was fatty. Kidney fatty. Stomach and intestines normal.

ANEURISM OF THORACIC AORTA AND RUPTURE IN RIGHT PLEURAL CAVITY.

Case No. 3. MAN. Age 35 years. Admitted January 19th, 1875, and died January 23d, 1875.

On admission complained of pain in chest and shortness of breath; two months previous to this he had an attack of syncope; since then has been weak and complained of dizziness and a sharp pain through his chest anteriorly, with marked shortness of breath. His eyes and lips were very pale, the lower extremities and under eyelids oedematous. An examination of the chest showed feeble respiratory sounds over superior and posterior positions of the chest, with complete dullness and loss of respiratory sounds. Heart sounds very weak with a neutral murmur. He died suddenly.

Autopsy.—Made seventy hours after death. Body large and well nourished.

Thorax.—Right pleural cavity full of fluid blood with a large clot at cavity; the left pleural cavity one-third full of fluid blood.

Heart and Pericardium.—Pericardium distended with fluid. *Heart*, right side normal, left side, moderate hypertrophy and small amount of thickening at base of aortic valve and free margin of valve slightly.

About two inches below the descending portion of the arch, the mouth of a sacculated aneurism which projected on the anterior sur-

face of the vessel, being five inches long and two inches broad, the mouth one inch in diameter, the edges smooth, thick and evenly rounded, the walls in front consisting simply of thickened adventitia except at a point opposite the ninth dorsal vertebrae, where over a considerable patch, they were very thin; at this point a rupture had taken place into the right pleural cavity. The rupture about half an inch long and longitudinal. The sac was filled with a soft dark clot, the sac containing about three pints.

Lungs.—Right lung compressed and entirely void of air; the left in same condition. *Liver*, cirrhotic. All the other organs normal.

HYDRO-THORAX—HYPERTROPHOUS DILATATION OF HEART—THROMBOSIS OF LEFT AURICULAR APPENDIX—EMBOLIC INFARCTION OF KIDNEY.

Case No. 4. WOMAN. Age 35. Admitted to Hospital January 21st, 1875, and died January 28th, 1875.

On admission was suffering from intense dyspnoea, cyanosis and prostration.

There was dullness over chest posteriorly, and numerous moist rales were distinctly heard over both lungs. Hydragogue cathartics were freely given and improvement followed for a few days. A systolic murmur was heard most violent at apex. The urine was albuminous, about one-third consolidating. Heart contractions irregular and feeble. During the last five days of life gave diuretics, stimulants and nutritious diet. Patient died quietly.

Autopsy.—Made thirty-one hours after death.

Brain.—Calvarium, vessels and membranes normal; brain substance anæmic.

Thorax.—Both pleural cavities nearly full of fluid; right lung showed evidence of bronchitis, and was moderately congested. *Heart* was hypertrophied with dilatation; mitral valves showed spots of thickening, cavities of right and left ventricle empty; in left auricle were a number of small thrombi.

Aorta, at its commencement, was slightly dilated and atheromatous.

Liver.—Was congested. *Spleen* was normal in size.

Kidneys.—Both showed evidences of chronic parenchymatous nephritis; the left kidney contained embolic infarction extending from apex of pyramid to cortical; pyramids dark from escape of blood.

HÆMORRHAGE INTO PERITONEAL CAVITY—HÆMORRHAGIC INFARCTION OF LUNGS.

Case No. 5. INFANT. Age 1 day. Died February 4th, 1875.

The child nursed freely after birth up to two hours previous to death, when she had a convulsion. These were repeated until death ensued.

Autopsy.—Made thirty-six hours after death. Child of good size and surface normal.

Head.—Scalp contains some effused blood in deeper layers in occipital region.

A small amount of blood stained serum was formed in arachnoid cavity. Brain substance normal.

Lungs.—Had been well inflated and each showed numerous hæmorrhagic infarctions varying in size from a wheat grain to a pea mostly near the surface and margins of the lungs.

Heart.—The foramen ovale almost closed.

Peritoneal Cavity.—About four ounces of fluid blood in peritoneal cavity. The hæmorrhage came from great omentum.

Umbilical arteries and vein normal.

Liver, spleen, kidneys and suprarenal capsules normal.

TYPHOID FEVER—CHRONIC LARYNGITIS—HÆMORRHAGE INTO ABDOMEN.

Case No. 6. MAN. Age 34. Admitted into hospital December 28th, 1874, and died February 16th, 1875.

On admission patient was suffering from typhoid fever and sore throat. On the 10th of February the fever reached its height, 104 degrees, and continued between that and 102 degrees up to date of death. Over the chest posteriorly there were mucous rales and dullness, and spots of bronchophony. Cardiac pulsations were very weak during the whole course of the fever. At the time of death the eruption appeared. Patient had no diarrhœa. Had epistaxis two or three times.

Autopsy.—Thirty-two hours after death. The body was developed and nourished. *Head.*—The vessels of pia-mater contained soft dark coagula; ventricles and vessels at base normal; the pia-mater attached to posterior border of optic thalamus. *Larynx* and

Pharynx.—A number of patches of pseudo-membrane firmly adherent to the pharynx. The vocal cords thickened and roughened. *Lungs*.—Showed evidence of bronchitis of the small tubes with marked hypostatic congestion. *Heart*.—There were adhesions between the parietal and visceral layers of pericardium and a few ecchymotic spots underneath visceral layer. Walls and valves were normal.

Recti Abdominis Muscles.—There were large hæmorrhages within their sheaths the whole length on right side and lower two-thirds of left. The blood had separated the muscular fasciculi and the latter were softened and pale in color. The blood had gravitated in front of the transversalis fascia, filling the meshes of the areolar tissue around the fundus of the bladder and border of the brim of the pelvis. All other organs normal.

PLACENTA PRÆVIA, FIBROIDS OF UTERUS.

Case No. 7. WOMAN. Age 31. Admitted March 15th, 1875, and died on the 18th of March.

Had been flooding for two weeks previous to coming to Hospital; the night previous had a severe hæmorrhage. Was in the eighth month of pregnancy. On examination the placenta was found to be implanted over the os uteri, and separated from its attachment on the right side. From time of admission to date of death had several slight hæmorrhages. On the evening of death had profuse flooding. The patient was anaesthetized and podalic version performed. The operation was easily performed; the child was still-born. After the operation profuse hæmorrhage set in, and the patient died quite suddenly.

Autopsy.—Made fourteen hours after death.

Thorax.—The lungs were anæmic; both lower lobes were œdematous.

Heart.—Contained about two ounces of fluid blood, right side of the heart contained gas; the walls were pale and flabby; valves normal, small atheromatous patches in aortic wall.

Uterus.—It measured nine and one-half inches in length, and the walls one and a half inches in thickness; weight four pounds.

Upper portion of Vagina and Cervix contained dark, granular

masses of coagula, with firm coagula in the large uterine sinuses at the placental seat; Cervix lacerated two inches in length. On the left and anterior side of the Cervix was a fibroid tumor two inches in diameter; on the right posterior labial wall were three fibroids about one inch in diameter, and another at junction of right fallopian tube. Nine subperitoneal fibroids, varying in size from one to two inches. Other organs normal.

CEREBRAL SOFTENING (White,) AND LOBULAR PNEUMONIA.

Case No. 8. MAN. Age about 40. Admitted on the 15th and died on the 20th of March, 1875.

Patient was an inmate of the Work House, and was transferred to Hospital for treatment. On admission was in a comatose condition and unable to speak; right arm and leg were both powerless, with convulsive movements of the left arm; legs were flexed on thighs and thighs on abdomen, the arms were also flexed. Temperature below normal. Pulse 90 and feeble. Breathing stertorous. Pupil of left eye contracted; pupil of right eye normal. He passed both urine and feces in bed. The treatment consisted of stimulants and nutritious diet.

Autopsy.—Made fifty-three hours after death. Body well nourished and rigor mortis well marked.

Brain.—An increased quantity of fluid in arachnoid cavity. The convolutions were flattened. Pia-mater thickened and adherent to convolutions, and over the whole surface of brain in meshes of pia-mater little hæmorrhages have occurred, now marked by yellowish pigment vessels at the base of brain extensively atheromatous and rigid. Left vertebral dilated. At the first division of the right middle cerebral marked thickening of coats of vessel, the posterior branch occluded by a yellowish white thrombus, prolonged as far as the vessel could be traced. Ventricles dilated, left ventricle having its lining membrane granular. Old apoplectic cysts in lower portion of both posterior lobes and brain tissue surrounding them softened.

Lungs.—Left lower lobe was solidified by an aggregation of lobular pneumonias. Evidences of bronchitis on left side with emphysema.

Kidneys.—Were atrophied and fatty.

Other organs normal.

TETANUS.

Case No. 9. MAN. Aged 21 years. Admitted on the 24th and died on the 30th of March. On admission was suffering from a lacerated wound on the right index finger, the bone being crushed and hanging by the integument. The tissues around the wound were sloughing and gangrenous. The dead bone was removed by the bone forceps, together with the dead tissues surrounding it. When this was done there was a stump about one inch remaining. This operation was performed on the 26th, two days after admission. On the evening of the 28th the patient complained of a great deal of pain in the wound, which was then sloughing. He also complained of an intermittent pain in the abdomen which was supposed to be colic and was treated accordingly. Early on the morning of the 29th the patient suffered intense pain. On examination trismus and distinct tetanic convulsions; his jaws were tightly closed during the convulsions, and his body rested on the occiput and os calcis. All the muscles were rigid, more especially those of the abdomen which were as hard as a board. The convulsions occurred every few minutes, and during and after each he cried out with pain. Hydrate of chloral was given in large doses which seemed to afford temporary relief. On the morning of the 31st he was seized with violent convulsions, became cyanotic and died.

Autopsy.—Twenty-eight hours after death. Rigor mortis was present. Over the body was seen a number of syphilitic pustules. The flaps of the stump on index finger had sloughed as well as retracted, leaving about one-half inch of bare bone.

Brain.—Substance and meninges both congested. Pons and medulla were normal.

Spinal Cord.—The pia mater deeply congested, both anteriorly and posteriorly, being most marked in the lower portion.

Larynx.—The mucous membrane slightly congested and covered with a frothy mucus.

Heart.—Visceral layer of pericardium shows few spots of ecchymosis: the cavities were empty, valves and vessels normal.

Spleen.—On the anterior border was a wedge-shaped hæmorrhagic infarction about the size of a hickory nut.

Intestines.—Peyers' patches were congested and enlarged as much as in first week of typhoid fever.

**FATTY HEART—VEGETATIONS OF TRICUSPID AND AORTIC VALVES—
EMBOLIC INFARCTION OF LUNG AND INTESTINE.**

Case No. 10. MAN. Age 57 years. Admitted November 28, 1874, and died April 3, 1875.

On admission was suffering from shortness of breath, anasarca and œdema of the lungs, with a small amount of pneumonia. An examination of the urine revealed the presence of albumen in very large quantities. The patient was cupped and Tincture of Digitalis given. The œdema and dyspnœa continued to increase steadily in spite of treatment and he died.

Autopsy.—Forty-two hours after death. There were a few ecchymotic spots on legs and scalp from an old syphilitic eruption. A small swelling was found over the sternum, which, when opened, contained pus.

Head.—The vessels at base of brain normal. There was pachymeningitis beginning. Two spots of superficial softening of under border of right lobe; brain œdematous.

Thorax.—Numerous pleuritic adhesions, an embolic infarction, red stage in the anterior border of left upper lobe. In lower lobe hypostatic pneumonia; both lungs œdematous.

Heart.—Was hypertrophied and fatty; large fibrinous vegetations in semi-lunar and tricuspid valves.

Kidneys.—Very anæmic and atrophied.

There were two small spots of local congestion in intestines, due to embolism.

**BASILAR MENINGITIS (TUBERCULAR)—TUBERCULOSIS OF PLEURA AND
LIVER—LOBULAR PNEUMONIA.**

Case No 11. Child, aged one year. Admitted into Hospital January 14, and died April 17, 1875.

Child became peevish and very irritable about two months previous

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to admission, following this bronchitis set in; he lost in flesh; appetite was variable and bowels constipated. On admission was pale and anæmic; had hacking cough; was sleepless and irritable. Convulsions now set in and they frequently lasted twenty minutes, then sleep followed, and this condition was repeated until death.

Autopsy.—Made forty-eight hours after death; the body much emaciated. The head measured in occipito-frontal diameter $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the anterior fontanelle was one-half inch in length.

Head.—The cerebral veins partially filled, convolutions notably flattened and the surface abnormally dry. Adhesions of olfactory nerve to opposing surface of brain. There were little yellowish clusters of miliary bodies notably along the course of vessels at outer extremity of sylvian fissure, also over the cerebellum and in choroid plexus. The ventricles were dilated and filled with fluid.

Thorax.—The bronchial glands were enlarged, a few single miliary translucent granulations formed in pulmonary pleura. In both lower lobes was lobular pneumonia and red hepatization and evidence of bronchitis.

Heart.—Normal.

Abdomen.—Liver and spleen contained the same granulations as described above. The solitary glands of intestines enlarged and ulcerated.

TRICUSPID AND MITRAL STENOSIS—LIVER CIRRHOTIC AND FATTY.

Case No 12. WOMAN. Aged 46. Admitted June 23 and died July 6, 1875.

On admission to the hospital was suffering from dyspnœa; breathing was rapid and difficult. The face was of a dusky hue and cheeks slightly flushed. Pulse was irregular; the temperature was normal. On examination of the chest subcrepitant rales were heard over the entire chest, also evidence of general œdema. Diuretics were given freely, but of no avail. Patient gave a history of having had rheumatism a few years previous.

Autopsy.—Heart was fatty and the right ventricle dilated with an increased amount of fat on the surface. Evidence of concurring tri-

cuspid stenosis admitting two fingers. The edges of the valve thickened, and the aortic valve calcified and showed commencing stenosis.

Liver.—Cirrhotic and fatty.

Spleen.—Showed several spots of congestion.

Kidneys.—Fatty and cystic.

Other organs normal.

DIET AND EXTRA DIET.

During the year the regular diet for all the inmates has been greatly improved, and the extra diet for the very sick has been increased over the preceding year. It is a duty we owe to those committed to our care to furnish them all the good substantial food required for a speedy recovery; we have no fancy diet for our sick patients. The butter has been improved to *real genuine* butter, not *oleo-margarine* as formerly used. The sugar is the genuine article in place of sand coated with sugar. The meats are now of a choice variety in place of bones with many joints. In short, the diet now used in this Hospital, in point of variety and nourishment, is equal to that furnished in our private Hospitals.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

The year just closed has been an unusual one in the way of repairs and general improvements. Many wards have been repainted and partially refurnished.

About the middle of September the contract for reheating and ventilating the entire building was given to Messrs. Davidson & Mars of New York, who immediately set to work and by the first of November we had an entire new heating apparatus, including new boilers, &c.

All the old apparatus which had been in use since the erection of the building was removed and replaced by new and greatly improved structures.

The improvements made in this department have been very extensive, and although causing an outlay of over \$25,000, they have greatly added to the efficiency of the Hospital. The wards that heretofore were cold, and the foul air that permeated our buildings is now

removed and a plentiful supply of fresh air can be found throughout the entire Hospital, reflecting great credit to the gentlemen having the matter in charge, and to your Board in choosing such responsible persons to do the work.

WORKSHOP AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the year much valuable work has been done in this department. The carpenter and paint shops furnished ample work for all the convalescent mechanics, and has been a means of materially lessening the expense of the institution.

The carpenters have their work detailed to them each day, and are divided as follows: One to see that the windows are always in order, another to look carefully to all doors and passages, another to do general jobbing, while the remainder are in the shop making new articles of furniture.

One painter looks to the glassware, while the others do the painting of the house.

We have two men constantly employed in the tin shop, repairing and making new articles.

In the plumbing shop one man is kept busy, while another looks to the good working of the water closets and gas.

All these men are unpaid and are convalescent patients, or patients suffering from some incurable disease and requiring treatment from time to time.

Our laborers are for the most part skilled mechanics, who either had places of business for themselves or worked for our best and largest firms, but who from habits of intemperance have become too unsuited to respect themselves, and accept the Hospital as a home and are perfectly willing to do a full day's work for their living.

CONCLUSION :

The year just brought to a close has been one of unusual labor, and therefore I have the greater reason to express my sincere obligations to your Hon. Board for oft repeated marks of good will and confidence, for support on every occasion and for carrying out my every suggestion for improving the efficiency of the institutions under my charge.

To the Officers of the Hospital and the Wardens of the various Institutions, to the Nurses and all others engaged in the welfare of the Hospitals I am under obligations for a faithful performance of duty.

This Institution is daily increasing in public confidence among my professional brethren—not alone in this city, where it ought to be best known, but in distant parts of the State and the Union. Largely for this state of friendly feeling we are indebted to our Medical Board, who have at all times rendered us valuable aid by judicious advice and sympathy.

The character of our Hospital is largely known by the class of medical graduates annually sent forth from this great field of learning.

We ought to be proud to point to our pupils and companions in our large cities, for I believe there is not a city of great size in the Union which has not the services of the accomplished graduate of Charity Hospital.

As we stated last year so we can repeat this year, that the ladies of our State Charities Association are constantly lending a helping hand by encouraging words and acts of kindness to our patients.

To the Hon. W. H. Wickham, mayor of the city, we beg to express our thanks as well as those of our patients for originating and furthering the establishment of our School for Nurses. which adds so much to improve the Institution.

To Mrs. C. P. Hall and her lady friends who distributed Christmas gifts to all our patients we are pleased again to extend our thanks.

To the Floral Committee we are under many obligations for distributing flowers in every ward of our Hospital, four times during the year.

To Hon. M. M. Pomeroy we are particularly indebted for sending us packages of papers frequently.

This year has brought with it a larger number of duties and responsibilities.

We now enter upon another and new year with an increased interest in our labors and fully determined that our Institution shall be more worthy of the generous confidence reposed in it.

In the future, as in the past, may our Institutions be protected by the same Providence which overrules all our acts.

DANIEL H. KITCHEN,
Chief of Staff.

TABLE 1.

General Statement—Charity Hospital, B. I., 1875.

1875.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Remaining in hospital, Jan. 1, 1875....	387	354	1	5	747	314	433
Admitted from January 1, to December 31, 1875.....	5,243	3,989	39	57	9,328	3,089	6,239
Total.....	5,630	4,343	40	62	10,075	3,403	6,672
Died from January 1, to December 31, 1875.....	400	304	4	3	711	250	461
Discharged from January 1, to December 31, 1875.....	4,802	3,676	29	53	8,560	2,847	5,713
Total.....	5,202	3,980	33	56	9,271	3,097	6,174
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1876	428	363	7	6	804	306	498

TABLE 2.

General Statement—Fever Hospital, B. I., 1875.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1875....	6	1	..	..	7	2	5
Admitted from January 1 to December 31, 1875.....	78	59	..	2	139	61	78
Total.....	84	60	..	2	146	63	83
Died from January 1 to December 31, 1875.....	30	13	..	2	45	16	29
Discharged from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875.....	48	38	..	..	86	40	46
Total.....	78	51	..	2	131	56	175
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1876....	6	9	..	..	15	7	8

TABLE 3,
*Showing Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths in Charity Hospital, B. I., during the year ending
December 31, 1875.*

	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	Admitted.			Born.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	White Males.	White Fem.	Col'd Males.	Col'd Fem.	White Males.	White Fem.	Col'd Males.	Col'd Fem.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January.....	413	322	5	6	19	29	..	..	794	267	527	384	255	3	6	648	226	422
February.....	365	250	..	2	15	23	..	..	655	203	452	341	252	..	3	596	201	395
March.....	470	333	2	6	28	36	..	..	875	295	580	463	362	2	1	818	280	538
April.....	394	336	3	7	20	16	..	..	776	258	518	398	394	3	6	801	249	552
May.....	411	308	6	10	21	26	..	..	782	271	511	439	317	2	7	765	271	494
June.....	440	331	8	5	20	18	..	..	922	263	659	385	335	3	2	725	226	499
July.....	445	368	4	7	31	27	..	..	882	299	583	439	373	5	9	826	274	552
August.....	455	371	2	..	31	25	..	..	914	299	615	492	346	4	4	846	295	551
September.....	482	353	2	6	24	20	..	..	887	266	621	409	329	..	2	791	250	541
October.....	328	261	1	2	26	22	..	..	640	212	428	349	274	2	1	626	191	435
November.....	318	225	..	2	20	16	1	1	583	205	378	295	258	4	2	559	199	360
December.....	400	256	6	4	27	16	..	..	718	251	467	348	200	1	10	550	185	374
Total.....	4966	3714	39	57	292	274	1	1	9328	3089	6239	4892	3676	29	53	8560	2847	5713
												400	304	4	3	711	250	461

TABLE 4.

Nativity of patients admitted to Charity Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States..	1,680	1,409	3,089	Bro't forward	5,159	3,963	7,202
Ireland.....	2,369	2,063	4,432	Turkey.....	2	..	2
Germany.....	636	231	867	Italy.....	17	..	17
England.....	218	162	380	Canada.....	51	56	107
Scotland.....	95	65	160	Nova Scotia..	9	7	16
France.....	68	9	77	N. Foundland	1	..	1
Belgium.....	3	..	3	Wales.....	9	4	13
Holland.....	7	4	11	West Indies..	12	5	17
Austria.....	8	1	9	East Indies..	1	1	2
Russia.....	7	..	7	China.....	5	..	5
Switzerland..	25	6	31	Australia.....	6	..	6
Denmark.....	5	3	8	Africa.....	1	5	6
Sweden.....	21	7	28	S. America..	1	1	2
Norway.....	10	1	11	Mexico.....	4	1	5
Poland.....	5	2	7	Cuba.....	4	3	7
Spain.....	2	..	2	Total.....	5,281	4,046	9,328
Forward...	5,159	3,963	7,202				

TABLE 5,
Showing amount of Extra Diet issued to patients in Charity, Fever, & Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals in
1875.

	AVERAGE NO. PATIENTS.		CREAM.		WHITE SUGAR.		CRACKERS.		BEEF STEAKS.		EGGS.		GRUEL.		BEEF TEA.		CORN STARCH.		RICE.		COFFEE.		RAW BEEF.		VEGETABLES.		ALE.		WINE.		WHISKY.	
	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	No.	No.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	
January.....	848	1702	692	563	635	2256	3437	4870	919	2252	88	843	...	1692	349	3944																
February.....	861	18-6	1122	219	1412	3218	4801	5078	120	1661	49	645	...	1947½	537	6328																
March.....	842	1996	1001	677	1520	4122	4955	4915	709	875	220	960	...	2642	603	5815																
April.....	806	2121	2238	221	313	4060	4616	4900	1369	1891	235	696	...	2448	1090	6604																
May.....	737	2252	2779	641	867	3438	5063	5399	1386	2437	117	1069	...	2826	2273	8416																
June.....	737	1960	1642	986	831	3801	5576	4421	1515	2283	21	384	364	2798	1466	5559																
July.....	808	1833	2002	1372	856	3642	5703	3101	1518	1592	17	374	1434	2557	1415	4911																
August.....	821	2018	3616	1069	1064	4157	4317	4227	2202	1419	40	293	260	2256	1368	7235																
September.....	826-9	2169	3874	1386	1318	2771	5226	5235	1976	1580	96	838	310	2337½	1495	7579																
October.....	830-17	2492	5673	4123	1349	5026	7668	6947	2270	2422	185	1394	6	2139	2713	9375																
November.....	797-15	2264	5988	3647	1736	3650	6660	6645	2114	2195	175	968	112	1306	2146	8841																
December.....	872	2103	5992	4803	2095	3675	6726	4111	1583	22-6	146	302	29	1751	1679	6777																
Total.....	815-3*	24754	37014	20032	13325	43316	61778	58969	17693	22892	12389	8765	2615	26699	17094	83384																

*Daily average.

TABLE 6.

Abstract of Diseases causing death in Churity Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

Abcess, cerebral.....	1	Brought forward.....	163
“ gluteal and phthisis.....	1	Concussion of cord, traumatic.....	1
“ hepatic.....	1	Compression of brain, fracture of skull.....	1
“ lumbar.....	1	Convulsions, asthenia.....	1
“ mastoid.....	1	Delirium tremens.....	4
“ psoas.....	2	“ “ and dysentery.....	1
Albuminuria and œdema of lungs.....	1	Diarrhoea, acute.....	3
Alcoholism.....	20	“ “ chronic.....	33
“ “ and chronic Bright's.....	2	Dysentery.....	1
“ “ and pneumonia.....	3	“ “ chronic.....	2
Anchylousis, knee, operation, shock.....	1	“ “ acute.....	1
Aneurism aorta.....	1	Emphysema and chronic Bright's.....	1
“ “ rupture of.....	2	Empyema.....	2
“ “ of thoracic, rupture of.....	2	Enterocolitis.....	1
Aortic stenosis, syncope.....	1	Epithelioma uteri.....	2
Atelectasis.....	7	Erysipelas, non-traumatic.....	1
Bright's disease, acute.....	6	“ “ phlegmonous.....	1
“ “ chronic.....	49	“ “ “ from lacerated	
“ “ and alcoholism.....	1	wound.....	1
“ “ and cancer of liver		Extravasation of urine, rupture of	
and stomach.....	1	urethra.....	1
“ “ and erysipelas.....	1	Fatty heart, syncope.....	1
“ “ and hypertrophy and		Fibrosis uteri, asthenia.....	1
dilatation of heart.....	1	Fracture of skull, apoplexy.....	1
“ “ and œdema of lungs.....	4	Gangrene of leg.....	1
“ “ and uræmia.....	7	“ “ lung.....	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	1	Gastritis, acute.....	1
“ capillary.....	2	“ “ and lobular pneu-	
“ chronic.....	7	monia.....	1
Cancer of leg, epithelial.....	1	“ “ and uræmia.....	1
“ liver.....	1	“ “ chronic.....	1
“ liver and stomach.....	1	Gastro-enteritis.....	1
“ neck.....	1	Hæmorrhage under dura mater in	
“ “ rectum.....	1	spinal column and stomach.....	1
Carcinoma of breast, concussion of		“ “ post partum.....	1
brain from jumping.....	1	“ “ from umbilicus.....	1
“ “ out of window.....	1	Hæmatoma of dura mater.....	1
“ stomach.....	1	Hydrocephalus, acute.....	1
“ “ uteri.....	2	Hydrothorax, apnoea.....	1
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	1	Hypertrophous dilation of heart and	
Caries of ribs and thoracic abscess.....	1	rupture aortic valve.....	1
“ tarsal bones and capillary		Inanition.....	2
bronchitis.....	1	Insanity.....	1
Catarrh and cholemia.....	1	Intestinal obstruction.....	1
Cerebral congestion and apnoea.....	1	Intussusception, small intestine.....	1
“ embolism.....	1	Laryngitis, acute, œdema glottis.....	1
“ hæmorrhage.....	3	Marasmus.....	15
“ softening.....	5	“ “ and syphilis.....	1
“ “ and hemiplegia.....	3	Meningitis.....	2
“ tumor.....	2	Meningeal hæmorrhage.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	6	Metritis.....	1
“ “ and chronic Bright's.....	1	Mitral regurgitation.....	1
“ “ and kidneys and sub-		“ “ stenosis.....	1
acute gastritis.....	1	“ “ syncope.....	1
Forward.....	163	Necrosis of femur & chronic Bright's.....	1
		Forward.....	268

Brought forward.....	268	Brought forward.....	588
Necrosis of femur and senectus.....	1	Pyæmia, following amputation of arm.....	1
“ superior maxilla, asthenia..	1	Paranephritis.....	1
“ tibia, exhaustion.....	1	Rheumatism, acute.....	1
Nephritis (parenchymatous).....	1	“ chronic.....	1
“ purulent intestinal.....	1	Senectus.....	19
Œdema, lungs.....	4	“ and chronic diarrhoea.....	1
Paralysis, general.....	1	“ and sub-acute pleurisy and	
Parturition, shock.....	1	general debility.....	1
Pericarditis, acute.....	2	Septicæmia.....	1
Peritonitis.....	3	“ and phlegmonous erysip-	
“ and strangulated hernia..	1	elas.....	1
“ sub-acute.....	1	“ and gangrene.....	1
Phagedenic bubo.....	1	“ and necrosis of ulna.	1
“ chancroid, with gangrene..		Softening of brain (white).....	2
of penis and rectum.....	1	Still births.....	54
Phthisis.....	203	Syncope, placenta prævia.....	1
“ and uræmia.....	1	Syphilis.....	4
Pleurisy.....	3	“ asthenia.....	1
“ acute.....	1	“ congenital.....	5
“ “ and phthisis.....	1	“ tertiary and chronic Bright's..	1
Pneumonia, acute.....	64	Syphilitic necrosis.....	1
“ “ with erysipelas of face	1	Tedious labor, instrumental delivery,	
“ “ double.....	1	shock.....	1
“ “ and phthisis.....	2	Tetanus neonatorum asphyxia.....	1
“ “ and apnoea.....	2	Traumatic tetanus.....	1
“ “ bronchial.....	1	Trismus neonatorum.....	3
“ catarrhal and puer-		Tuberculosis, acute.....	3
peral septicæmia..	1	Tumor of brain in left optic thalamus..	1
“ chronic.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	7
“ croupous.....	10	“ “ and acute pneumonia..	1
“ lobular.....	1	Ulcer of leg, chronic, asthenia.....	1
Premature birth.....	3	Uræmia.....	3
Puerpera hæmorrhagial.....	1	“ intestinal nephritis.....	1
“ “ & septicæmia..	1	“ and œdema of lungs.....	1
Puerperal peritonitis.....	1	Valvular disease of heart, gastritis....	1
Pyæmia, following amputation of both		Total.....	711
legs.....	1		
Forward.....	588		

TABLE 7.
Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in Fever Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2	6	8	13	6	19	1	6	7	8	3	5	6	1	7	2	5	7
February.....	5	7	12	12	2	14	1	2	3	8	3	11	1	2	3	2	1	3
March.....	6	4	10	10	3	13	7	7	14	4	10	14	2	1	3	1	2	3
April.....	8	4	12	12	6	18	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	3	4
May.....	13	9	22	22	9	31	6	6	12	5	7	12	3	2	5	1	2	3
June.....	6	1	7	7	2	9	4	4	8	4	4	8	2	2	4	1	3	4
July.....	2	3	5	5	2	7	3	3	6	4	4	10	3	1	4	1	3	4
August.....	5	0	5	6	6	12	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
September.....	9	6	15	15	6	21	5	5	10	6	1	7	4	1	5	5	5	10
October.....	6	7	13	14	9	23	2	3	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	2	3
November.....	7	3	10	10	3	13	4	5	9	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	1	3
December.....	3	10	13	13	7	20	2	3	5	1	4	5	1	3	4	3	1	4
Total.....	78	89	167	139	61	200	48	38	86	40	46	86	30	13	43	2	16	18

TABLE 8.

Showing the Nativity of all patients admitted to Fever Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

COUNTRY.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
United States.....	34	27	61
Ireland.....	20	24	44
Germany.....	12	7	19
England.....	4	..	4
Scotland.....	1	1	2
France.....	1	..	1
Denmark.....	1	1	2
Sweden.....	1	..	1
Poland.....	1	..	1
Italy.....	2	..	2
Mexico.....	..	1	1
Cuba.....	1	..	1
Total.....	78	61	139

TABLE 9.

Abstract of diseases causing death in Fever Hospital, B. I., during the year ending December 31, 1875.

Abscess of ovary, chronic Bright's, measles.....	1
Acute tuberculosis, asthenia.....	1
Cancer of stomach.....	1
Diarrhæa (chronic).....	1
Diphtheria.....	2
“ and asthenia.....	2
Epilepsy, chronic Bright's, asthenia.....	1
Phthisis 3d, asthenia.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis and typhoid fever.....	1
Carried forward.....	11

Brought forward.....	11
Pneumonia, chronic catarrhal.....	1
Rupture of bladder (enlarged prostate) extravasation of urine, shock.....	1
Rupture of urethra (cause unknown), extravasation of urine. septicæmia.....	1
Scarlatina and croupous pneumonia.....	1
" maligna, suppression of urine, cedema glottis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	1
Senectus, asthenia.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	15
" " and apoplectic cyst of brain.....	1
" " asthenia.....	3
" " and acute croupous pneumonia.....	1
" " exhaustion.....	1
" " acute bronchitis and hypostatic pneumonia.....	2
" " and pneumonia.....	1
" " " and acute meningitis.....	1
Typhus " asthenia.....	1
" " and spinal meningitis.....	1
Total.....	45

TABLE 10.

General Statement of Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, 1875.

	WHITE	Col'd.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	Males.	Females.			
Number transferred to Charity Hospital, July 27, 1875.....	66	..	66	26	40
Admitted from July 27 to Dec. 31, 1875.....	23	..	23	14	9
Total.....	89	..	89	40	49
Died from July 27 to December 31, 1875.....	2	..	2	1	1
Discharged from July 27 to December 31, 1875.....	27	..	27	15	12
Total.....	29	..	29	16	13
Remaining in hospital January 1, 1876.....	60	..	60	24	36

TABLE 11.

*Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital,
B. I., 1875.*

	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	White Males.	Colored Males.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White Males.	Colored Males.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White Males.	Colored Males.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
July.....	1	..	1	1	..	6	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
August....	5	..	5	2	3	11	..	11	5	6	1	..	1	..	1
September..	9	..	9	6	3	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
October....	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
November...	3	..	3	3	..	5	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
December...	3	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Total...	23	..	23	14	9	27	..	27	14	13	2	..	2	1	1

TABLE 12.

*Nativities of Patients admitted to Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital,
B. I., 1875.*

COUNTRY.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
United States.....	14	..	14
Ireland.....	6	..	6
Germany.....	2	..	2
England.....	1	..	1
	23	..	23

TABLE 13.

*Abstract of diseases causing death in Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital,
B. I., 1875.*

Fracture of skull, epilepsy and cerebral tumor.....	1
Hemiplegia (right) and acute pneumonia.....	1
	2

HOSPITAL, for the Year 1875, as well as the total Monthly Cost of the same.

Fuel.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total net Expenses.
\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
56 60	5 14 5	16 6.0	1 19	10 8	3.0	15 18 7	48 9.0	167 06
30 34	3 03 4	10 8.4	2 81	28 1	1 0.0	13 03 3	46 5.4	130 33
22 85	1 90 4	6 1.4	2 85	23 7	7.6	12 27 7	39 6.0	147 33
36 59	2 61 4	8 7.1	4 82	34 5	1 1.5	12 14 0	40 4.7	169 98
26 68	1 48 2	4 7.8	3 50	19 4	6.2	10 32 5	33 3.6	185 85
2 08	13 0	4.3	5 30	33 1	1 1.0	11 20 0	37 3.3	179 22
7 40	52 9	1 7.0	4 50	32 1	1 0.3	10 14 2	32 7.2	141 98
2 06	25 7	8.3	2 70	33 7	1 1.0	16 38 2	52 8.5	131 06
5 09	56 5	1 8.8	6 42	71 3	2 3.8	15 02 0	50 0.6	135 18
30 88	2 37 5	7 6.6	7 72	59 4	1 9.1	15 05 2	48 6.5	195 68
25 35	1 81 0	6 0.3	3 59	25 6	8.5	14 34 7	47 8.2	200 86
59 58	3 50 5	11 3.1	3 92	23 0	7.4	13 87 4	44 7.5	235 85
305 50	23 35 0	76 9.1	49 32	3 94 7	12 9.4	158 97 0.5	23 0.5	2,020 38
25 45 8	1 94 5 8	6 4.1	4 11	32 8.9	1 0.7	13 24 7	43 5.8	168 36 5

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,
January 3, 1872.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,
*President, Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I have the honor to present to your Board the following Statements exhibiting the present condition and workings of this Institution for the year ending December 31, 1875:

The number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1, 1875.....	599
“ “ admissions during the year.....	5,147
Total number treated.....	5,746
The number of patients discharged.....	4,529
“ “ deaths during the year.....	724
	5,253
The number of patients remaining in Hospital under treatment Dec. 31, 1875.....	493

The following is a statement of the cases as admitted during the year ending Dec. 31, 1875:

Number of ambulance cases.....	1,574
“ “ police cases.....	241
“ “ sun-strokes.....	3
All other cases.....	3,329 5,147

The following tables, in the order in which they are placed, show the number of monthly admissions, discharges and deaths during the year, the number of cases of injury brought by ambulance and otherwise, and of which number inquests have been held

by coroners, a statement of the nativity of those admitted, and also a *per capita* statement of the daily and yearly cost of each inmate of the institution.

The immense work which your Board has ordered to be done, in perfecting the ventilation and heating of the wards, closets, and hall-ways of the hospital, are being successfully carried out. New steam-heaters, with proper air-ducts, have been placed in the wards; the old steam-pipes throughout the building have been replaced by new pipes of larger dimensions. Three new boilers have been erected. The facilities for heating and supplying water have been greatly increased, and two new pumps of great capacity and power have been added. Storm-doors have been placed at all the entrances to the building, and, when the work is completed, will place the hospital in a sanitary condition second to none in this city.

The elevator which has been in use for the past year has been found of incalculable service in transporting the sick and disabled to the different floors of the building. The alleviation of suffering to the unfortunate patients in the use of it will redound to the credit of its humane projector.

The labor and mechanical work, and the necessary repairs have been performed by pauper help. The museum has been thoroughly painted inside, the roof repaired and painted, and the sky-lights entirely re-glazed. The roofs of the pavilions have been repaired and painted. The interior of the morgue has been put in order, the ceiling repaired and whitened, the walls painted, and a new show-case erected, and the railings in front of the building painted.

Carpenter-work has been done in repairing the wards, making crutches, mending springs, making fracture-beds and boxes, making repairs on steamer Minnahanonck, with repairs on dock; and, according to the instructions of your Board, have erected storm-doors to the entrances of the Pavilions, and they are at present making sashes to place on these wards double windows. I beg leave to state that the alterations on the Pavilions were very much needed, and the comfort of the patients has been much increased.

I desire to tender my thanks to the Medical Board and Committee of Inspection for their co-operation with me in conducting the affairs of the Institution.

Professors J. R. Wood, Alonzo Clark, Austin Flint, H. F. Walker and E. Mason have particularly assisted me with their kind counsel and advice, and by their assiduous attention to the sick in the goodness and charity of their hearts, have added still greater laurels to the medical profession, in which they are so highly honored and esteemed.

I tender my thanks to the House Staff and assistants for their prompt attention to the patients ; also to the Ambulance Surgeons and drivers, whom I certainly commend for their promptness in answering the very frequent calls made upon them at all hours of the day and night. I also commend to your Board Mr. John Kerr, the Clerk whom you were pleased to appoint in place of Mr. Norris. Since Mr. Kerr has been in charge, I have found his accounts of the distribution of stores perfectly correct, and in the discharge of his duties always prompt and willing.

Mr. Conway, the Engineer, has been thoroughly attentive to his duties, and has given me great assistance in looking after the repairs.

Mr. Walker, the Apothecary, has administered the affairs of the Drug Store with commendable ability.

Miss Helen Bowden has assisted me in looking after the cleanliness of the Hospital, and her superintendence of the nurses of the Training School has been admirable.

The Clergymen of the different denominations, and the Sisters of Charity, have been always in attendance, administering religious consolation to the sick ; at all hours of the night they come when called, and to them I beg leave to tender my thanks.

I beg leave to tender to your Board my sincere thanks for the honor you have seen fit to confer, and the confidence you have reposed in me, in carrying out your intentions and instructions in conducting the affairs of this Institution.

I have fulfilled my duties to the best of my ability, and hope to continue and gain in your esteem, by giving my best efforts for the interests of the Department, and also for the welfare of the recipients of its charity who shall be placed under my care.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. O'ROURKE, Warden.

TABLE 1.
Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for the year 1875.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.						DEPARTURES.						DEATHS.								
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January.....	361	177	4	1	563	162	401	301	141	1	..	443	198	250	54	26	..	..	80	29	51
February.....	260	138	2	2	402	117	285	206	106	2	1	315	137	178	50	28	2	1	81	35	46
March.....	250	127	7	..	384	119	265	237	135	..	..	372	116	257	45	23	1	..	69	20	49
April	263	135	2	4	424	121	303	223	113	12	..	346	132	214	45	18	2	..	65	30	35
May.....	357	146	9	2	494	170	324	279	112	..	2	393	110	283	43	16	1	1	61	20	41
June.....	318	166	13	2	499	156	343	276	110	1	1	388	112	276	40	18	3	..	61	19	43
July.....	351	164	11	4	530	210	320	317	148	9	1	475	167	308	32	23	2	..	57	20	37
August	261	119	13	1	384	136	248	224	133	6	..	373	123	250	25	18	3	..	46	11	35
September.....	271	114	7	4	346	129	217	192	167	2	2	363	113	256	26	18	1	..	47	15	32
October.....	260	131	3	2	396	127	269	205	120	10	4	379	105	234	40	18	1	..	69	20	29
November.....	224	114	4	..	342	104	238	265	101	2	..	388	120	268	32	13	..	1	46	9	37
December.....	265	126	2	..	393	122	261	242	81	11	..	334	117	217	35	17	..	..	52	17	35
Total	3391	1657	77	22	5147	1673	3474	2997	1445	56	11	4529	1544	2955	469	256	16	3	724	255	469

TABLE 2.
Natives of those Admitted for the year 1875.

Month.	UNITED NATIONS		IRELAND		ENGLAND		SCOTLAND		GERMANY		FRANCE		CANADA		ITALY		WALES		WEST INDIES		SWITZERLAND		SWEDEN		OTHER COUNTRIES		UNKNOWN		TOTAL
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
January.....	114	47	142	108	17	12	3	50	6	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1 565
February....	82	26	90	80	16	8	5	36	5	5	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3 896
March.....	82	34	113	67	11	9	7	26	10	5	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 892
April.....	93	26	112	77	15	8	2	3	31	4	3	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 995
May.....	106	42	126	67	21	4	7	4	44	9	4	5	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 1 460
June.....	113	41	132	86	21	9	8	1	36	15	5	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10 3 494
July.....	160	51	141	89	10	10	4	2	38	13	6	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 3 545
August.....	99	41	90	62	11	5	4	1	22	9	4	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 1 379
September...	87	42	74	71	10	6	2	1	34	5	7	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4 356
October.....	90	36	113	66	14	11	5	2	36	12	2	2	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9 3 409
November.....	75	31	83	62	22	5	5	1	33	11	7	2	3	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	2	2	2	3 360
December....	84	38	110	71	14	9	6	4	43	10	3	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	1 1 403
Total.....	1188	449	1335	906	182	96	70	27	441	169	59	6	19	12	33	1	11	..	9	..	10	5	13	1	91	7	44	23	5147

MORGUE.

*The following is a Statement of Bodies received at the MORGUE from
January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1876.*

RECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	Where Buried.
January 4	Jeremiah Devine.....	George Kellock	Bronchitis	Calvary Cemetery
11	Bernard Sheridan.....	"	Drowning	" "
21	Ezekiel W. Evans.....	"	"	Bishopville, Md.
23	Robert McDowell.....	"	"	Greenw'd Cemetery
March 16	Joseph Schneider.....	"	"	Lutheran "
16	Felix F. McEnroe.....	"	Bright's Disease	Newark, N. J.
April 12	Dominick Hannon.....	"	Alcoholism.....	City Cemetery
16	Rose Mullen.....	"	Drowning	Calvary "
22	David Deaton.....	"	"	City "
May 1	Eugene Kelly.....	"	"	" "
2	James Salmon.....	"	"	Calvary "
12	Magdalene Bender.....	"	"	Lutheran "
21	Patrick Murray.....	"	"	Calvary "
24	James Hennessey.....	"	"	" "
26	James Graham.....	"	"	" "
28	Joseph Graft.....	"	"	Lutheran "
29	Robert White.....	"	"	City "
31	George Toedt.....	"	"	Lutheran "
June 3	Michael McNally.....	"	"	Calvary "
3	Frederick Kessell.....	"	"	Lutheran "
8	George L. Felton.....	"	"	Cypress Hill Cemetery
10	James J. McLeary.....	"	"	Hudson Co., N. J.
17	William McKiever.....	"	"	City Cemetery
19	Caroline Cook.....	"	Uremia.....	Catskill, N. Y.
25	Eliza H. Sniger.....	"	Drowning	City Cemetery
July 1	Robert Reed.....	"	"	Gr'wood Cemetery
3	Louis Kraft.....	"	"	City "
3	James Walsh.....	"	"	Flatbush "
5	John V. Gridley.....	"	"	Greenwood "
7	John Morvan.....	"	"	City "
10	C. T. Wallinghausen.....	"	"	Whitestone, L. I.
14	Elijah B. Wilson (col'd.)	"	Bright's Disease	Evergreen Cemetery
24	Joseph Melver.....	"	Alcoholism.....	City "
24	Frank Smede.....	"	Drowning	" "
August 1	John Japper.....	"	"	" "
6	George C. Bourne.....	"	"	" "
13	James O'Brien.....	"	"	Calvary "
18	Andrew Lehey.....	"	"	" "
21	Dennis Connors.....	Jas. F. O'ourke.....	Meningitis	" "
22	John Grandies.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning	City "
26	Ann McCloskey.....	"	"	Calvary "
27	Jacob Berkman.....	"	"	Bayside "
30	James W. Roone.....	"	Fracture of skull.....	Greenwood "
31	John Connors.....	"	Compression of brain.....	City "
Sept. 4	Richard Milaren.....	"	Drowning.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
12	Jessima Douglas.....	"	Pleurisy.....	City Cemetery
13	Patrick O'Donnell.....	"	Drowning.....	Calvary "
20	Abraham Weinberg.....	"	Fracture of skull.....	Bay Side "
October 31	Robert Burnie.....	"	Drowning.....	Cypress Hill Cemetery
Nov. 1	Mary Morrissey.....	"	Bright's disease.....	City Cemetery
5	John Jones.....	"	Alcoholism.....	" "
Dec. 2	David Van Nest.....	Jas. F. O'ourke.....	Fracture of skull.....	Jersey City
2	William P. Allcott.....	George Kellock.....	Bright's disease.....	Athens, N. Y.
23	Thomas Collins.....	"	Drowning.....	Calvary Cemetery
26	Ellen Peoples.....	"	"	" "

UNRECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	Where Buried.
January 2	Unknown Man.....	George Kellock.....	Bright's disease.....	City Cemetery
10	" Woman.....	"	Alcoholism and exposure	" "
13	"	"	Uremia and alcoholism.	" "
23	" Man	"	Apoplexy.....	" "
February 4	" Woman col'd	"	Drowning.....	" "
8	"	"	Uremia.....	" "
16	"	"	Alcoholism.....	" "
24	" Man	"	Drowning.....	" "
26	"	"	Small-pox.....	Lutheran "
April 3	"	"	Drowning.....	City
13	"	"	Effusion on brain.....	" "
13	"	"	Gastritis.....	" "
15	"	"	Phthisis.....	" "
19	"	"	Body too much decayed..	" "
20	"	"	Drowning.....	" "
May 1	" Woman	"	"	" "
2	" Man	"	"	" "
8	"	"	"	" "
8	"	"	"	" "
13	"	"	"	" "
14	"	"	"	" "
15	"	"	"	" "
19	"	"	"	" "
19	"	"	Hæmorrhage.....	" "
20	"	"	Drowning.....	" "
22	"	"	"	" "
27	"	"	"	" "
28	"	"	"	" "
June 29	"	James F. O'Rourke.....	Cerebral meningitis....	Calvary "
2	"	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City
3	"	"	"	" "
4	"	James F. O'Rourke.....	Compression of brain....	" "
8	"	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	" "
10	"	"	"	" "
10	"	"	"	" "
14	"	"	"	" "
15	" Woman.....	"	"	" "
16	" Man	"	"	" "
17	"	"	"	" "
18	"	"	Alcoholism.....	" "
21	"	"	Drowning (suicide).....	" "
22	"	"	"	" "
27	" Woman	"	"	" "
27	" Man	"	Alcoholism.....	" "
29	"	"	Drowning.....	" "
30	"	"	"	" "
July 1	"	"	"	" "
1	"	"	"	" "
2	"	"	"	" "
7	"	"	"	" "
10	"	"	Cut throat.....	" "
19	"	"	Drowning.....	" "
25	"	"	"	" "
August 1	"	"	Pulmonary apoplexy	" "
2	"	"	Drowning.....	" "
3	"	"	"	" "
5	"	"	"	" "
7	"	"	"	" "
24	"	"	Injuries.....	" "
27	"	"	Drowning.....	" "
Sept. 2	"	"	"	" "
7	"	"	"	" "
11	"	"	"	" "
22	"	"	"	" "
25	"	"	"	" "
October 2	"	"	"	" "
2	" Woman	"	Dysentery.....	" "
4	" Man	James F. O'Rourke.....	Bright's disease.....	" "
4	"	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	" "
5	"	"	Fatty Heart.....	" "
9	"	"	Body too much decayed..	" "

UNRECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	Where Buried.
Nov. 1	Unknown Man.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City Cemetery
11	" ".....	".....	".....	" "
27	" Woman.....	".....	Bright's disease.....	" "
Dec. 23	" Man.....	".....	Drowning.....	" "
			Bright's disease.....	" "

Making a total number of bodies received one hundred and thirty-two (132.)

Recognized..... 55

Unrecognized..... 77

Total..... 132

Ambulance, Police and Coroner's Cases, for the year 1875.

	AMBULANCE.	POLICE.	CORONER'S CASES.
January	116	28	26
February.....	99	11	20
March.....	104	25	18
April.....	103	37	25
May.....	157	35	29
June.....	171	10	33
July.....	176	43	24
August.....	137	14	24
September.....	133	16	19
October.....	136	9	22
November.....	82	7	15
December.....	98	1	24
Total.....	1,512	236	279

TABLE 2.
Nativities of those Admitted for the year 1875.

Month.	UNITED S.A. EM.		IRELAND.		ENGLAND.		SCOT- LAND.		GER- MANY.		FRANCE.		CANADA.		ITALY.		WALES.		WEST INDIES.		SWITZER- LAND.		SWEDEN.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		US- KNOW.		TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
January.....	114	47	152	108	17	12	12	3	50	6	8	28	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	12	1	..	1	1	565	
February....	81	26	90	80	16	8	8	5	36	5	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	15	1	4	3	396	
March.....	82	34	113	67	11	9	7	..	28	10	5	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	5	..	2	..	392
April.....	93	26	112	77	15	8	2	3	31	4	3	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	8	..	1	..	395
May.....	105	42	126	67	21	4	7	4	44	9	4	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	8	2	4	1	460
June.....	113	41	132	86	21	9	8	1	36	15	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	8	..	10	3	494
July.....	160	51	141	89	10	10	4	2	38	13	6	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	1	4	3	548	
August.....	99	41	90	62	11	5	4	1	32	9	4	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	5	2	379	
September....	87	42	74	71	10	6	2	1	34	5	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	2	4	356	
October.....	90	35	113	66	14	11	5	2	36	12	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	9	3	409
November.....	75	31	82	62	22	5	5	1	33	11	7	2	3	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	2	3	360
December....	84	33	110	71	14	9	6	4	43	10	3	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	403	
Total.....	1188	449	1335	906	182	96	70	27	441	109	59	6	19	12	33	1	11	..	9	9	10	5	13	1	9	7	44	23	5147

MORGUE.

*The following is a Statement of Bodies received at the MORGUE from
January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1876.*

RECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	Where Buried.
January 4	Jeremiah Devine.....	George Kellock.....	Brouchitis.....	Calvary Cemetery
11	Bernard Sheridan.....	".....	Drowning.....	".....
21	Ezekiel W. Evans.....	".....	".....	Bishopville, Md.
23	Robert McDowell.....	".....	".....	Greenw'd Cemetery
March 16	Joseph Schneider.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
16	Felix F. McEnroe.....	".....	Bright's Disease.....	Newark, N. J.
April 12	Dominick Hannon.....	".....	Alcoholism.....	City Cemetery
16	Rose Mullen.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
22	David Denton.....	".....	".....	City "
May 1	Eugene Kelly.....	".....	".....	".....
2	James Salmon.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
12	Magdalene Bender.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
21	Patrick Murray.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
24	James Hennessey.....	".....	".....	".....
26	James Graham.....	".....	".....	".....
28	Joseph Graff.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
29	Robert White.....	".....	".....	City "
31	George Toedt.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
June 3	Michael McNally.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
3	Frederick Kessell.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
8	George L. Felton.....	".....	".....	Cypress Hill Cemetery
10	James J. McLeary.....	".....	".....	Hudson Co., N. J.
17	William McKiever.....	".....	".....	City Cemetery
19	Caroline Cook.....	".....	Uremia.....	Statkill, N. Y.
25	Eliza Hossniger.....	".....	Drowning.....	City Cemetery
July 1	Robert Reed.....	".....	".....	Gr'nwood Cemetery
3	Louis Kraft.....	".....	".....	City "
3	James Walsh.....	".....	".....	Flatbush "
5	John V. Gridley.....	".....	".....	Greenwood "
7	John Moran.....	".....	".....	City "
10	C. T. Wellinghausen.....	".....	".....	Whitestone, L. I.
14	Elijah B. Wilson (col'd.)	".....	Bright's Disease.....	Evergreen Cemetery
24	Joseph McIver.....	".....	Alcoholism.....	City "
24	Frank Smede.....	".....	Drowning.....	".....
August 1	John Japper.....	".....	".....	".....
6	George C. Bourne.....	".....	".....	".....
13	James O'Brien.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
18	Andrew Lehey.....	".....	".....	".....
21	Dennis Connors.....	Jas. F. O' Bourke.....	Meningitis.....	".....
22	John Grandles.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City "
26	Ann McCloskey.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
27	Jacob Berkman.....	".....	".....	Bayside "
30	James W. Roome.....	".....	Fracture of skull.....	Greenwood "
31	John Connors.....	".....	Compression of brain.....	City "
Sept. 4	Richard Milaren.....	".....	Drowning.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
12	Jemima Douglas.....	".....	Pleurisy.....	City Cemetery
13	Patrick O'Donnell.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
20	Abraham Weinberg.....	".....	Fracture of skull.....	Bayside "
October 31	Robert Burnie.....	".....	Drowning.....	Cypress Hill Cemetery
Nov. 1	Mary Morrissey.....	".....	Bright's disease.....	City Cemetery
5	John Jones.....	".....	Alcoholism.....	".....
Dec. 2	David Van Nest.....	Jas. F. O' Bourke.....	Fracture of skull.....	Jersey City
2	William P. Allcot.....	George Kellock.....	Bright's disease.....	Athens, N. Y.
23	Thomas Collins.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary Cemetery
26	Ellen Peoples.....	".....	".....	".....

UNRECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	Where Buried.
January 2	Unknown Man.....	George Kellock.....	Bright's disease.....	City Cemetery
10	" ".....	" ".....	Alcoholism and exposure	" "
12	" ".....	" ".....	Uræmia and alcoholism.	" "
22	" Man.....	" ".....	Apoplexy.....	" "
February 4	" Woman col'd	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
8	" ".....	" ".....	Uræmia.....	" "
16	" ".....	" ".....	Alcoholism.....	" "
24	" Man.....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
26	" ".....	" ".....	Small-pox.....	Lutheran
April 8	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	City
13	" ".....	" ".....	Effusion on brain.....	" "
13	" ".....	" ".....	Gastritis.....	" "
15	" ".....	" ".....	Phthisis.....	" "
19	" ".....	" ".....	Body too much decayed.	" "
20	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
May 1	" Woman.....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
2	" Man.....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
5	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
8	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
13	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
14	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
15	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
19	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
19	" ".....	" ".....	Hæmorrhage.....	" "
20	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
22	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
27	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
28	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
29	" ".....	James F. O'Rourke.	Cerebral meningitis....	Calvary
June 2	" ".....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City
3	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
3	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
4	" ".....	James F. O'Rourke.	Compression of brain....	" "
8	" ".....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	" "
10	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
10	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
14	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
15	" Woman.....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
16	" Man.....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
17	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
18	" ".....	" ".....	Alcoholism.....	" "
21	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning (suicide).....	" "
22	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
27	" Woman.....	" ".....	Alcoholism.....	" "
27	" Man.....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
29	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
30	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
July 1	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
1	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
2	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
7	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
10	" ".....	" ".....	Cut throat.....	" "
19	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
25	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
August 1	" ".....	" ".....	Pulmonary apoplexy.....	" "
2	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
3	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
5	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
7	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
24	" ".....	" ".....	Injuries.....	" "
27	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
Sept. 2	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
7	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
11	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
22	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
25	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
October 2	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
2	" Woman.....	" ".....	Dysentery.....	" "
4	" Man.....	James F. O'Rourke.	Bright's disease.....	" "
4	" ".....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	" "
5	" ".....	" ".....	Fatty Heart.....	" "
9	" ".....	" ".....	Body too much decayed.	" "

UNRECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	Where Buried.
Nov. 1	Unknown Man.....	George Kellock.....	Drowning.....	City Cemetery
1	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
11	" ".....	" ".....	Bright's disease.....	" "
27	" Woman.....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
Dec. 23	" Man.....	" ".....	Bright's disease.....	" "

Making a total number of bodies received one hundred and thirty-two (132.)

Recognized..... 55

Unrecognized..... 77

Total..... 132

Ambulance, Police and Coroner's Cases, for the year 1875.

	AMBULANCE.	POLICE.	CORONER'S CASES.
January.....	116	28	26
February.....	99	11	20
March.....	104	25	18
April.....	103	37	25
May.....	157	35	29
June.....	171	10	33
July.....	176	43	24
August.....	137	14	24
September.....	133	16	19
October.....	136	9	22
November.....	82	7	15
December.....	98	1	24
Total.....	1,512	236	279

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RECEPTION HOSPITAL, 99th STREET.

JANUARY 27th, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,
*President, Department of
 Public Charities and Correction.*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to present for your consideration the regular annual report of Police, Ambulance and Coroner's cases received and treated at this hospital for the year 1875.

MONTH.	Ambulance Cases.	Police Cases.	Coroner's Cases.	TOTAL.
January	14	6	..	20
February	13	..	1	14
March..	10	..	..	10
April	8	2	1	11
May	25	2	..	27
June	28	4	1	33
July	38	6	2	46
August	35	4	..	39
September	23	3	..	26
October	21	1	..	22
November	21	6	..	27
December.....	19	2	1	22
Total..	255	36	6	297

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. STONE, *Steward.*

REPORT OF HOUSE SURGEON.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Bloomingdale Dispensary for Medical and Surgical relief of the out-door poor.

The number of patients treated during the year exceeds by nearly one-half that of the previous year.

STATEMENT.

Number of Medical Cases.....	1,347
" " Surgical "	834
Total	2,181
Number of Prescriptions	3,801

CLIFFORD M. STILLE, M. D.

House Surgeon.

RANDALL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, January, 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of this Department for the year 1875. We have received twelve hundred and forty-three children, and they have been disposed of as the accompanying "Table A" will show.

The mortuary report for the year shows the number of deaths small compared with the number of admissions and discharges, and is a favorable indication of the good sanitary condition of the institution.

The Visiting Physician, John C. Howard, and Assistant Physicians C. G. Alcott and J. B. Crosby, have been unremitting in the care of the children in this department.

The hospitals are in good condition. The necessary repairs to the buildings during the year have been done by our own mechanics. They have relaid all the sewer pipes connected with the hospital and Idiot Asylum, thus giving us perfect drainage.

The average attendance at the school attached to the hospital under the charge of Miss O'Brien, detailed from Grammar School No. 6, has been sixty-five, and the children have made good progress in their studies.

Miss Byron, the Matron, has been as zealous as ever in the performance of her duties, and it is to her that the clean and tidy appearance of our hospital is due.

IDIOT ASYLUM.

The accompanying "Table B" gives the statistics for the year.

The general health of the children continues good, they having plenty of out-door exercise. Some thirty-five of the older boys work

on the farm after school hours during the summer months, while the older girls are occupied in sewing and other domestic duties about the asylum.

The school still continues under the charge of Miss Mary Dunphy. The average attendance at school is one hundred and twenty.

Mrs. Herbert, the Matron, has as usual, conducted her department in the best possible manner.

The children have had a delightful excursion up the Sound on your steamer Minnahanonck, it being conducive to their general health as well as enjoyment.

Mrs. A. H. Gibbons and friends again remembered us at Christmas, and we are indebted to them for the numerous gifts distributed.

The Rev. Father Gelinus and Rev. Maranus Willet have been unremitting in their attendance to the spiritual wants of the children.

In conclusion allow me to tender my thanks to your Honorable Board for the kind manner in which you have on all occasions treated me.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WALKER,

Superintendent.

TABLE A.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at R. I. Hospitals Dec. 31, 1874..	123	75	198
Admitted during the year 1875.....	875	368	1243
	998	443	1441
Discharged during the year 1875.....	829	367	1196
	169	76	245
Died during the year 1875.....	15	11	26
Remaining at hospital Jan. 1, 1876.....	154	65	219

TABLE B.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Idiot Asylum Dec. 31, 1874. . .	88	79	167
Admitted to Asylum during the year 1875 .	19	18	37
	107	97	204
Discharged during the year 1875.....	18	9	27
	89	88	177
Died during the year 1875.....	3	1	4
Remaining in Asylum Jan. 1, 1876.....	86	87	173

TABLE C,

Showing diseases of those who have died in 1875.

Bronchitis, Capillary.....	3	Brought forward	18
Cynanche Trachealis	4	Nephritis, Acute.....	2
Consumption.....	1	Pneumonia	2
Convulsions.....	1	Paralysis (heart).....	1
Diphtheria	2	Pott's Disease ..	2
Hip Disease.....	1	Syphilis, Congenital	2
Morbus Coxarius.....	1	Syncope and Exhaustion	1
Meningitis, Tubercular.....	4	Scrofula and Tuberculosis	1
Morbilli	1	Tuberculosis, General.....	1
Carried forward.....	18	Total	80

Table showing the Debit and Credit account of Randall's Island Hospitals for the year ending December 31, 1875.

Dr.		Cr.	
Amount of Inventory Jan. 1, 1875.	\$11,562 97	Amount of Inventory Jan. 1, 1876.	\$13,694 28
Goods from store.....	5,095 45	Balance net expenses.....	33,321 45
Salaries	10,357 31	Total	\$47,015 78
Total.....	\$47,015 73		

INFANTS HOSPITAL.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, January 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,
*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of this institution for the year 1875.

The usual statistics are enclosed which show the number admitted, discharged and died during the year, also the *per capita* statement of expenses which shows a reduction in the cost of each inmate of .04 cents *per diem*, with a corresponding reduction in the total amount expended of seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars during the year as compared with the previous year. I also submit a separate report of the "Farmed-Out" children, showing the expense of maintenance of that class. This system has been in operation over three years and with marked success.

For several months past there have been one hundred prisoners detailed daily from the Penitentiary to this Island in addition to the fifty prisoners located here. They have been engaged in quarrying stone for the construction of a sea wall on the west side of the Island, in which they have made considerable progress.

We have now commenced to use the new dock to unload coal and other freight, which leaves the old dock for the use of passengers only. A number of alterations have been made in the engine house in the heating apparatus. The boilers have been enclosed, the object being to give more heat with a reduction in the quantity of fuel used.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. VAN LOAN,
Clerk.

Census of the Infants Hospital for the year 1875.

	CHILDREN.						ADULTS.						Total Adults and Children.
	Mothers.			Orphans.			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.							
Remaining in hospital January 1, 1875.....	76	89	165	59	46	104	21	174	46	149	195	464	
Admitted during year	272	327	599	285	242	497	210	771	285	686	981	2077	
Total	348	416	764	343	288	601	231	945	331	845	1176	2641	
Died	48	46	94	146	144	290	....	....	....	....	....	384
Discharged.....	228	296	523	108	89	197	196	760	261	695	966	676	
Adopted.. ..	....	....	....	12	9	21	....	....	....	....	....	31
Eloped. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	26	13	22	35	85
Total.....	276	341	617	266	242	508	205	786	274	717	991	2116	
Remaining	72	75	147	47	46	93	46	159	57	128	185	423	

Nativities of the Adults admitted to Infants Hospital during the year 1876.

MONTH.	UNITED STATES.			IRELAND.			ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.			GERMANY.			CANADA.			ITALY.			FRANCE.			SWEDEN.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
January	3	13	16	1	36	37	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	53	58	
February....	2	6	8	4	27	31	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	35	41	
March.	4	9	13	1	21	22	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	34	40	
April.....	8	12	20	14	39	53	1	7	8	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	26	
May.....	6	29	35	12	44	56	..	5	5	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	80
June.....	6	16	22	10	40	50	1	4	5	1	6	7	2	2	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	20	71
July	10	20	30	7	44	51	..	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	75	96
August.....	7	19	26	9	45	54	2	4	6	..	2	2	1	5	6	..	5	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	19	81	100
September.,	14	21	35	7	35	42	..	5	5	..	4	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	23	91	114
October	7	20	27	8	37	45	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	67	84
November..	4	23	27	8	43	51	..	4	4	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	72	86
December ..	14	12	26	14	32	46	3	4	7	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	51	84
Total	85	200	285	95	463	558	10	41	51	3	18	21	13	25	38	4	17	21	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	3	210	771	981	

TABLE
Admissions, Deaths, Discharges and Adoptions of Children at the Infants Hospital for the year 1875.

	ADMISSIONS.						DEATHS.						DISCHARGES.						ADOPTIONS.						
	MOTHERS.			ORPHANS.			MOTHERS.			ORPHANS.			MOTHERS.			ORPHANS.			ORPHANS.			Monthly Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.							
MONTHLY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
January.....	27	27	52	11	11	22	74	6	7	13	7	6	13	26	12	18	30	4	4	8	38	1	1	2	2
February.....	16	17	33	11	16	27	60	2	4	6	8	6	14	20	16	14	30	4	2	6	36	..	2	2	2
March.....	17	18	35	16	19	35	70	5	2	7	8	11	19	26	19	20	39	5	1	6	45	1	1	1	1
April.....	14	36	50	28	15	43	93	7	2	9	14	6	20	29	18	44	62	6	6	12	74	2	2	4	4
May.....	20	23	43	33	30	63	106	6	8	14	17	15	32	46	25	34	59	18	7	25	84	..	..	..	..
June.....	16	21	36	24	22	46	82	4	3	7	16	18	34	41	11	19	30	4	4	8	38	1	1	2	2
July.....	29	37	66	23	36	59	124	4	4	8	17	30	47	55	15	18	33	6	18	14	47	1	1	1	1
August.....	31	36	67	22	27	49	116	5	6	11	16	18	34	45	23	31	64	5	5	10	64	1	1	1	1
September.....	30	33	63	29	21	50	113	..	..	..	10	10	20	20	22	34	66	15	11	26	82	1	1	1	1
October.....	25	30	55	26	22	48	108	2	2	4	8	8	16	20	18	32	50	19	15	34	84	..	..	..	..
November.....	30	25	55	19	14	33	88	4	5	9	9	8	17	26	22	12	34	11	15	26	60	2	2	2	2
December.....	20	24	44	13	10	23	67	3	3	6	16	8	24	30	27	19	46	11	11	22	68	2	2	2	4
Total.....	372	327	699	285	242	497	1096	48	46	94	146	144	290	384	228	285	523	108	89	197	720	12	9	21	21

TABLE.
Admissions, Discharges and Elopements of Adults at the Infants Hospital, for the year 1875.

MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.				DISCHARGES.				ELOPMENTS.						
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January.....	5	53	16	42	58	4	39	15	28	43	..	..	..	..	..
Feb'y.....	6	35	8	33	41	4	39	11	32	43	..	..	..	..	..
March.....	6	34	13	27	40	9	47	14	43	56	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	25	61	20	66	86	22	76	18	89	98	2	2	1	3	4
May.....	21	80	35	66	101	27	96	35	90	125	1	6	3	4	7
June.....	20	71	22	69	91	16	64	20	60	80	..	..	..	..	..
July.....	21	75	30	66	96	18	53	23	48	71	2	3	1	4	5
August.....	19	81	26	74	100	14	72	22	64	86	..	3	1	2	3
September.....	23	91	35	79	114	26	82	24	84	106	2	2	..	4	4
October.....	17	67	27	57	84	12	74	29	57	86	1	4	4	1	5
November.....	14	72	27	59	86	13	58	19	52	71	1	2	2	1	3
December.....	33	51	26	58	84	31	58	31	58	89	..	4	1	3	4
Total.....	210	771	295	606	981	196	760	261	659	956	9	26	13	22	35

BALANCE SHEET,

Showing the Debit and Credit account of "Infants Hospital," for the year 1875.

Dr.—To amount of Inventory, December 31, 1874	\$12,570 37
" Store Keeper's distributions.	26,597 53
" Drugs, Medicines and Liquors.	610 72
" Salaries	6,537 48
	<hr/>
	\$46,316 10
Cr.—By amount of Inventory December 31, 1875	\$12,159 14
" Cash to Central Office.	349 15
" Balance net expenses.	33,807 81
	<hr/>
	\$46,316 10

Census of "Farmed-Out Children," for the year ending December 31, 1875.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On hand December 31, 1874	39	41	80
Received since	20	18	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	59	59	118
Adopted.	7	13	20
Returned	4	5	9
Discharged	3	3	6
Died	11	6	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25	27	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining	34	32	66

Statement of Expense of Maintenance of "Farmed-Out Children," for the year 1875.

Month.	Number of Children.	Amount.	Month.	Number of Children.	Amount.
January	79	\$894 68	July	68	\$753 93
February ...	80	868 35	August	66	698 76
March	76	846 70	September ..	66	922 56
April	72	807 33	October. . .	71	717 40
May	70	804 00	November. .	72	769 63
June	69	763 33	December. . .	70	773 37

INCURABLE'S HOSPITAL.

ALMS HOUSE, B. I., April 10, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The annual report of the Hospital for Incurables, for the year ending December 31st, 1875, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Nearly all of the patients are aged and afflicted with some incurable disease; quite a number being bed-ridden, as no hope of a cure can be entertained. The only alleviation of their condition, is in the humane efforts of those entrusted with their care. The Orderly and Nurse, with adequate help, are unremitting in their attention to their comfort, in ministering to their many little wants, besides they receive the daily care of the House Physician, who administers such medical treatment as their different ailments require. The clergymen of the different persuasions attend faithfully to the spiritual wants of the patients. Donations of periodicals and illustrated papers have been received from the Gotham Club, which were thankfully accepted, and highly appreciated.

The Matron is untiring in her supervision, and every exertion is made to promote the comfort and well-being of the patients.

Very respectfully,

M. VOUGHT, *Warden.*

STATEMENT OF HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

Number of inmates remaining December 31, 1874.....	110
“ “ received during the year 1875.....	60
	170
Number of inmates discharged during the year 1875.....	24
“ “ died during the year 1875.....	36—60
	110
Number of inmates remaining December 31, 1875.....	110
Males..... 52	Natives... 11
Females..... 58	Foreigners. 99
	110
	110

Nativities of inmates of the Hospital for Incurables admitted during the year 1875.

NATIVITIES.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
United States	3	3	6
Ireland	15	26	41
England	1	3	4
Germany	4	3	7
Canada	1	..	1
Sweden	1	..	1
Total	25	35	60

Nativities of Inmates of the Hospital for Incurables, who have died during the year 1875.

NATIVITIES.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Ireland	7	17	24
England	2	3	5
Germany	3	2	5
United States	2	..	2
Total	14	22	36

Ages of the Inmates of the Hospital for Incurables, admitted during the year 1875.

AGES.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Between 20 and 30 years	2	1	3
“ 30 “ 40 “ .....	..	3	3
“ 40 “ 50 “	6	..	6
“ 50 “ 60 “	3	3	6
“ 60 “ 70 “	5	7	12
“ 70 “ 80 “	9	8	17
“ 80 “ 90 “	3	8	11
“ 90 “ 100 “ .....	..	2	2
Total	28	32	60

There were thirty-six deaths of Inmates in the Hospital for Incurables during the year 1875.

DISEASES.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Chronic Diarrhœa—Asthenia	2	1	3
Senectus—Phthisis.	2	4	6
Senectus—Mural Regurgitation. . . . .	..	1	1
Paralysis— “ “ . . . . .	..	3	3
Morbus, Bright's . . . . .	..	1	1
Senectus—Asthenia Diarrhœa.. . . .	4	3	7
Old age . . . . .	..	1	1
Senectus—Apnœa . . . . .	..	1	1
Chronic Bright's—Œdema of lungs.	1	..	1
Senectus—Asthenia . . . . .	..	3	3
Dislocation Dorsal Vertebra—Asthenia	1	..	1
Paraplegia—Asthenia.	1	..	1
Apoplexy, Cerebral—Paralysis Heart. . . . .	..	1	1
Asthenia, Bronchitis—Apnœa . . . . .	..	2	2
Fatty deformation of Heart—Asphyxia.	1	..	1
Senectus—Asthenia	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis—Asthenia	1	..	1
Total	14	22	36

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for 1875.

	ADMISSIONS.				DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.						
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	1	9	..	10	10	2	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	3	3
February	3	6	1	8	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	..	5	5
March	2	8	1	9	10	1	3	..	4	4	2	4	..	6	6
April	2	2	..	4	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	..	5	5
May	2	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	3	3
June	4	..	1	3	4	3	3	1	5	6	..	1	..	1	1
July	2	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	3	3
August	4	1	..	5	5	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
September	2	2	..	4	4	1	1	..	2	2	1	4	..	5	5
October	1	4	..	5	5	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	3
November	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
December	1	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25	35	5	55	60	14	19	4	20	24	14	22	2	34	36

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

WARD'S ISLAND, January 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.— I beg leave to submit the subjoined Annual Report of the Institutions committed to my care, to wit : The Homœopathic Hospital, the Inebriate Asylum, and the Soldiers' Retreat, for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

The Homœopathic Hospital was formally opened September 10th, 1875. The first patient was admitted September 14th.

	Male.	Females.
Admitted during the remainder of the year . . .	370	106
Whole number treated	476	
Discharged recovered	48	25
Discharged improved	40	25
Discharged unimproved	5	2
Died	15	3
Whole number discharged	145	51
Remaining December 31st, 1875	262	

The "whole number treated" includes 127 insane patients, suffering mainly from chronic dementia.

At the opening of this Hospital frequent and unavoidable delays occurred, such as almost always oppose the progress of a new enterprise. Still, an organization was soon effected, and the work of preparation for the reception of the sick was pushed with vigor. A careful inspection revealed the necessity for numerous and varied repairs throughout the building. These were at once attended to, so far as somewhat limited appropriations for expenditure would permit ; considerable carpenter work, such as making desks, shelves doors, &c., was accomplished by the Work-house help. The walls

and ceilings of the building were freshly kalsomined ; bath and water-closets, steam and gas-pipes were overhauled and repaired ; the boilers were encased in new brick jackets, and the boiler house re-roofed ; measurements of the entire structure were made, and every room and ward fitted up for expected occupants.

The duties of officers, physicians, attendants and nurses were defined. Rules and regulations were sparingly promulgated ; it being considered the better plan to have a few laws, rigidly enforced, rather than a multitude of complicated and cumbersome regulations.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

Patients are admitted to this Hospital through George Kellock, Esq., Superintendent of the Out-Door-Poor, who grants all permits after being satisfied that the person applying is a proper subject for a Charity Hospital. Those who so elect are sent here for treatment, being first examined by the Examination Officer of the Department.

Those having no choice of treatment, are sent *pro rata*, according to the number of beds in each, to Charity, Bellevue, and the Homœopathic Hospitals.

On arrival patients are examined and assigned to appropriate wards ; then bathed, and, if necessary, clad in clean clothes.

VENTILATION.

Foremost among necessities for the comfort and welfare of the unfortunate sick is a plentiful supply of fresh and pure air. The building in which the Hospital is located has numerous ventilating shafts extending from basement to roof, and communicating with the several wards. These shafts are perforated at the base for the admission of air, and the quality of that passing through them to the wards depends largely on the condition of the basement. Therefore, the initial work was to thoroughly cleanse the basement of everything filthy or impure. The next move was to insert ventilators in all the windows of the cellar, thereby insuring a constant and steady stream of fresh air from without. By these means an untainted atmosphere is allowed to penetrate and permeate the entire building.

These window ventilators are inexpensive and are constructed after this plan. A pane of glass is removed from the sash and a wooden case four inches in width with an opening at the top is fastened

within. The glass which has been removed is then inserted at the inner border of the case and through the opening at the top good ventilation is secured.

DIET.

The Dietary Table of the Homœopathic Hospital is modeled after that in use at the New York City Asylum for the Insane. It is liberal in quantity and affords an excellent variety, yet by reference to our *per capita* expense table it will be seen that the average daily cost of feeding each patient at this institution is only about 12 cents. A good, plain, but wholesome and nourishing diet will, I believe, ere long be regarded as an imperative necessity in all our hospitals. That it will prove a real economy we hold for these reasons: With proper and sufficient nourishment patients can easily dispense with the large quantities of expensive wines, ales and liquors which are sometimes so lavishly used, and whose indiscriminate use tends to the breeding of pestilence among the people rather than to the healing of their diseases. The right kind of food appropriately selected for each individual's wants, will rapidly and surely build up the wasted and half-starved systems of the impoverished sick who throng our wards. A shorter stay in the hospital is thus secured, and patients are sent out better fitted to cope with the duties of life than if their depleted energies have been falsely recuperated with delusive stimulants. While an undue encouragement to pauperism, by feeding and caring for the sick too generously, should be scrupulously avoided, it is conceded by the highest authority that a judicious diet is one of the wisest and most prudential means for restoring health and strength to enervated and blood impoverished patients.

The following table shows the daily allowance of food for each inmate of the hospital. It extends over the space of a fortnight in order to afford greater variety than could otherwise be obtained. In addition to the regular fare, extra diet is issued when ordered by the visiting physicians to such patients as are unable to partake of the ordinary food. These "extras" consist of beefsteak, eggs, milk, rice, cocoa, toast, &c.

CAUSATION OF PAUPERISM.

The causes of pauperism and consequent disease and crime have received careful and thorough investigation by those long enjoying favorable advantages for observation. Many reasons for this fearful

frequent return of inebriates, who have been discharged apparently "cured," has been a source of chagrin and disappointment to the most sanguine friends of these infirmaries. If these institutions are indeed failures, so far as a radical cure of the drunkard is concerned, the question arises; should they be continued in their unfortunate existence? For the sake of humanity, and that the drunkard may feel that he is not utterly a castaway, I believe that institutions of this kind should be perpetuated. But they should be looked upon in their true light, not as sanitariums or reformatories, but as "cities of refuge," to whose protecting walls the harried victims of inebriety may flee for temporary safety at least. An Inebriate Asylum should be located in a quiet, secluded place, where temptation may be removed as far as possible from these weak and yielding slaves of appetite. In such a locality an asylum, of moderate proportions, could be made self-sustaining; and prove both a credit to the one establishing it, and a blessing to those compelled to avail themselves of its privileges.

THE SOLDIERS' RETREAT.

This was established in 1869, during which year, General James Bowen began gathering together the disabled veterans of the late war, residents of New York City), and gave them quarters in the unoccupied portion of the Inebriate Asylum building. During the past year a large proportion of these men have gained admission to National Soldiers' Homes, the majority going to Hampton, Va., and Dayton, Ohio. By this means the city is relieved of an expense which is now borne, as it should be, by the general government. Those ineligible for admission to National Homes, and able to work, have been discharged. A few soldiers in the Retreat were too infirm to be sent away, and were consequently transferred to the Homœopathic Hospital. They accepted a transfer willingly, yielding a soldierly obedience to Macbeth's command to Leyton, "get thee to bed." The last inmate was discharged or transferred, December 14th, 1875, and the Soldiers' Retreat, as such, passed out of existence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

To your Honorable Board, I tender my earnest thanks for your ready compliance with every reasonable request made in the interests of this Hospital, as far as limited appropriations would admit. The members of the Medical Board have, one and all, cordially supported and encouraged me in the performance of my various, and, at times,

trying duties ; and to them I am indebted for valuable suggestions, and cheering words, which have greatly lightened my labors here. C. A. Bacon, M. D., of the Medical Board, gave timely and much appreciated assistance at the organization of the Hospital.

An acknowledgement is due Drs. Daniel H. Kitchen, Chief of Staff, Charity Hospital, A. E. Macdonald, Medical Superintendent, N. Y. City Asylum for the Insane, and W. L. Hardy, formerly Resident Physician at the Inebriate Asylum, for their willing courtesy in affording such information as aided me materially in the performance of new and untried duties.

The young gentlemen composing the House Staff, have been assiduous and untiring in the performance of their every duty ; and for the energy, zeal, and enthusiasm they have at all times manifested for their work, are deserving of the highest praise.

The Hospital is indebted to several benevolent persons in the city and elsewhere, for handsome contributions of books, papers, magazines, pictures, mottoes, &c., together with fruit and delicacies for patients most needing them. Many a restless convalescent has been soothed and quieted, and his recovery promoted, by aid of these timely gifts.

The spiritual wants of our patients, have been ministered to most faithfully, by Rev. Father Duranquet and Galinas, of the Catholic faith ; and Rev. Messrs. Willing and Willets, of the Protestant faith.

CONCLUSION.

The Wards of our various Hospitals are the receptacles for the diseased, shattered, and degenerated elements of society. Among our inmates are many who have never known the meaning of the term prosperity ; and also numerous deformed and crippled ones who have never enjoyed the blessed boon of health. And there are not a few too who were once in the happy possession of both purse and health, but who now are reduced to the darkest and saddest strait of life, that of being compelled to seek a refuge within the welcoming arms of a charity hospital. These standard wrecks of humanity, constantly increasing in numbers, are, and will continue to be an ever growing burden of expense to the city. But it is a burden which should be cheerfully and generously borne ; and no spasm of economy should ever be permitted to contract the usefulness, or curtail the hospitalities of this most truly charitable department.

No where else, in this city, is money more judiciously and benevolently expended. In the hurrying strife for wealth and position, peculiar to Americans, there is danger that the importance of our noble charities may be under estimated, and that they may not receive that sober-minded attention, and earnest regard, which they so much deserve. From the gay and volatile French we might learn a valuable lesson of love, for these beneficent institutions. A distinguished medical gentleman, who has recently made the Hospitals of France a careful study, in speaking of the estimation in which these places are held, says: "The Frenchman may be on the crest of the wave, or in the trough of the sea, in so far as his individual experiences go, but he never forgets the hospital. The French woman may bestow a surplus of affection on a lap-dog or a kitten, a tan-colored terrier, or a chimp companion with her inevitable cigarette, but she will not fail to love the hospital. The rich are interested in them, because they afford an asylum for the needy and destitute; and the poor, because they are a last and unfailing resource, a special Providence against the mutabilities of health and fortune. They all magnify the grace of charity. Prisons and palaces may be destroyed, and their churches desecrated, but these monuments of mercy are touched only by the hand of time. The Commune may burn the Hotel de Ville, but it will spare the Hotel Dieu."

With such an affection for these places of sweet refuge to the stricken victims of disease, it is no wonder that the city of Paris alone supports over 20,000 sick beds, at an annual expense of more than two millions of dollars, and that too without scrambling or grumbling. It is most devoutly to be hoped that ere long a similar regard may popularly prevail for the Eleemosynary Institutions under the control of this Department; and that in the work of charity the city of New York may stand a peer with any in the world.

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M.D.,
Chief of Staff.

Explanatory notes preceding the dietary and statistical tables.

- Table 1.—Dietary table of the patients at Homœopathic Hospital.
 " A 1.—General statement of patients in Homœopathic Hospital.
 " A 2.—Shows the monthly Admissions, Births, Discharges, and Deaths in Homœopathic Hospital.
 " A 3.—Shows the nativities of patients admitted.

Table A 4.—Shows the Diseases causing death in Homœopathic Hospital.

- “ B 1.—General statement of Inebriate Asylum.
- “ B 2.—Shows the monthly Admissions, Discharges, Elopements, and Deaths in Inebriate Asylum in 1875.
- “ B 3.—Shows the total number of Admissions, Discharges, Elopements, and Deaths in Inebriate Asylum, from 1868 to 1875.
- “ B 4.—Shows the yearly receipts and expenditures of Inebriate Asylum from 1868 to 1875.
- “ C 1.—Is a general statement of Soldiers' Retreat.
- “ C 2.—Shows the monthly Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in Soldiers' Retreat.
- “ C 3.—Shows the nativities of Soldiers admitted to the Retreat.
- “ C 4.—Shows the total number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in Soldiers' Retreat from 1869 to 1875.
- “ D 1.—Is a general statement of Work-house Inmates in Homœopathic Hospital.
- “ D 2.—Shows the monthly Admissions, Discharges, and Elopements, of Work-house Inmates in Homœopathic Hospital.

TABLE 1.—*Dietary Tables for Patients.*

	BREAKFAST.												DINNER.												SUPPER.											
	Coffee.	Milk.	Sugar.	Meal.	Molasses.	Tea.	Potatoes.	H. Miny.	Wheat.	Butter.	Beef.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Beef.	Mutton.	Stew.	Pudding.	Tea.	Milk.	Sugar.	Cheese.	Pickles.	H. Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.										
1st Week.																																				
Sunday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Monday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Tuesday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Wednesday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Thursday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Friday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Saturday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
2d Week.																																				
Sunday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Monday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Tuesday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Wednesday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Thursday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Friday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Saturday.	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	12	4	1	6	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									

TABLE A 1.

General Statement of Patients in Homœopathic Hospital, from Sept. 10 to Dec. 31st, 1875.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Nativity.	
				N.	F.
Admitted to Dec. 31st	368	106	474	115	359
Births	2	..	2	2	..
Total	370	106	476	117	359
Discharged to Dec. 31st	93	52	145	47	98
Died to Dec. 31st	15	3	18	4	14
Total	108	55	163	51	112
Remaining January 1st, 1876	262	51	313	66	247

TABLE A 2.

Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths in Homœopathic Hospital, from Sept. 10th to Dec. 31st, 1875.

MONTH.	Admissions.			Births.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
September	133	3	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
October	68	31	99	..	..	..	21	..	27	2	1	3
November	75	31	106	1	..	1	26	12	38	3	1	4
December	92	41	133	1	..	1	46	34	80	9	1	10
Total	368	106	474	2	..	2	93	52	145	15	3	18

TABLE A 3,
Showing the Naivety of Patients admitted to Homœopathic Hospital from Sep. 10th to Dec. 31, 1875.

	U. S.		Ireland.		Germany.		Scotland.		England.		France.		Canada.		Prussia.		Denmark.		Wales.		Austria.		Switzerland.		Mexico.		Saxony.		Bavaria.		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
September.....	31	2	49	1	34	1	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	136	
October.....	16	5	40	20	7	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	99		
November.....	21	4	37	24	10	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106		
December.....	24	12	45	24	12	1	1	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133		
Total.....	92	23	171	69	63	5	1	18	6	4	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	474		

28 in HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, W. I., for the months of September to Decem-

Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total net Expenses.
\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
39 6.7	1 3.2	275 63	1 08 5.1	3 6.1	7 61 8.1	25 3.9	1,934 99
6 7.4	2.1	1,161 11	3 84 4.7	12 4.	13 02 3.3	42 .1	3,933 05
7 .5	2.3	830 14	2 32 5.3	7 7.5	9 16 5.8	30 5.5	3,272 19
2 2.9	.7	264 44	64 8.1	2 .9	7 01 1.7	22 6.5	2,860 79
55 7.5	1 8.3	2,531 32	7 90 6.2	15 8.5	36 81 8.9	1 20 6.	12,001 02

Showing the diseases causing death in Homœopathic Hospital from September 10 to December 31, 1875.

Cancer, Epithelial.....	1
Insanity and General Paresis.....	4
Marasmus.....	1
Paralysis and Injury of Chest and Spine.....	1
Phthisis.....	4
" and Chronic Bronchitis.....	2
" Pulmonalis.....	3
Pleurisy and Abscess of Liver.....	1
Syphilis, Tertiary.....	1
Total.....	18

TABLE B 1.

General Statement of Pay Patients in Inebriate Asylum for the year 1875.

	Males.	Total.	NATIVITY.	
			Native.	Foreign.
Remaining January 1, 1875.....	8	8	6	2
Admitted to December 31, 1875....	43	43	29	14
Total.....	51	51	35	16
Discharged.....	40	40	25	15
Eloped.....	3	3	2	
Died.....	1	1	1	..
Total.....	44	44	28	16
Remaining January 1, 1876.....	7	7	7	..

TABLE B 2.

Admissions, Discharges, Elopements and Deaths of patients at Inebriate Asylum for the year 1875.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.	DISCHARGES.	ELOPMENTS.	DEATHS.
January	5	3	..	..
February	3	1	..	..
March	5	4	..	..
April	2	3	1	..
May	5	4	..	..
June	6	5	..	1
July	3	6	2	..
August	2	3	..	..
September	4	4	..	..
October	4	1	..	..
November	1	1	..	..
December	3	5	..	..
Total	43	40	3	1

TABLE B 3,
Showing the total number of Admissions, Discharges, Elopements and Deaths in Inebriate Asylum, from 1868 to 1875.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			ELOPMENTS.			DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1868.....	44	10	54	14	6	20	3	..	3	..	..	..
1869.....	120	29	149	96	16	112	33	4	37	1	1	2
1870.....	135	30	165	90	25	115	25	6	31	3	..	3
1871.....	188	45	233	149	39	188	41	7	48	1	..	1
1872.....	202	2	204	164	11	175	32	..	32	3	1	4
1873.....	156	..	156	117	..	117	41	..	41	..	..	..
1874.....	95	1	96	91	1	92	24	..	24	4	..	4
1875.....	43	..	43	40	..	40	3	..	3	1	..	1
Total.....	983	117	1700	761	98	859	202	17	219	13	2	15

TABLE B 4.

*Showing the yearly Receipts and Expenditures of Inebriate Asylum
from 1868 to 1875.*

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures
1868	\$ 4,695 86	\$42,286 48
1869	12,594 96	39,445 67
1870	7,949 78	33,115 45
1871	11,063 50	35,346 61
1872	11,282 00	31,410 96
1873	9,169 67	34,628 60
1874	6,957 75	18,570 76
1875	3,258 00	3,844 98
Total.	\$66,971 52	\$238,649 51
Total Expenditures		\$238,649 58
" Receipts		66,971 52
Expenditures over Receipts		\$171,678 06

TABLE C 1.

General Statement of Inmates in Soldiers' Retreat for the year 1875.

	Males.	Total.	Nativity.	
			N.	F.
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1875.....	221	221	49	172
Admitted to Dec. 31st.....	132	132	21	111
Total.....	353	353	70	283
Discharged.....	345	345	68	277
Died.....	8	8	2	6
Total	353	353	70	283
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1876. ....	..	..	..	..

TABLE C 2.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in Soldiers' Retreat for the year 1875.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.	DISCHARGES.	DEATHS.
January.....	41	15	..
February.....	16	16	1
March.....	19	82	1
April.. ..	26	41	1
May.....	27	46	1
June.....	2	37	..
July.....	..	19	1
August.....	..	14	1
September.....	..	11	1
October.....	1	26	1
November.....	..	14	..
December.....	..	24	..
Total....	132	345	8

TABLE C 3,

Showing the Nativities of Soldiers Admitted during the year 1875.

	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	October.	Total.
United States..	5	1	5	5	4	1	..	21
Ireland.....	19	10	9	10	12	1	..	61
England.....	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	5
Scotland.....	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Germany.....	10	4	3	6	8	..	..	31
Prussia.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	4
Canada.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
France.....	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Total.....	41	16	19	26	27	2	1	132

TABLE C 4,

Showing the total number of Admissions, Discharges and Soldiers' Retreat from 1869 to 1875.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.	
	N.	F.	Total.	N.	F.	Total.	N.	I.
1868 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1869	6	59	65	..	..	..	..	..
1870	91	420	511	62	255	317	1	..
1871	104	500	604	73	424	497	3	..
1872	108	434	542	111	454	565	6	..
1873	100	378	478	106	419	525	1	..
1874	82	246	304	54	258	312	1	..
1875	15	111	132	68	277	345	2	..
Total	488	2148	2636	474	2087	2561	14	..

TABLE D 1.

General Statement of Work-house inmates for the year 1875.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	N.
				N.
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1875.....	16	25	41	2
Admitted to Dec. 31st, 1875.....	170	320	490	12
Total.....	186	345	531	14
Discharged	161	290	451	11
Eloped	4	8	12	..
Died .....	..	..	..	..
Total.....	165	298	463	11
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1876.....	21	47	68	3



TABLE D 2.

Admissions, Discharges and Elopements of Work-house Inmates, for the year 1875.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			ELOPEMENTS.		
	Male.	F'male	Total.	Male.	F'male	Total.	Male.	F'male	Total.
January	3	16	19	4	12	16	..	..	..
February	4	9	13	5	7	12	..	..	..
March	1	25	26	2	21	23	..	..	..
April	9	22	31	12	28	40	..	..	..
May	16	36	52	17	32	49	..	2	2
June	13	30	43	9	30	39	..	..	..
July	27	31	58	19	29	48	2	2	4
August	38	19	57	35	15	50	..	..	..
September	15	26	41	16	25	41	2	1	3
October	7	45	52	10	41	51	..	..	..
November	10	31	41	11	24	35	..	3	3
December	27	30	57	21	26	47	..	..	..
Total	170	320	490	161	290	451	4	8	12

S T A T E M E N T
*Showing the Daily Cost of each Inmate for Provisions, Fuel and Miscellaneous Articles in Inebriate Asylum,
 W. I., for the year 1875, as well as the total Monthly Cost of the same.*

MONTHS.	Average Numbers.	Provisions		Monthly Cost.		Daily Cost.		Fuel.		Monthly Cost.		Daily Cost.		Miscella- neous Articles.		Monthly Cost.		Daily Cost.		Total Monthly Cost.		Total Daily Cost.		Total Net Expenses.		
		\$	c.	\$	c. m.	\$	c. m.	\$	c.	\$	c. m.	\$	c. m.	\$	c.	\$	c. m.	\$	c. m.	\$	c. m.	\$	c. m.	\$	c.	
January.....	10	120	75	12	07 5.	38	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	37	33	7.	1	.9	12	41 2.	40	.4	124	12
February	11	94	42	8	58 3.6	30	6.5	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	58 3.6	30	6.5	94	42
March.....	13	154	59	11	89 1.5	38	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	67	12	8.5	4.1	.....	12	02	38	7.7	156	26
April.....	12	110	68	9	22	30	7.3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	22	30	7.3	110	68
May.....	10	132	64	13	26	42	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	26	42	7.7	132	64
June.....	12	177	44	14	79	49	3.	11	65	97	.8	32	3.	1	27	1	00 5.8	3	3.5	16	76	55	8.6	201	16	
July.....	10	165	13	16	51 3.	53	2.6	11	75	1	17 5.	37	9.	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	68 8.	57	.6	176	88
August.....	7	133	60	19	08 5.7	61	5.6	29	49	4	21 2.8	13	5.9	86	75	12	39 2.8	39	9.7	35	69 1.4	1	15 1.3	249	84	
September	7	123	34	17	62	58	7.3	15	88	2	26 8.5	7	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	88 8.8	66	2.9	139	22
October.....	9	120	74	13	41 5.5	43	2.7	26	15	2	90 5.5	9	3.7	1	50	16	6.6	5.4	.....	16	48 7.7	53	1.9	148	39
November	10	128	60	12	86	42	8.7	37	04	3	70 4.	12	3.4	1,987	80	198	78	6	62 6.	215	34 4.	7	17 8.1	2,163	44	
December.....	7	112	14	16	02	51	6.8	45	79	6	54 1.4	21	1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	22	56 1.4	72	7.8	157	93
Total	118	1574	07	165	33 4.3	5	42 1.3	177	75	21	77 8.	70	9.8	2,093	16	212	81	.7	7	07 9.6	399	91 6.9	13	21	8,844	98

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

HART'S ISLAND, January, 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Convalescent Hospital for the year 1875.

Table A, is a condensed general statement; B, shows the admissions, discharges and deaths; C, the nationalities of the patients, with a list of diseases causing death.

During the past year, several convalescent skilled workmen, in their respective crafts, have been employed in necessary labor about the building.

The carpenters have built for various pavilions seven new and elegant stoops, which have greatly improved their comfort and appearance. They have also made a complete set of new fixtures for the drug store, consisting of two counters, eight drawers, one hundred and seventy-five feet shelving, and four lockers, besides mouldings, brackets, etc.

A staircase six feet wide and thirty feet long has been put up on the waterfront, to afford an easy access to the beach, greater facility to patients and attendants to remove all nuisances, and a better opportunity for bathing. New floors have been laid in the Wash-house, and wherever needed, repairs have been made in the flooring of the different wards. The kitchen has been raised, re-floored, and provided with substantial pillars to support the heavy weight of water-tanks, range, cauldrons, etc. The drainage of kitchen and bath-rooms has been greatly improved by laying box-gutters to the waterfront, and a large amount of repairs has been done on all parts of the buildings. The construction of a neat new altar and pulpit, in a room expressly fitted up for public worship, has been a great im-

provement, as services were formerly held in one of the sick-wards. Coffins for ninety-seven adults have also been made here during the year.

Patients have also been kept busy renovating and repainting pavilions D and E, and also the doors, windows, sashes and sills, and the eight larger stoops of the different wards. All the bedsteads and stools have likewise been repainted. Three large, and twelve small sign-boards about the grounds, besides others over the pavilion doors, have been lettered and put up.

In the centre of the main buildings, a lawn of about two acres has been laid out, around which there have been planted several trees which are growing very favorably. This gives a cultivated and home-like appearance to the place, an improvement very much needed, as its desolate aspect when I first took charge of it, almost a wilderness, had a lonely and disheartening effect on the minds of the sick and convalescent inmates. I would very respectfully recommend that a larger extent of the surrounding ground be properly leveled and more trees planted.

Constant economy has enabled me to reduce the *per capita* considerably, and has given me an opportunity of distributing more extras to my patients. I have also made it a special duty to see that the full allowance of food, and no more, is properly cooked, and have thus secured a superior quality. By opening the windows from the top, a much better ventilation has been obtained.

In past years, the stoves in the several wards, communicated vertically with the air outside, and a large proportion of their heat was thus wasted. Now, the smoke pipes from each pair of these bend horizontally towards each other, at a height of nine feet from the ground, and after spanning the intermediate space, each shoots upwards again, and discharges its smoke reciprocally over the opposite stove. A double line of smoke pipes suspended from the rafters, thus diffuse their economized heat through every part of the room, and add greatly to the comfort and well-being of its inmates.

Great moral improvement has been brought about in this Institution, by preventing as much as possible, the intermixing of the sexes, whether patients or Work-house help. To accomplish this, I have put up sign-boards, indicating the limits for males and females, and issued strict orders that these shall not be transgressed.

The spiritual wants of the patients have been the zealous care of the Rev. Father Duranquet and Rev. Mr. Willett.

It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the excellent behavior of the employees here, and the assistance I have received from them in the performance of all the labors of this Institution.

In conclusion, I beg leave to tender my acknowledgements to your Board for the courtesy, kindness and encouragement shown me on all occasions, and to offer you the assurance of my earnest desire to merit a continuance of it.

Very respectfully,

A. DUFLOO,
Resident Physician.

TABLE A.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1875..	162	137	..	1	300	57	243
Admitted from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875	529	511	1	3	1044	237	807
Total.....	691	648	1	4	1344	294	1050
Died from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875....	59	71	..	..	130	12	118
Discharg'd from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875	472	436	1	3	912	181	731
Total.....	531	507	1	3	1042	193	849
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1876..	160	141	..	1	302	101	201

TABLE B.
Admissions Discharges and Deaths in Convalescent Hospital during the year 1875.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	W. M.	W. F.	C. M.	C. F.	Total.	Foreign.	W. M.	W. F.	C. M.	C. F.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	W. M.	W. F.	C. M.	C. F.	Total.
January.....	37	29	1	..	67	12	65	36	25	1	63	14	49	5	7	..	..	12
February.....	15	14	..	..	33	6	27	17	18	..	35	9	26	8	10	..	..	18
March.....	21	26	..	..	49	9	40	42	28	..	70	16	54	7	5	..	..	12
April.....	45	57	..	..	142	59	83	51	42	..	93	18	75	4	7	..	..	11
May.....	41	40	..	1	82	17	65	47	37	..	84	13	71	4	..	..	..	9
June.....	40	40	..	..	129	23	106	46	46	..	91	19	72	3	..	..	..	6
July.....	52	55	..	..	107	20	87	45	63	..	108	22	84	6	..	..	..	9
August.....	55	49	..	..	104	27	77	37	37	..	75	12	63	6	..	..	..	7
September.....	25	27	..	..	52	4	48	33	41	..	74	13	61	6	6	..	..	12
October.....	52	49	..	..	101	20	81	40	34	..	74	14	60	6	7	..	..	13
November.....	50	22	..	1	73	16	57	33	31	..	64	10	54	4	6	..	..	10
December.....	47	57	..	1	105	24	81	47	35	..	83	21	62	7	4	..	..	11
Total.....	529	511	1	3	1044	237	807	472	436	1	912	181	731	59	71	..	..	130

Showing the Daily Cost of each Inmate for Provisions, Clothing and Bed

MONTHS.	Average Numbers	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing and Bedding.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.
		\$	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.
January	294	944 12	3 21	10 3	140 38	47 7	1 5
February.....	289	886 45	3 06 1	10 8	70 79	24 4	8
March	256	941 72	3 67 8	11 8	349 91	136 6	4 4
April	264	744 97	2 82 2	9 1	27 71	10 4	3
May.....	278	946 57	3 15 3	10 5	4 63	1	5
June.....	280	902 06	3 22 2	10 7	34 21	12 2	4
July.	283	890 66	3 12 7	10 1	1 80	7	2
August..	310	1,018 46	3 28 5	10 5	34 30	11 0	3
September.....	291	1,068 85	3 67 3	12 2	109 96	37 8	1 2
October...	291	1,060 20	3 64 3	11 7	30 28	10	3
November.....	277	1,036 05	3 74	12 4	232 29	83 8	2 7
December..	303	1,101 67	3 63 5	11 7	153 59	50 3	1 6
Total.....	3,416	11,540 08	40 27	1 29 8	1,190 75	415 5	13 7
Average.....	284	961 66	3 35	10	99 22	34 6	01 1

To face Page 111.

TABLE C.

y of Patients Admitted to Convalescent Hospital during the Year 1875.

Country.		Males.	Females.	Total.
ing and Beda				
		1	..	1
		3	..	3
thly	Daily Cost.	1	..	1
		3	..	3
m. \$ c. m.		4	3	7
7	1 5	1	1	2
		32	27	59
4	8	10	4	14
		65	23	88
6	4 4	5	..	5
		252	323	575
4	3	1	..	1
		1	..	1
1	5	1	..	1
		1	1	2
2	4	4	2	6
		1	2	3
7	2	2	..	2
		..	1	1
1	3	124	113	237
		16	12	28
1 2		2	2	4
3		530	514	1 044
2 7				
1 6				

LIST OF DISEASES

those who died at Convalescent Hospital during the year 1875.

13 7	nia	11	Brought forward	55
	sa	4	Emphysema	1
	ism	1	Exhaustion	1
01 1	fs Disease	12	Laringitis	1
	itis	2	Marasmus Senile	1
	r of Face	3	Phthisis	58
	osis	1	Paralysis	1
	ic Diarrhoea	4	Pericarditis	1
	ic Rheumatism	3	Pneumonia	2
	s of Sacrum	3	Paraplegia	3
	itis	1	Softening of Brain	4
	um Tremens	1	Senectus	1
	rophy of Heart	1	Syphilis	1
	plegia	6	Typhoid	1
	Carried forward	55	Total	130

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD, OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,
*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The Secretary of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital respectfully submits the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1875. As it is some years since a report has been published, the Secretary thought that it would be advisable to contrast the state of the Hospital during the three years past.

1873. Number of Patients remaining December 31st, 1872.....	542	
“ “ admitted during the year 1873.....	5667	
Total number of patients treated.....	6209	
Number of patients discharged during 1873.....	4644	
“ “ who died “ “	887	5531
Number of patients remaining in hospital December 31st, 1873	678	
“ “ admitted during 1874.....	5544	
Total number of patients treated.....	6222	
Number of patients discharged during 1874.....	4747	
“ “ who died “ “	876	5623
Number of patients remaining December 31st, 1874.	599	
“ “ admitted during 1875....	5147	
Total number of patients treated.....	5746	
Number of patients discharged during 1875.....	4529	
“ “ who died “ “	724	5253

The custom in the hospitals under your care has been to compare the number of deaths with the number of those discharged and those who died added together. In this manner one is able to contrast the result in those cases in which the treatment has been concluded. Another method is employed in some other hospitals, consisting of obtaining the percentage of deaths to the total number

of patients treated. This latter method is open to the error of including cases remaining in the hospital under treatment at the time of the report, and to be used again in making another report. I have thought it best to estimate by each method :

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Discharged.	4,644	4,747	4,629
Died	887	876	724
Total	5,531	5,623	5,253
Relation.....	1.64	1.64	1.74

Total number of patients treated during 1873, 6,209. 1874, 6,022. 1875, 5,746.

Per cent. of deaths to total number treated during 1873, 14.28. 1874, 14.08. 1875, 12.56.

In which-ever way the comparison is made it shows a decided improvement during the year 1875.

This improvement must be very grateful to you, coinciding as it does with certain alterations which have been made in the Hospital. You have provided a new steam heating and ventilating apparatus, which went into operation during the latter half of the year 1875. The mildness of the weather during last winter did not give these a full test ; but so far as the Secretary was able to judge they gave promise of supplying a long felt want during the course of a cold winter.

The steam elevator has also added greatly to the comfort of both physicians and patients. The lives of patients admitted in a serious condition, or removed for operation in such state, have no doubt in several instances been saved by it. Those of the attending Staff of Physicians and Surgeons who give clinical lectures have been enabled to do so with far less of trouble than was formerly the case.

Whilst dwelling on the subject of improvements, allow me to call your attention to two of which no doubt you have already seriously thought, but from the completion of which the want of the necessary money for such purpose has deterred you.

The first of these is the removal of the water closets from their present position to shafts erected outside of the hospital wall, and capable of thorough ventilation. This would add in no small measure to the bettering of the hospital.

The other is such alteration of the amphitheatre as shall improve its acoustic properties. The expense attending this alteration would

NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—My Eleventh Annual Report as Medical Superintendent of the New York City Lunatic Asylum is herewith respectfully submitted.

On the 1st of January, 1875, there were eleven hundred and sixty-five patients in the Asylum, twenty-seven of whom were males and eleven hundred and thirty-eight of whom were females. During the year four hundred and twelve females were admitted, and two hundred and forty-six were discharged. Seventeen male patients were discharged by transfer to the Asylum for males on Ward's Island. Ninety-eight female patients died.

Of those discharged one hundred and twenty-seven had recovered, fifty-two were improved, sixty were unimproved, and seven manifested no symptoms of insanity during their residence at the Asylum.

The recoveries were 30.85 per cent. on the number of admissions.

Of the whole number under treatment 6.21 per cent. died.

There were twelve hundred and thirty-three patients remaining at the close of the year, ten of whom were males and twelve hundred and twenty-three of whom were females.

At the close of the year there were sixty-eight more patients resident than at the beginning, this being an increase of 5.84 per cent. on the number resident at the beginning of the year. The percentage of increase for the year 1874 was 8.17.

Of those admitted seventy-two, or 17.47 per cent. were born in the United States; two hundred and one, or 48.78 per cent. were born in Ireland; ninety, or 21.84 per cent. were born in Germany; fourteen, or 3.40 per cent. were born in England; nine, or 2.18 per cent. are known to have been born in other countries; and the nativity of twenty-six, or 6.31 per cent., was not ascertained.

Of those admitted eighteen were under twenty years of age; one hundred and thirty-two were between twenty and thirty; one hundred and nineteen were between thirty and forty; seventy-two were between forty and fifty; forty were between fifty and sixty; eleven were between sixty and seventy; eight were between seventy and eighty; and two were between eighty and ninety years of age.

Forty-one of the patients admitted had resided in the United States less than five years. Of these twenty-five were transferred to the Emigrant Asylum on Ward's Island.

Three hundred and eleven of the patients admitted had never been inmates of this Asylum before.

The probabilities of recovery were considered good in the case of sixty-three, fair in twenty-seven, doubtful in sixty-six, and bad in the remainder of the patients left in the Asylum on the 31st December.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year many and important improvements have been made. Some of these improvements had already been commenced, others have been commenced and brought to a completion during the year, and still others have been inaugurated, but have not yet been finished.

NEW PAVILIONS.

Two new Pavilions have been completed and occupied. On the 13th January all the female patients who were domiciled at the Work-house were removed to the Asylum buildings. Eighty of these patients were placed in one of the new Pavilions, and the remaining twenty-six were distributed in various wards. In the month of May another pavilion was completed and occupied. The quiet demented who require especial care both by day and by night in order to teach them habits of cleanliness, or to keep them clean and comfortable, were removed from the Retreat and placed in this Pavilion.

There was a double advantage in this arrangement. On the one hand these patients can be more easily supervised and taken care of at the Pavilion, while on the other the ward they vacated at the Retreat was greatly needed for the accommodation of excitable patients who had been crowded into other wards.

Three more Pavilions have been commenced and entirely completed during the past year. They will be occupied as soon as the requisite furniture is provided.

THE PAVILION SYSTEM.

Our Pavilion system has attracted considerable attention as a possible means of providing inexpensive domiciles for the more quiet of the chronic cases of insanity now unprovided for in this and other States, and has elicited many enquiries in regard to the cost of their construction, their advantages and their disadvantages. The following statement will serve as an answer to these enquiries.

The main hall of each of the Pavilion structures is one hundred and sixty-five feet in length by twenty-eight feet in width. The ceiling, which is applied to the rafters for a short distance at the sides, is from eleven feet and six inches to thirteen feet and four inches in height. On one side of the middle of the building is the dining room, thirty-one feet and a half by twenty-seven feet and a half in size. At the extremity of the dining room there are appropriate pantries, each eight by ten feet in size, and a hallway. On the opposite side of the building from the dining room there is an extension, eighteen by twenty-seven and a half feet in size, which is divided into rooms for attendants and for storage. At the side of one end of the building there is another extension, twenty-five by seventeen feet in size, containing the water closet, bath room and dressing room. Inside measurements only are given above.

The large central hall of each Pavilion has beds arranged on each side, and is occupied as a dormitory at night and as a day room by day. Some of the patients also occupy the dining room by day at other than meal hours. The estimated capacity of each Pavilion is for sixty patients, but several of them now actually contain eighty patients each. The plan of these buildings is such that much less air space is required to secure a proper sanitary condition than in the case of buildings which are divided into rooms. In the large, open hall the currents of air are unobstructed, the ceilings are high, and the windows on each side and at the ends near the ceiling furnish abundant means of ventilation. Some of the buildings have a ridge ventilation; others are ventilated through the chimneys from a point near the floor. They are all heated by means of stoves. A system of heating by means of hot water might, perhaps, be sub-

stituted with advantage. A Hitching's stove in the bath-room is used to furnish hot water for bathing and for house-keeping purposes.

Among the advantages of pavilions, as accessories to ordinary asylum structures, the following may be mentioned as the most important :—

In the first place, pavilions constructed on the plan above mentioned are comparatively inexpensive. The average cost of the pavilions, including stoves, gas pipes and fixtures, Hitching's stoves, water pipes and water closets, is about \$6,000, or about \$100 for each of the sixty patients, for the accommodation of which each of these buildings is intended. This is so much less than the cost of ordinary asylum structures that the plan would be economical if the pavilions were entirely destroyed every three years, and new ones built in their stead.

In the second place, the pavilions are generally thought to be more cheerful and more homelike in appearance than ordinary asylum wards. There is little appearance of restraint or confinement about them. The windows are like ordinary windows, without guards. They open only five or six inches at the top and bottom ; but this limitation is not of such a nature as to attract attention. The doors have locks, but they are left open by day when the weather is warm.

Another advantage is the facility with which patients are got out into the open air during pleasant weather, and the ease with which each household of patients may be kept together under the supervision of their own attendants.

The following are among the disadvantages of the pavilion system for the care of the insane, viz. :—

Disconnected buildings, of one story in height, require more space than ordinary asylum structures, of several stories each, for the accommodation of a given number of patients. This, however, will be a disadvantage only when the asylum grounds are limited in extent.

The labor and expense in heating, and in the distribution of food, are greater. Each pavilion requires to be heated by itself, and this necessarily involves some increase in labor and expense over what would be required for heating compact structures. The first cost of the heating apparatus, however, is less ; and the labor of building and keeping up the fires may be performed in great part, or altogether, by attendants and patients. The greatest difficulty in ad-

ministration is in the proper distribution of food. If there are several kitchens at different points there will be greater waste in supplies, and more cooks will be required to do the cooking. If, on the other hand, there is a single kitchen at a central point, a greater number of persons will be required to distribute the food, and the food is liable to become cold during the process of transportation.

The difficulties of efficient supervision by the medical staff are somewhat increased. The medical officers have farther to travel when visiting the different wards, and their approach can be more easily discovered by the attendants. The fatigue experienced in visiting wards on the same level, but considerably separated, may be less, however, than in visiting the contiguous wards of a compact structure of several stories. In compact structures the physicians are less exposed to the inclemency of the weather in making their visits to the various wards. This, however, may prove to be a positive advantage. The health of physicians in hospital practice undoubtedly becomes oftentimes impaired, for the reason that they are so constantly exposed to the influence of a hospital atmosphere, and get so little exercise in the open air. In hospitals made up of separate structures the physicians, in the performance of their routine duties, must go out into the open air several times each day, and thus, of necessity, get somewhat of the out of door exercise they need.

At night, the difficulty of securing efficient supervision is greater than during the day unless all the patients are known to be quite trustworthy, and without any inclination to escape or to do mischief. If the patients domiciled in pavilions are of such a class as to require night attendants, one would be required for each building, and this would involve considerable expense if the night watchers were hired for the service. At this asylum one or two Work-house women watch at night at each pavilion. It is the duty of these women to prevent interference with the fires, and to call the attendants in case any of the patients become disorderly or need especial attention. The night watchman visits the pavilions from time to time, and assures himself that the night watchers are awake. If the buildings were heated by steam, and if they were occupied only by patients known to be trustworthy, no night watchers would be required.

Pavilions heated by means of stoves are more likely to be set on fire than buildings heated by means of steam. So, too, if one of a

group of wooden pavilions burns down, the contiguous pavilions are very likely to take fire, and be burned also. This latter danger might be diminished by making the roof of slate, or of tin. The danger would be still further diminished by building them of brick. But all this would involve greater expense, and thus the advantage of the economy of pavilion structures would be, in some measure, lost.

Whether pavilion structures, as adjuncts to ordinary asylums for the insane, would be advantageous or not, must depend, to a considerable extent, on circumstances peculiar to each separate institution, and the bearing of these circumstances can be properly understood only by those in responsible charge of the management. At this asylum they have been found to be economical and satisfactory.

AMUSEMENT HALL.

Hitherto there has been no hall at this asylum where patients could be assembled for purposes of general amusement, such as concerts, theatricals, tableaux, gymnastics, dancing, &c., although the provision of such a hall has been urged in several of my annual reports, and in other ways. Now, however, and chiefly through the instrumentality of a member of your honorable Board, one of the pavilions has been fitted up and set apart for this purpose. A stage, eighteen by nineteen feet in size has been built at one extremity, and fitted up with all the accessories necessary for the representation of comedies and farces. The scenery was planned by Mr. Dorrington, of Wallack's Theater, and the drop curtain was painted by Matt. Morgan.

The pavilion occupied as an amusement hall is the one formerly occupied by the male epileptic and paralytic patients of the hospital for epileptics and paralytics. It was found undesirable to have them in such close contiguity to pavilions occupied by female patients. Hence they were removed to a pavilion contiguous to the Charity Hospital.

The building formerly used as a gymnasium is now used as a chapel, the daily gymnastic exercises being performed in the amusement hall.

IMPROVEMENT TO THE GROUNDS.

The filling in of the marshy ground, north of the pavilions, has been pushed forward with extraordinary vigor during the past year,

until now little remains to be done save the completion of the roads, the making of lawns, and the planting of trees. Not only are several acres of valuable land reclaimed, and the landscape made more beautiful by the completion of the work, but what is of still greater importance, the surroundings will be made more salubrious. The sea wall is now entirely completed at the upper end of the island, a large quantity having been built during the past year. Thirteen hundred lineal feet of macadamized road, constructed in the most thorough manner, have been entirely made, or nearly completed, about the pavilions.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

For several years past the steam heating apparatus, by means of which the main building is heated, has been inadequate for that purpose during the colder season of the year. The steam pipes for the radiation of heat were too small in the first instance, and they had become so old, that whenever a break occurred, as oftentimes happened, they were repaired with great difficulty, and, in the meantime, the portions of the building in which the pipes were broken were entirely without heat until the necessary repairs could be made. So, too, the boilers were too small to supply the requisite amount of steam for cooking, washing, and heating the building. Whenever one of the boilers needed repairs the steam capacity was so small that many of the patients suffered greatly from the cold. This actually happened during the coldest part of the last winter season.

Every portion of the heating apparatus that was defective has now been replaced. The old, worn out steam pipes have been replaced by new ones of larger caliber, and the boilers, which were old, too small, and of different patterns, have been replaced by larger boilers of improved construction. The four new boilers are of the same pattern, the horizontal tubular, and are each five feet in diameter, and sixteen feet in length. Three of these boilers will be adequate to make all the steam required, so that there will be no deficiency of steam when any one of the boilers need repairs.

The ventilation of the building has also been greatly improved. In fact, hitherto, there has been no system of ventilation other than through the doors and windows. It is true that the attendants have been so trained in the use of these natural means that no deficiency in ventilation was perceived, or existed in the halls, under ordinary

circumstances; but this was accomplished through an unnecessary expenditure of heat, and much discomfort was sometimes experienced by reason of the cold draughts from the windows. Now, much of the fresh air that enters the halls is immediately warmed by steam pipes, between which it passes, at or beneath the windows, or it is admitted, by means of flues, to the centre of the halls, where the temperature is highest, and where a draught is least likely to be felt. Large ventilating shafts, heated by coils of steam pipe, have been built in the west wing. The exhaust draught from these is very strong, both ensuring the displacement of the vitiated air, and the entrance of fresh air from without.

HEATING BY DIRECT RADIATION, AND BY MEANS OF HEATED AIR.

The system of heating throughout all the Asylum buildings, with the exception of the pavilions, which are heated by stoves, is by direct radiation from steam pipes. Certain disadvantages and certain advantages attend this system. Among the disadvantages may be mentioned the necessity of covering the pipes in such a way that the patients are not likely to be burned, and the difficulty there is in keeping such covered pipes free from dust that contains more or less organic matter, the presence of which, on the pipes, causes an unpleasant odor, and vitiates the air of the apartments. Organic matter roasting on the pipes, however, is likely to be offensive to the nostrils rather than deleterious to the health. It is not at all certain that organic matter, exposed to the high temperature of the steam pipes is especially prejudicial to health, much less certain, indeed, than is the prejudicial influence of the fine dust with which air, passing over radiators in the basement, is oftentimes loaded, and which permeates the whole atmosphere of the apartments into which the heated air is admitted. The covers to the steam pipes ought, in all cases, to be so fitted that they can be easily removed and replaced, and they should be removed and the pipes thoroughly cleaned at frequent intervals.

The great advantage of direct radiation is in the mode of action and influence of radiated heat with regard to health when compared with the mode of action and influence of heated air. Radiated heat passes through air that is perfectly, or nearly, pure, without heating the air in any appreciable degree. The upper regions of the atmosphere are very little, if at all, warmed by the rays of the sun in pass-

ing through. But yet the solar rays, after passing through the intensely cold regions of space and of the upper atmosphere, impart their heat to solid objects on which they impinge at the surface of the earth, or, indeed, anywhere in their course. The air which comes in contact with these solid bodies becomes itself warmed, and then is capable of imparting its warmth to other solid bodies with which it comes in contact. In rooms heated by means of an open fire the air is not in the least heated by contact with the fire. On the contrary, the air in the room constantly flows towards the fire place, and thence up the chimney, without returning to the room at all to impart the heat it has received. The heat is radiated from the fire and the walls of the fire place directly against and through this current of air. When the radiated heat strikes any person or solid object, as the walls of the room, it warms them, and then they reflect a portion of the heat that falls upon them to other solid objects. The air of the room becomes warmed by contact with these solid objects. When it has become warmed by this contact it is rarefied, currents of air are produced, and, finally, all the air in the room becomes more or less heated by contact with solid objects. These facts account for the great variation in the temperature of the air in different parts of a room heated by means of an open fire, and also how the solid objects, upon which the heat is radiated, become warmer than the air of the room. Radiated heat, moreover, has a stimulating influence on living tissues that conducted heat does not possess. This is a fact of common experience. All men feel a comfortable, an exhilarating stimulus, from the influence of an open fire, or even of a close stove, provided the ventilation of the room be reasonably good.

The system of heating rooms by means of air that has already been heated in some place outside of the apartment is entirely different in principle from the system of heating by means of direct radiation. The heated air that is admitted is at least as warm as any inanimate solid object in the room. It is usually much warmer, especially near the registers where it enters the room. Persons who occupy apartments thus heated are warmed by the immediate contact of the heated air, rather than by heat radiated from solid objects. Hence in order to impart a comfortable sensation of warmth the air of the room requires to be at a temperature considerably higher than it need be in rooms warmed by direct radiation. But this warmer air has been rarified ; it occupies more space than it did at a lower temperature ; a given bulk contains less oxygen ; it is not as well adapted

to the purposes of respiration ; it is less stimulating in its properties ; the respiration of such air causes less activity of the tissues of the body than the respiration of colder air, and for this reason persons who respire the overheated air actually require more heat to keep them warm than they would need if they breathed a colder air. As an indirect result, the tissues of the body become relaxed, the vigor of the muscular system, and indeed the tone and vigor of the whole body becomes diminished, the power of resistance to the influence of cold becomes less, the general health becomes impaired, the mental operations become less active and vigorous, and oftentimes an oppressed feeling in the head, or headaches sooner or later supervene. It is a fact of common observation that a room heated to a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit by means of open fires is no less comfortable than a room heated to a temperature of seventy degrees by means of heated air alone ; while there is a higher sense of energy and well-being in the former case than in the latter.

The method of heating by means of steam pipes and close stoves, situated in the rooms to be heated, in some respects resembles that of heating by direct radiation from open fires, and in others that of heating by means of air that has been warmed before it enters the room. The steam pipes or the stoves radiate heat directly and with great power, while the air that comes in contact with them is also rapidly heated, circulates to other parts of the room and thus warms other bodies with which it comes in contact. If then what has already been stated in support of the advantages of direct radiation is correct, the system of heating by means of radiators placed in the rooms to be heated has decided advantages over that in which the radiators are placed in the basement and the air heated as it passes over them.

Physicians connected with other Asylums for the Insane, when visiting this Institution, have often made the observation, that the patients were remarkably fresh and healthy in appearance. The diet of our patients hitherto has been less generous than the diet at other Asylums. In fact the dietary has been very decidedly defective. So too this Institution has been over-crowded beyond example. Hence it may reasonably be inferred that the hygienic conditions in which our patients have been placed are particularly good. In other words it may reasonably be inferred that the condition of the air they breathe, which is by far the most important of the hygienic influences to which they have been subjected, has been particularly good.

Hitherto there have been very serious difficulties in the way of securing a satisfactory change of air in the apartments occupied by patients; difficulties that have been happily greatly diminished by the means for ventilation just introduced. Unless especial means are provided for the ventilation of apartments heated by direct radiation from steam pipes, the air is liable to become vitiated to a much greater degree than the air of apartments heated by means of radiators in the basement; for in the latter case a current of air is necessarily and constantly being thrown into the apartments, thus displacing and forcing out the air that has already been respired. In the former case, however, if no provision has been made, and no care has been taken to secure a proper change and circulation of air, the air of the apartment becomes stagnant, it is respired over and over again, and becomes dangerously vitiated by the products of respiration and the effete exhalations from the bodies of the occupants. The only remedy is to secure a sufficient influx of fresh air from without, by opening the doors and windows, as may be required. This hitherto has been our only means for securing an efficient ventilation, and the result has been accomplished only by an unremitting and authoritative promulgation of principles and enforcement of orders. Attendants after a time become so thoroughly trained in the principles of window ventilation that they do what is required as a part of their routine duties. With engineers, however, and others whose especial duty it is to see that a building is properly heated, and that this is done with the least possible expenditure of coal, there is liable to be a constant and irreconcilable conflict of opinion and teaching. The engineer would have the windows closed in order to save expense in coal; the doctor would have them open in order to save health and life. When the engineer sees the cold air rushing in at the windows, and all his well meant endeavors to heat the building cheaply rendered nugatory, he is likely to forget that all winter ventilation is effected at an expenditure of heat.

With the improved means for ventilation then it may reasonably be expected not only that the change and circulation of air, which are as essential in direct radiation as in any other mode of heating, will be more thoroughly accomplished, and with an avoidance of the discomforts attending ordinary window ventilation; but also that the object will be attained without the necessity of such anxious and unceasing vigilance as has hitherto been required.

DIETARY, &c.

Important changes and improvements have been made in the dietary of the patients, and also in the table furniture, during the past year.

The dietary scale adopted in 1867 was in some respects an improvement on the dietary that had previously been in use. But yet it was defective in very important particulars. It especially lacked in variety, both as regards the edibles furnished and the modes of cooking. The defects in the dietary as then adopted was rendered still greater by the fact that the supply of vegetables was oftentimes less than the quantity required by the dietary scale. When potatoes were expensive the quantity furnished would be greatly diminished. When other vegetables were not abundant, sometimes they were not furnished at all. The result was, the defective nutrition of patients, who, more than any other class of people, require a generous diet. The recoveries were thus diminished, and the irritability of the patients was increased. A satisfied stomach has a very potent influence in producing feelings of good nature and content; and this is no less true of the insane than of the sane.

In making out the dietary scale for a large Institution for the Insane, three considerations demand especial attention: first, that a sufficient quantity of nutritious food be supplied; secondly, that there shall be as great variety as is practicable in the kinds of supplies furnished; and thirdly, that the supplies be well cooked, and that there shall be as much variation in modes of cooking as circumstances will permit. An accessory consideration is also worthy of mention in this connection; that is, the manner of serving the food should be as agreeable and as nearly like the methods in use in ordinary life as is possible.

A dietary scale on the basis of the principles above mentioned was made out and urged for adoption last year and the year before, but without success. The fitting occasion seemed not yet to have arrived. Last summer, however, thanks to the enlightened views of the present Board of Commissioners, and under the counsel and advice of Dr. Ordranax, State Commissioner in Lunacy, the dietary scale presented on the opposite page was adopted and carried into effect. The form is substantially the same as the one made out with the assistance of Dr. T. H. Kellogg, lately in charge of the Asylum for males on Ward's Island. Certain alterations and improvements, however, were made,

in conjunction with Dr. A. E. Macdonald, the present Medical Superintendent of that Asylum.

Many and important additions have been made to the supplies formerly allowed. The ration of coffee formerly consisted of one-twelfth of an ounce of coffee and one-fourth of an ounce of rye. The ration now consists of three-eighths of an ounce of coffee and three sixty-fourths of an ounce of chicory. The ration of sugar and milk for the coffee and tea are also somewhat increased. Formerly butter was allowed only at supper, now half an ounce is allowed both at breakfast and at supper. Formerly the supper consisted only of tea, bread and butter, with the addition of oatmeal gruel one day in the week. Now something in addition to bread, butter, and tea, is placed before the patients at each evening meal, as domestic cake, molasses cake, stewed apples, apple butter, cheese, pickles, smoked fish, or head-cheese.

It was considered important that as much variety as possible should also be presented in the modes of cooking. Hence, the dietary has been so arranged that the bill of fare differs each day for the period of two weeks. This is believed to be an essential improvement over a dietary scale that extends only over the period of one week. The variety offered is twice as great, and what is of no less importance, so much time elapses before the same bill of fare is repeated, that few of the patients will remember what it is to be. Hence a greater variety seems to be offered than is really the case. This, in itself, is an advantage, since the impression is the object sought.

Although it cannot be claimed that no further changes or improvements will be found desirable, it is hoped that a very decided advance has been made, and that the improvements in the dietary of our patients will be considered reasonably satisfactory, especially when the great difficulties necessarily experienced in furnishing a varied diet for a large number of people are taken into consideration. For, after all, variation in diet depends much more on different modes of cooking than on the different varieties of supplies furnished, and the practicable variations in the modes of cooking for large numbers of people are limited, unless there be a very considerable increase in expenditure for cooks and utensils.

Under the new dietary all the supplies called for have been promptly and fully furnished, and what is of no less importance, the supplies have been excellent in quality.

Not only has the dietary been improved, but the table service also. Instead of a tin basin and a spoon only being provided for each patient as heretofore, a plate, cup and saucer, spoon, bowl, mug for water, and a knife and fork, have been furnished for each of as many of the patients as are in a fit condition of mind to make use of these utensils. With the use of this improved table furniture the food is relished better, and a feeling of self-respect is encouraged that has a favorable influence on the habits and mental condition of the patients.

HOLIDAYS.

On each of the great holidays, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas, a dinner was provided for the patients suitable to the occasion; the extra provision for the two latter days consisting chiefly in poultry and pumpkin pies, of which an abundance was provided. In addition to this, apples, oranges or peaches were furnished for all the patients on several occasions.

These extra allowances, which heretofore have been confined to the Christmas holiday, were especially gratifying to the patients. But they were more than this. Such extra entertainments are worth all they cost as a means of improving the physical and mental health of the patients. They add to the physical health by increasing the variety which it is so difficult to furnish in a regular dietary scale, and the pleasure they afford acts as a direct mental stimulus that is favorable to health.

The furnishing of ripe fruit is especially to be commended. Fruits are particularly wholesome as articles of diet. They may be considered almost as dietary necessities. Those who have been deprived of them for a long time will eat the most uninviting of unripe fruits with the greatest avidity. Few persons are so poor or so friendless as not to be able either to buy or to beg an apple, a peach, or an orange from time to time. But the great mass of our patients cannot do this. They cannot get the fruits themselves, and the friends of those who have friends often forget to bring them, or are under the impression that they are not required.

If advantage be taken of the market, good apples and peaches can oftentimes be purchased at a very small cost. The usefulness of these fruits should be kept in mind, and the precedent made by the

Board of Commissioners in this respect during the past year should be followed in the future.

CLOTHING.

Not only have the patients been supplied with better food, but more comfortable clothing also has been provided. Hitherto flannel drawers and undershirts have been furnished for sick and weakly patients, but no warm underclothing has been provided for other patients. Now undershirts and drawers are furnished for all the patients; red flannels for the sick and cotton flannels for the others. The cotton flannels provided are of excellent quality, and add greatly to the comfort of the wearers during the cold weather.

ADDITIONAL ATTENDANTS.

The number of patients domiciled in the wards for excited patients has, for a long time past, greatly exceeded the proper capacity of these wards. Twenty or twenty-five patients have occupied wards that were constructed to accommodate only ten. The assembly of so many excited and violent patients together is a great evil in itself; but this evil has been rendered still greater from the fact that the corps of attendants has not been increased to correspond with the increase in the number of patients. All the patients in an excited ward have been supervised by a single attendant. In case of any extraordinary emergency the attendant of a contiguous ward would render such assistance as might be required. But whenever one of the two attendants of two contiguous wards was ill, or away on leave of absence, a single attendant was left in charge of from forty to fifty of the most excited and violent lunatics in the institution, and this supervision she was obliged to exercise over two wards that are so separated as to really constitute two distinct wards; or, in other words, for very considerable periods of time a ward of excited and violent patients would be left without any supervision whatever. These patients should be under constant and efficient supervision.

The facts above stated were placed before the Board of Commissioners, and a recommendation was made that the number of attendants at the Lodge be doubled, so that there should be two attendants for each ward. An order was immediately made, that the attendants asked for be appointed, so that, now, our excited patients are more thoroughly supervised than they have been for many years past. The number of patients had gradually increased, so as not only to exceed the accommodations, but also the ability of the original quota of attendants to properly supervise them.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

While the improvements that have been effected during the past year are unprecedented in their magnitude and importance, still further improvements require to be made before this institution can compare favorably with other large public asylums, and before it can accomplish the full amount of usefulness that may reasonably be expected of an Asylum for the Insane, supported as this is, by the people of a great centre of wealth, intelligence and benevolence.

It may truthfully be said that the object of the New York City Asylums for the Insane, and their relations to the great mass of our citizens, have never been thoroughly understood and appreciated by the citizens, nor even by those representatives of the citizens who have been invested with the governing power of these institutions. The Asylum has been spoken of as a pauper asylum, and the inmates as paupers. The impression seems to have been gained, and, somehow, to have been transmitted from one set of governing officers to another, that the Insane Asylum was only a variety of poor-house; a poor-house, it is true, in which the inmates were peculiarly unfortunate, and hence, deserving of especial sympathy, who were difficult of control, and hence required some special provision for their care and treatment, but yet as paupers, for whose care it was a virtue to expend as little of the people's money as possible. While a certain amount of sympathy and consideration were conceded on account of their sad mental infirmities, they yet were regarded, in the main, as only a particular variety of paupers, as paupers who would be inmates of the Alms-house or the Work-house if they were not insane.

It is a well known principle in regard to the management of Alms- and Work-house paupers, that only so much expense should be incurred for their benefit as will suffice to procure the bare necessities of life. For if comforts and luxuries are provided, experience has abundantly shown that the number of paupers will be increased in a direct ratio to abundance of the provision made for their benefit. Those who have become Almshouse paupers inevitably lose something of their self-respect and self-reliance. They soon learn to prefer a comfortable home, where they will be free from care, to that incessant struggle and anxiety for the means of subsistence to which the great mass of mankind are subjected. Certain paupers come from a demoralized stock. From early childhood they learn to look upon the Poor-house as an ultimate refuge, and they are always ready

to resort to that refuge whenever their bodily infirmities or difficulties and disappointments in the struggle for existence begin to weigh rather heavily upon them. They yield at once, and go to the Poor-house for a home. The dissolute and the criminal classes have a natural tendency towards the same receptacle whenever they become worn out by their vices and their dissolute habits. The greater the comforts are at the Poor-house the sooner will these classes seek to avail themselves of its benefits. Although there are many Alms-house paupers who would gain their subsistence by honest industry if they could, but who, of necessity, become recipients of public charity, whether the provisions of that charity be meager or abundant, the provision made for paupers must, nevertheless, be such only as necessity requires, lest the pauper ranks be indefinitely increased by the accession of those improvident and indolent classes who have the ability to earn their own livelihood if they choose, but who will not do so if they can get a support through the charity or the labor of others.

Now, the principles above stated do not apply in any degree with regard to the insane. No one becomes a lunatic for the purpose of gaining a comfortable home. Paupers do not feign insanity with any such object in view. If they should make the attempt, the deception would soon be discovered, and their design thwarted. Good care, nourishing food, skilful treatment, in fine, all those means employed in well ordered asylums for the care and cure of the insane are really the means best adapted to diminish the number of insane paupers. But a very large majority of the patients in this Asylum do not belong to the pauper class. They should, by no means, be considered as paupers, although supported, as the most of them are, at the public expense. Previous to the accession of their insanity they had always been industrious, self-supporting citizens. Had it not been for their insanity they would, presumptively, have continued to support themselves; or, if they became sick of ordinary diseases they would have been tenderly cared for by their friends at home. The causes of their insanity were not the ordinary causes of pauperism, as vice or intemperance, but were of the same character as the causes which have been productive of insanity in the case of a great majority of the occupants of all Asylums for the Insane. In fact, there is no essential difference between this Asylum and ordinary State Asylums, in so far as regards the pauperism of the inmates. In the main, the patients are supported by the counties in which they

have a residence. The patients at the New York State Asylum at Willard have, for the most part, been gathered from the Poor-house receptacles, where, through neglect and ill treatment, they had sunk to the lowest extreme of mental degradation. But neither this fact, nor the fact that all the patients at the Willard Asylum have been selected from those of the insane who were supposed to be incurable, justifies the designation of the majority of these patients as paupers. They really do not belong to the pauper class, but previous to the accession of their insanity were useful, law abiding citizens, and they are provided for and treated as such.

The conduct of the insane, the anxiety and annoyance they cause their families and neighbors when they are at large, and the peculiar means required for their successful treatment render it essential in most cases that they should be removed from their homes and placed in institutions especially adapted to their care and treatment. If the body simply were disabled, in most cases they would be kept at home. When the mind becomes disordered they must be sent away.

The father of a family becomes insane. While he remained in health he supported his family comfortably, and even saved something for the hour of misfortune and sickness. His wife and children have lost their main support. All they can do now is to support themselves with the aid of the little savings they have hitherto accumulated. If they pay for the support of the father at an Asylum they themselves soon become destitute.

The mother of a family becomes insane. Previous to her insanity the members of the family were in comfortable circumstances. Deprived of her care the family arrangements fall into disorder; lack of economy and waste ensue; strangers must be hired to do in an imperfect way what the mother had done before. With the accession of her insanity, thrift and economy have disappeared, and also the ability to provide for her support at an Asylum.

Young men and young women who have always earned an honorable livelihood sometimes suffer an attack of insanity. Their savings are soon expended, and they, of necessity, become a public charge.

But in none of these, nor in multitudes of similar cases, is it proper to class the unfortunate victims of disease with ordinary paupers.

They never belonged to the pauper class previous to the accession of their insanity, and they should not be considered as paupers afterwards.

The laws of the State of New York make a clear distinction between *indigent persons* and *paupers*, as appears from the following extracts: "The County Superintendents of the Poor of any county, and any overseer of the Poor of any town to which any person shall be chargeable, who shall be or become a lunatic, may send such person to the Lunatic Asylum, by an order under their hands." "The order of a County Judge secures the admission of indigent persons, not paupers," etc. (Section 26 of Act of 1842, and section 2 of chapter 282, session laws of 1850.)

A careful examination into the cases of the four hundred and twelve patients admitted to this Asylum during the past year, reveals the fact that only *seventy-four* belong to the pauper class; and this number includes all those who were received from the Emigrant Asylum on Ward's Island. Or, in other words, *eighteen per cent.* only of the patients admitted during the year were paupers; while *eighty-two per cent.* were citizens, who, previous to their insanity, had never been the recipients of charity from any source whatever, and who probably would never have needed such charity but for their insanity.

It appears, then, that the vast majority of the insane in the city of New York, are from the honest, industrious, tax-paying class of citizens. Not a few of those who have been reared in affluence, for one cause or another, cannot be supported in private asylums. Or they are supported in private asylums until their means are exhausted and then are sent to the city institutions.

It is estimated that one person in four hundred, in the city of New York is insane. Dividing the population into families of four persons each this would make an average of one insane person to every hundred families. On the very moderate hypothesis that each family is connected by relationship, or some other intimate tie, with three other families, it follows that one citizen in every twenty-five, on an average, has a warm personal interest in the welfare of some one who is insane, and this at any given moment of time. If the whole period of life be taken into account it is probable that there are few of our citizens who do not at some time have a personal interest in some person who becomes insane.

Another argument in favor of generous provision for the care and cure of the insane is the fact that with such provision more cures are effected. The patient who has been cured ceases to be a public burden and on the other hand becomes an aid in bearing the burden.

It follows then not only that motives of benevolence, but also the lower motive of self interest should impel the citizens of New York to make adequate provisions for the care and treatment of their insane ; such provision as will best promote the recovery of those who are curable and the humane care of those who are not.

The fact that heretofore patients have been supported at this Asylum at an expense of only twenty cents a day for each, is sufficient evidence that improvements have been required ; and especially when it is considered that this sum includes the cost of clothing, salaries and wages as well as of food, fuel and medicines. An Asylum for the Insane cannot be properly conducted at so small a scale of expenditure. No other Asylum in this country and probably not in any country has been managed with such extreme parsimony ; for economy is not the proper term to apply in such a case.

On the opposite page will be found a table showing the capacity and scale of expenditure of various public Asylums for the Insane both in this country and abroad. All the Asylums the reports of which are at hand are included in the table, and also all the statistics regarding the average population and *pro rata* of expenditure that could be gleaned from the reports. An inspection of this table shows that the cost for the support of each patient at the New York City Lunatic Asylum has been very much less than such cost at any other of the Asylums included in the table ; and it is believed that the most economical are included. While the cost for the support of each patient at this Asylum for the year 1874 was only \$84 58, the annual cost at the Western Virginia Asylum which is the next highest in the order of expenditure is at the rate of \$121 99 per annum for each patient. At the Kings County Asylum the *pro rata* is \$129 42, at the Longview Asylum the *pro rata* is \$176 90, and at the Boston City Asylum the *pro rata* is \$316 79. The three latter institutions hold the same relation to the cities of Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and Boston, that this Asylum holds to the City of New York. At the Willard Asylum, where all the patients are presumably incurable and where the pauper class is probably as large as at any other Asylum, the *pro rata* of expense is

\$177 02. At the other Asylums some of which are considered as models for economy and efficiency the *pro rata* of expenditure is still greater.

Another fact that may be observed on an inspection of the table is especially noteworthy, that is the comparative insignificance of the amount paid for salaries and wages at this Institution. The *pro rata* expenditure for salaries and wages at the New York City Lunatic Asylum is only \$16 54, while at the Kings County Asylum it is \$26 64, at the Willard Asylum it is \$43 40, at the New Jersey State Asylum at Trenton it is \$44 60, and at the New York State Lunatic Asylum it is \$94 67.

The aggregates paid at other large Asylums for salaries and wages are no less significant. The aggregate expense at the New York City Lunatic Asylum for salaries and wages, as shown by the table, is \$18,544 14, at the Kings County Asylum it is \$19,388 54, at the Willard Asylum it is \$24,477 63, at the New Jersey State Asylum it is \$30,153 81, and at the New York State Lunatic Asylum it is \$55,005 24.

In no particular is the meagerness of the amount paid at this Asylum for services rendered more apparent than in the comparative salaries paid for medical services. In this respect as in the others mentioned, this Institution stands at the very bottom of the list. At the New York City Lunatic Asylum *two thousand dollars* a year represents the entire amount paid for medical services. In other large Asylums that yet have a smaller number of patients, the compensation paid to the medical staff is very much greater. At the Flatbush Asylum \$3,800 are paid for medical services, at the Northampton Asylum \$4,000, at the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania \$6,200; at the Longview Asylum, Cincinnati, \$5,700; and at other Asylums still larger sums. The usual compensation of the Medical Superintendent alone is three thousand dollars a year. In all these cases board, furnished rooms and other perquisites are allowed in addition to the salaries.

The number of attendants now employed for the care of our patients is still too small. Each attendant has too many patients under her care and supervision. Instead of being able to give efficient personal attention to individuals, the time of attendants must be too much occupied in the supervision of household duties, and in general attention to all the patients under their care. Individuals are, of necessity, lost sight of in a great degree, each attendant super-

vising the patients under her care in the aggregate or as a crowd. Hence the good effects of moral treatment, which depends, in a great measure, on the influence attendants, under the advice of the Medical Superintendent, are able to exert on individuals, are very much diminished, or are entirely nullified. An average of one day attendant to twenty patients is absolutely required for an efficient service, and even this ratio is less than is found advisable at most asylums.

The Medical Superintendent is not properly supported by medical assistants. It may happen, as at the present time, that his assistants have already been so long in the service as to be entirely competent for the performance of all the duties required. But it may happen, and often does happen, that he is left with a staff of recent graduates who know little of the practical application of the science of medicine, and still less of the abstruse specialty in which they have engaged, and for which they have had no training whatever. While they are learning something of the duties they are expected to perform, the Medical Superintendent is overtaxed, and the service suffers, for the chief medical officer cannot do all that is required under such circumstances. In case of the illness, or necessary absence of the medical superintendent at such a time, the service is still more liable to suffer through the lack of competent medical assistants. Such an amount should be appropriated for the pay of assistant physicians as will secure the continued services of at least one assistant who has already gained a fair measure of experience in the general practice of medicine, in the specialty, and in the management of this institution.

The corps of assistant physicians, three only in number, is too small for the duties of so large a service, and there are oftentimes vacancies in this small corps of assistants that cannot readily be filled. During the months of January and February, in the year 1874, there was only a single assistant physician at the Asylum. It often happens that after the resignation of an assistant physician the vacancy thus made cannot be filled for a considerable period of time. At least two additional assistant physicians are required.

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

The number of night attendants should be so increased that the night watchman need not be required to make a personal inspection of any of the wards at night. There is a positive impropriety in the night inspection service as now performed. Watchmen who also have an out-door service to perform are required to pass through the halls

occupied by women. Many of these are open wards. The presence of men in such wards is a cause of irritation to the patients. Moreover, the usefulness of the watchman is limited to the making of such inspections as will assure them, in a general way, of the safety of the buildings, and of the patients.

The night service within the halls should be performed entirely by watchwomen. The watchman should be required only to watch the buildings, grounds, and out-houses, and to see, under proper rules and regulations, that the watchwomen keep awake, and are at their posts of duty. The watchwomen should make a quiet, but efficient inspection of their respective wards every hour, and it should be their duty to give such attentions to patients as may be required. They should report to the watchman at such times and in such manner as might be ordered.

There are now two night attendants who perform very important services in taking care of the sick and in teaching filthy patients habits of cleanliness or in changing the bedding of such as, notwithstanding the attentions given, have soiled their beds. But patients are often sick in other halls, or they are noisy and need to be soothed, or they become frightened and need to be reassured, or quarrels arise which need to be restrained. Such patients need the care of night attendants. Three additional night attendants would be enough for the efficient performance of all these duties.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

There should be the means of telegraphic communication from the Retreat and the Lodge to the Main Asylum building, and also between the main building and the storehouse. Then in case of fire at any of the buildings at any time during the night, or the day, an alarm might be instantly sent to every part of the Island and help procured. So too, if a physician, or if assistance were urgently needed at the Lodge or at the Retreat, the summons might be sent without delay and at times when a messenger could not well be sent.

The night attendants at the Lodge and the Retreat might also be required to send signals to the main office each hour through the night, thus demonstrating that they were awake and at their post of duty.

ESTIMATED CAPACITY OF THE ASYLUM BUILDINGS. EXTENT OF OVERCROWDING.

The capacity of the wards at present occupied is for seven hundred and ninety-four patients. Although bedsteads are crowded wherever they can be placed, no less than three hundred and twenty patients are under the necessity of sleeping on beds made upon the floor, through lack of space in which to place bedsteads.

When the three new pavilions recently completed are occupied, the wards of the Asylum will have a capacity for nine hundred and fifty-four patients. There will still be a deficit in accommodation for nearly three hundred patients.

GREATER ACCOMMODATION NEEDED.

Provision should now be made to build Asylum structures sufficient for the proper accommodation of all the patients who are now inmates of the institution. Even then the Asylum would be overcrowded when the new buildings were occupied. It should be remembered that the city is constantly increasing in population, and that the number of the insane to be cared for by the city will increase at a corresponding rate. If the ratio of yearly increase should be as low as five per cent. hereafter, there would be fifteen hundred patients in the institution on the first of January, 1880. The ratio of increase heretofore has always been higher than five per cent. per annum, and it is likely to be higher for the future.

A NEW BUILDING REQUIRED FOR EXCITED PATIENTS.

Although cheap pavilion structures answer an admirable purpose as domiciles for a quiet, chronic class of patients, the most approved structures are required for the proper care of recent and excitable patients. The Lodge, which was built as a domicile for these latter classes, has long been insufficient in capacity, and it was never properly adapted to the purpose for which it was built. It is so planned that a single noisy patient will disturb the quietude of several or of all the halls in the building.

A new building on an approved plan should be constructed as a domicile for noisy and excited patients. With an appropriate building and with the attendance they require, these patients would become much more quiet; mutual irritation and annoyance would be greatly diminished, and the probabilities of recovery would be mate-

rially increased. For years past the poor accommodation for the noisy and excited patients at this Asylum has been a subject of adverse criticism. Protests have been made against the sending of patients to the Lodge, by their friends on many occasions, and not without reason. But we have no building that is better adapted to the care of excited patients. Any of our halls would become equally bad, or even worse, if occupied by the patients now domiciled in the Lodge.

MANSARD OR FRENCH ROOF ON THE WINGS OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

The roofs covering the wings of the main building are much out of repair and need to be renewed. The garrets beneath the roofs are used as dormitories and even as day rooms for patients on account of scarcity of space elsewhere.

These garrets are deficient in light and in ventilation, and during the summer months they are very hot and uncomfortable. Suitable apartments might be made of them at a moderate cost, if the present roofs were replaced by Mansard or French roofs with suitable windows for light and ventilation.

ENTRANCE TO THE OCTAGON.

The Asylum has no appropriate entrance. Strangers are much puzzled to find out where the entrance is, and usually make a trial of the steps in front of the hall before going to the octagon. The appearance of the interior after entering is hardly less attractive than the entrance itself. An entrance should be made one story higher between the Library of the Medical Superintendent and his office. The iron work at the extremity of the west wing which is now quite useless, might be employed for the purpose. Then a floor should be thrown over the opening between the first and second stories and side stairs made for occasional use, so as to relieve the occupants of the main building from the noise and confusion attendant on the receiving and distribution of supplies and the other administrative work that is carried on in the lower story.

STEAM CONNECTION BETWEEN THE COOK HOUSE AND THE LODGE.

At the Lodge there is only a single boiler for heating the building. If this should get out of order during the cold weather, as it has done

at other times, the patients at the Lodge must suffer severely from cold. It would probably be necessary to remove them at once to other halls that are already overcrowded. Such an unfortunate emergency should be provided against by carrying a steam distribution pipe underneath the ground from the main boiler room to the Lodge. Then if the Lodge boiler should get out of order the building might be heated from the principal boiler room until repairs could be made.

COOK AND WASH HOUSE.

The cook and wash house is much too small, hardly large enough, indeed, for the purpose of a cook house, to say nothing of the inappropriateness of having the two services so closely connected. Provision should be made for having the washing done elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

More has been done during the past year for the general amusement and recreation of the patients than ever before, especially during the latter part of the year.

During the early portion of the year readings were given at various times by the medical superintendent, and exhibitions of pictures by the stereopticon were given, with the aid of the assistant physicians and the apothecary.

During the summer months excursions were made to Hart's Island from time to time with from forty to fifty patients. These excursions were greatly enjoyed. A nice luncheon was taken for a picnic, and music was provided for the entertainment of the patients during the trip. It is to be hoped that these excursions will be still more frequently made in future.

The gymnastic exercises, which combine exercise, relaxation, and amusement, have been regularly continued under the instruction and supervision of the teacher of gymnastics, as in former years.

On the 8th of May an entertainment of music and dancing was provided for the patients by Commissioner Brennan.

The Amusement Hall was fully completed in October. Since that time there have been general assemblages of the patients for dancing, concerts, theatricals, &c., at least as often as once each week.

On the 2d of November Mr. Foster kindly gave an entertainment of recitations, personations, and singing.

On the 10th of November Mr. Dorrington, of Wallack's Theater, assisted by his wife and little daughter, and several other artists, gave an entertainment, comprising a comedy, recitations, and shadow pictures.

On the 17th of November Mr. Edgar S. Allien gave a slight of hand entertainment, introducing various mystifying deceptions and illusions. He was assisted by gentlemen amateurs, who rendered negro comicalities and sketches, viz.: 1. Our Friend from London, by Mr. H. Meigs, Jr. 2. Discourse on Love, by Mr. C. A. Bramhall. 3. The Slave's Return, by Messrs. Smith and Hobbie. 4. Banjo Eccentricities, by Mr. E. Allaire. 5. The Challenge Dance, by Messrs. Bramhall, Smith, and Allaire. 6. The Colored Hamptown Students, by Messrs. Shaw, Beach, Hobbie, and Smith. Professor J. Schilling assisted as musical director.

On the 24th of November an entertainment was given by Mr. Harry Leslie, assisted by Prof. P. F. Coulter. Mr. Leslie gave a magic melange of perplexing potpourri and illusionary deceptions, as follows: 1. The Torn Card and the Canary. 2. The Romance of the Burned Handkerchief. 3. The Magic Ring. 4. A Bottle that is always fuller than the Man who drinks from it. 5. The Flying Bird and the Mysterious Box. 6. Where is the Handkerchief? (Shakspare). 7. A Half Dollar Trick. (Keep your fifty centses about you). 8. The Pistol Deception (very startling). 9. Six from Six and Twelve remain. 10. The Wine and Water Illusion. 11. Hot Coffee and Cake for the Ladies. 12. A Love of a Trick. 13. The sweetest act of all—the Candy Act. Professor Coulter gave several recitations.

On the 1st of December a musical entertainment was given by the Knickerbocker Quartette Club, assisted by Miss Nettie Balmor, soprano, and Professor T. R. Jessup, musical director. The programme consisted of, 1. Piano Duett, by Messrs. Jessup and Pierce. 2. Quartette, "May Time," by Messrs. Hamilton, Hull, Wait, and Pierce. 3. Soprano Solo, "When The Tide Comes In," by Miss Balmor. 4. Trio, "Lady of Beauty," by Messrs. Hamilton, Wait, and Pierce. 5. Baritone Solo, "Laughing Song," by Mr. T. C. Hull. 6. Quartette, "The Soldier's Farewell," by Messrs. Hamilton, Wait, Hull, and Pierce. Part 2.—1. Piano Duett, by Messrs. Jessup and Pierce. 2. Quartette, "Lovely Night," by Messrs. Hamilton, Wait, Hull, and Pierce. 3. Soprano Solo, "Farewell," by Miss Balmor. 4. Duett, "Leaf and Fountain," by Messrs. Hamilton and Pierce.

5. Tenor Solo, by Mr. M. K. Hamilton. 6. Quartette, by Messrs. Hamilton, Wait, Hull, and Pierce.

On the 8th of December an entertainment was given by the Windsor Dramatic Club, the first part of the programme consisting of 1. Recitation, by Mr. T. S. M. Munro. 2. Song, by R. H. L. Waters. 3. Recitation, by Mr. R. G. Woodbridge. 4. Song, by Mrs. Ritchie. 5. Recitation, by Miss N Smith. 6. Duett, by Mrs. Waters and Mr. Munro. 7. Recitation, by Miss Temple; and concluding with "The Two Bonnycastles," with the following cast, viz.: Mrs. Bonnycastle, Mrs. S. G. Whitson; Helen, niece to Smuggins, Mrs. G. M. Dusenberry; Patty, Mrs. W. B. Storer; Mr. Smuggins, Mr. W. B. Storer; John James Johnson, Dr. R. H. L. Waters; Mr. Bonnycastle, alias Jeremiah Joram, Mr. Geo. M. Dusenberry.

On the 15th of December an entertainment was given by an amateur company, consisting of songs, dances, recitations and negro farces.

On the 22d of December an entertainment was given by Mott & Morrows' Minstrel Company, consisting of songs, dances, recitations and farces.

On the 30th of December a concert was given by the choir boys of St. Luke's Church, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Carpenter, the Organist. After the concert an exhibition of pictures by means of the stereopticon was given for the entertainment of the choir boys and the patients.

Now that we have a good Amusement Hall, amateur and professional artists from the city volunteer to give as many entertainments for the patients as are desired. These entertainments serve an excellent purpose in breaking up the monotony of asylum life. They are thought of by the patients in anticipation, and they are a subject of conversation after they have taken place. They are a positive benefit to such of the patients as are fitted to attend.

Many thanks, in behalf of the patients under my care, are returned to the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly volunteered their services in giving these entertainments, and also to Mr. Dorrington, for his services in fitting up the stage, and to Mr. Matt. Morgan, for the painting of the drop curtain.

DONATIONS.

Donations have been received as follows and thanks are hereby gratefully returned for the same.

The New York Observer has been sent by the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, the New York Ledger by Robert Bonner Esq.; the Belletristische Zeitung by Rudolph Lexow, Esq.; The Illustrated News by Frank Leslie, Esq.; The Jewish Times by Max Ellinger, Esq.; two copies of the New York Staats Zeitung by George Kellock, Esq.; a large quantity of magazines and other periodicals by Mrs. Francis G. Barlow, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Society; a basket of flowers by Mrs. Ellen Russell, Secretary of The Flower Charity; The Deutsches Volksblatt, by William Hermanspann, Esq.; the New York Journal by the New York Journal and Printing Association, Pomeroy's Democrat by "Brick" Pomeroy, papers and flowers by Mrs. George Doyle of Williamsburgh, magazines and illustrated papers by Mrs. C. W. Packard and German books and papers by the Rev. Leopold Mohn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

The Rev. Zetus Searle, assisted by lay preachers, the Rev. Father Chambaud, and the Rev. W. G. French have continued their ministrations as Chaplains throughout the year.

OFFICERS.

Mr. Anthony Allaire has continued his services as Warden, and has performed the duties of his office with efficiency and zeal.

Mrs. Mary Goodwin has continued her services as Matron, and deserves the highest esteem for her devotion to the welfare of her patients and to the interests of the institution.

The Attendants, as a class, have performed their important and arduous duties faithfully and well, and are deserving of the esteem of their superior officers, and of all who are interested in the welfare of the patients under their immediate care.

Miss Emma McGlenn, the teacher of gymnastics, Mr. Emil Mayer, the apothecary, and Mr. Patrick Foy, the cook, have continued their services, and have performed their several duties with promptitude and efficiency.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Prof. J. W. S. Arnold of the University Medical College has been appointed Special Pathologist and has already commenced working up the material afforded in such profuse abundance at this Institution. He is giving especial attention to the examination of the tissues of the brain; and as the means at his disposal for the making of such ex-

aminations are unsurpassed in excellence, a substantial advance in the knowledge of the Pathological Anatomy of the Brain may be fairly expected as the result of his researches.

The Assistant Physicians at the beginning of the year were Dr. Edmund Van Wyck, Dr. R. L. Bohannon and Dr. John A. Arnold. Dr. Bohannon and Dr. Arnold have continued their services until the present time. Dr. Van Wyck resigned in April, but again served as Assistant Physician during the months of September and October. Dr. F. W. Spaulding was appointed Assistant Physician in April, and served a term of three months, when he resigned for the purpose of commencing private practice. Dr. J. H. James succeeded Dr. Spaulding, as Assistant Physician. Dr. Bohannon, Dr. Arnold and Dr. James still continue their services as Assistant Physicians.

All the above mentioned physicians have performed their respective duties with the highest credit to themselves and with the most praiseworthy devotion to the interests of the Institution and of the patients who have been under their especial care.

In closing this Report it is due to the Members of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to say that the citizens of New York are chiefly indebted to them for the very important advances that have been made during the past year towards placing this Institution in that condition of efficiency and usefulness which is demanded alike by the good name of the city and the best interests of the citizens, and also for the expectation of such future advances as shall place this Asylum fairly on a level with other public Asylums as an institution for the care and treatment of the insane.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

R. L. PARSONS,

Medical Superintendent.

N. Y. Lunatic Asylum, Jan. 1, 1876.

TABLE I.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year 1875.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining January 1, 1875.....	27	1,138	1,165
Admitted during the year 1875.		412	412
Total under treatment	27	1,550	1,577
Discharged, cured.....		127	127
" improved	1	51	52
" unimproved.....	16	44	60
" improper subjects.....		7	7
Died.....		98	98
Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1876.	10	1,223	1,233

TABLE II.

Ages of patients at the time of admission to the New York City Lunatic Asylum.

	During 1875.		Since 1847, inclusive.		
	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 20 years.....	18	18	289	529	818
Between 20 and 30 years.....	132	132	1,661	2,855	4,516
" 30 " 40 "	119	119	1,661	2,526	4,187
" 40 " 50 "	72	72	971	1,427	2,398
" 50 " 60 "	40	40	423	583	1,006
" 60 " 70 "	11	11	173	243	416
" 70 " 80 "	8	8	27	97	124
" 80 " 90 "	2	2	1	17	18
" 90 " 100 "				6	6
Unknown.....	10	10	52	66	118
	412	412	5,258	8,949	13,607

TABLE III.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number of patients, January 1, 1847.....	160	223	38 ₃
Admitted since, to December 31, 1875	5,258	8,349	13,607
Total.....	5,418	8,572	13,990
Discharged.....	3,962	5,343	9,304
Died.....	1,446	2,007	3,453
Remaining in Asylum, December 31, 1875.	10	1,223	1,233

TABLE IV.

Nativity of patients admitted to the New York City Lunatic Asylum.

DURING THE YEAR 1875.			DURING THE YEAR 1875.		
Nativities.	Females.	Males and Since 1847, Females. inclusive.	Nativities.	Females.	Males and Since 1847, Females. inclusive.
United States.....	72	2,970	Brought forward.....	400	13,522
Ireland.....	201	6,438	Russia.....		12
Germany.....	90	2,576	Isle of Malta.....		2
England.....	14	642	China.....		4
Canada.....	4	71	Portugal.....		10
Other British Provinces.....	1	54	Bohemia.....	1	3
Scotland.....	4	224	Turkey.....		3
France.....	2	178	East Indies.....		6
Sweden.....		36	Chili.....		1
Norway.....	1	20	Mexico.....		2
Denmark.....		19	Panama.....		1
Holland.....		19	Buenos Ayres.....		1
Belgium.....		14	Africa.....	1	2
Spain.....		19	Columbia.....		1
Italy.....	3	34	At Sea.....		3
Austria.....	2	27	Unknown.....	9	29
Switzerland.....	4	65	South America.....	1	2
Wales.....		28	Australia.....		1
Poland.....		46	Tahiti.....		1
Hungary.....	1	9	Hayti.....		1
West Indies.....	1	33	Total.....	412	13,607
Carried forward.....	400	13,522			

TABLE V.

Occupation of Patients admitted in the year 1875.

Agent's wife.....	1	Brought forward.....	177
Architect's daughter.....	1	Grocer's wife.....	1
Banker's wife.....	1	" daughter.....	2
Boiler-maker's wife.....	1	Guilder's wife.....	1
Builder's wife.....	1	Gas-maker's wife.....	1
" daughters.....	1	Hatter's wife.....	1
Book-keepers' wives.....	4	Hod-carrier's wife.....	1
Book-keeper's daughter.....	1	Hotel-keeper's wife.....	1
Blacksmith's wife.....	1	Hostlers' wives.....	3
" daughter.....	1	Harness-makers' wives.....	2
Brick-maker's wife.....	1	Housekeepers.....	5
Butcher's wives.....	8	Innkeeper's daughter.....	1
" daughters.....	4	Liquor-dealers' wives.....	2
Broker's wife.....	1	'Longshoremen's' wives.....	2
Brewer's wife.....	1	Laborers' wives.....	29
Bartender's wife.....	1	" daughters.....	25
Barbers' wives.....	2	Lawyer's daughter.....	1
Cooks.....	3	Locksmith's wife.....	1
Carriage-maker's wife.....	1	Laundress.....	1
Carriage-trimmer's wife.....	1	Musicians' wives.....	3
Conductor's wife.....	1	" daughters.....	2
" daughter.....	1	Machinists' wives.....	5
Carpenters' wives.....	10	Merchants' wives.....	7
" daughters.....	10	" daughters.....	4
Cabinet-makers' wives.....	3	Mason's wife.....	1
" daughters.....	3	" daughters.....	2
Coopers' wives.....	3	Millers' wives.....	2
" daughters.....	2	Miner's wife.....	1
Clerks' wives.....	5	Marble-cutter's wife.....	1
Collector's wife.....	1	Marble-polisher's wife.....	1
Coachmen's wives.....	4	Nailer's daughter.....	1
Custom House Inspector's wife.....	1	Officer's wife.....	1
Cane-maker's daughter.....	1	" daughter.....	1
Coal-passer's wife.....	1	Overseer's daughter.....	1
Contractor's wife.....	1	Peddler.....	1
Confectioners' wives.....	3	Peddler's wives.....	4
Carmen's wives.....	4	" daughters.....	2
Cigar-maker's wife.....	1	Porters' wives.....	3
Drivers' wives.....	5	Plasterer's wife.....	1
Dyer's daughter.....	1	" daughter.....	1
Designers' wives.....	2	Proofreader.....	1
Domestics.....	15	Printer's wife.....	1
Dressmakers.....	2	Polisher's wife.....	1
Editor's wife.....	1	Pilot's daughter.....	1
Engineers' wives.....	3	Painters' wives.....	2
" daughter.....	1	" daughters.....	2
Furrier's wife.....	1	Quarryman's daughter.....	1
Firemen's wives.....	3	Restaurant-keeper's daughter.....	1
Fireman's daughter.....	1	Saddler's wife.....	1
Farmers' wives.....	6	Sailors' wives.....	4
" daughters.....	40	Sea Captains' wives.....	4
Foundryman's wife.....	1	Stonecutter's wife.....	1
Gardener's wives.....	2	Stonecutter's daughters.....	2
Glazier's wife.....	1	Shoemakers' wives.....	6
Gentleman's daughter.....	1	" daughters.....	4
Carried forward.....	177	Carried forward.....	334

TABLE V.—Continued.
Occupation of Patients admitted in the year 1875.

Brought forward	334	Brought forward	374
Soldiers' wives	3	Teachers' wives	2
“ daughters	3	Teacher's daughter	1
Ship-builder's daughter	1	Tinroofer's wife	1
Silverplater's wife	1	Tinsmith's daughter	1
Stevedore's daughter	1	Typesetter's wife	1
Saloon-keeper's wife	1	Unknown	18
Superintendent in factory's wife	1	Upholsterer's wife	1
Steward's wife	1	Varnisher's wife	1
Silk-winder's wife	1	Varnish-maker's daughter	1
Scavenger's wife	1	Watchmen's wives	4
Ship-carpenter's daughter	1	Waiters	2
Shepherd's daughter	1	Wait. r's daughter	1
Soap-maker's daughter	1	Weavers' daughters	2
Tailors' wives	20	Washerwoman	1
“ daughters	3	Whitewasher's wife	1
Carried forward	374	Total	412

TABLE VI.

Civil Condition of patients admitted to the New York City Lunatic Asylum.

During the year 1875.		Since 1847, inclusive.		
Civil Condition.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	193	2,192	3,718	5,910
Single	147	2,735	3,420	6,155
Widowed	58	187	1,032	1,219
Divorced	1	....	2	2
Unknown	13	144	177	321
Total	412	5,258	8,349	13,607

TABLE VII.

Form of insanity of patients admitted during the year, 1875.

	Females.
Mania.....	157
“ chronic.....	35
“ partial.....	33
“ puerperal.....	14
“ alcoholic.....	24
“ epileptic.....	10
“ paralytic.....	1
“ recurrens.....	3
“ acute.....	1
“ hysterical.....	4
Melancholia.....	68
“ puerperal.....	3
“ with stupor.....	1
Dementia.....	24
“ alcoholic.....	2
“ epileptic.....	9
“ paralytic.....	3
“ senile.....	7
“ primary.....	2
General paresis.....	1
Imbecility.....	1
Improper subjects.....	6
Undecided.....	3
Total.....	412

TABLE VIII.

Number of attacks of patients admitted during the year 1875.

	Females
First attack.....	206
Second “.....	38
Third “.....	16
Fourth “.....	7
Fifth “.....	4
Sixth “.....	1
Seventh “.....	1
Eighth “.....	2
Ninth “.....	2
Several attacks.....	1
Unknown “.....	134
Total.....	412

TABLE IX.

Number of admissions of patients admitted during the year 1875.

	Females
First admissions	311
Second "	68
Third "	16
Fourth "	6
Fifth "	3
Seventh "	3
Eighth "	2
Ninth "	2
Tenth "	1
Total	412

TABLE X.

Duration of attack at the time of admission of patients admitted during the year 1875.

	Females
Less than one week	15
Less than one month	85
From one month to two months	40
" two months to three months	18
" three " " four "	16
" four " " five "	6
" five " " six "	10
" six " " one year	16
" one year to two years	22
" two years to three "	11
" three " " four "	11
" four " " five "	7
" five " " six "	4
" six " " seven "	3
" seven " " eight "	3
" eight " " nine "	2
" nine " " ten "	3
" ten " " twenty years	3
Several years	4
Life time	1
Unknown	132
Total	412

TABLE XI.

Term of residence in the United States of patients admitted in the year 1875.

	Females
Less than three months.....	1
From three months to six months.....	4
" six " " one year.....	2
" one year to two years.....	6
" two years to three years.....	7
" three " " four ".....	6
" four " " five ".....	15
" five " " ten ".....	68
" ten " " twenty ".....	94
" twenty " " thirty ".....	90
" thirty " " forty ".....	11
" sixty " " seventy years.....	1
Life time.....	72
Unknown.....	35
Total.....	412

TABLE XII.

Profession of religion of patients admitted to the New York City Lunatic Asylum.

DURING THE YEAR 1875,		Since 1847, inclusive.
Religion.	Females.	Males and Females.
Catholic.....	249	7,336
Protestant.....	115	5,833
Hebrew.....	25	501
Heathen.....	...	4
Mohammedan.....	...	1
Unknown.....	21	419
None.....	2	13
Total.....	412	13,607

TABLE XIII.

Education of patients admitted during the year 1875.

	Females.
Education, good.....	29
“ common.....	10
“ fair.....	69
“ very little.....	5
“ reading and writing.....	156
“ reading only.....	64
“ none.....	55
Unknown.....	24
Total.....	412

TABLE XIV.

Physical condition of patients admitted during the year 1875.

	Females.
Good.....	190
Fair.....	142
Poor.....	74
Improper subjects.....	6
Total.....	412

TABLE XV.

Habits of patients admitted during the year 1875.

	Females.
Temperate.....	269
Intemperate.....	109
Unknown.....	34
Total.....	412

TABLE XVI.*Color of the hair of patients admitted during the year 1875.*

Color.	Females.
Brown.....	136
Dark brown	49
Light "	27
Auburn.....	13
Brown and gray	29
Dark "	2
Dark	6
Gray	56
Light	15
Red	17
Black.....	62
Total	412

TABLE XVII.*Color of the eyes of patients admitted during the year 1875.*

	Females.
Brown	91
Blue.....	137
Black.....	17
Gray	103
Hazel	62
Dark.....	2
Total.....	412

TABLE XVIII.

Admissions, discharges and deaths for each month during the year 1875.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.	DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.
	Females.	Males	Females	Total	Females.
January	28	..	22	22	6
February	29	..	15	15	7
March	33	..	17	17	5
April	23	..	23	23	10
May	48	..	21	21	12
June	43	..	16	16	11
July	45	..	18	18	14
August	45	15	22	37	5
September	25	..	20	20	12
October	37	1	25	26	5
November	22	..	15	15	6
December	35	1	15	16	5
Total	412	17	229	246	98

TABLE XIX.

Admissions, discharges and deaths since the year 1847, for each month.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
January	354	653	1,007	415	293	708	111	127	238
February	335	560	895	258	330	588	103	115	218
March	40	669	1,089	286	371	657	111	140	251
April	43	749	1,182	252	415	667	103	169	272
May	566	895	1,461	322	508	830	100	175	275
June	557	846	1,403	405	484	889	95	166	261
July	471	798	1,269	297	514	811	165	261	426
August	470	751	1,221	314	427	741	126	304	430
September	485	635	1,120	307	516	823	118	160	278
October	414	639	1,053	362	513	875	133	151	284
November	373	554	927	263	468	731	135	119	254
December	382	600	982	481	503	984	110	120	230
Total	5,258	8,349	13,607	3,962	5,342	9,304	1,446	2,007	3,453

TABLE XX.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for each year since 1847.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1847.....	201	195	396	133	129	262	79	74	153
1848.....	246	245	491	165	137	302	54	62	116
1849.....	229	230	459	145	138	283	85	127	212
1850.....	195	196	391	138	113	251	43	34	77
1851.....	216	225	441	146	162	308	37	43	80
1852.....	241	254	495	178	177	355	70	60	130
1853.....	226	261	487	164	193	357	56	59	115
1854.....	224	262	486	131	152	283	80	110	190
1855.....	163	208	371	113	140	253	57	43	100
1856.....	149	217	366	103	173	276	32	34	66
1857.....	130	196	326	94	127	221	37	38	75
1858.....	129	226	355	81	154	235	30	62	92
1859.....	166	223	389	107	140	247	41	45	86
1860.....	161	240	401	91	149	240	56	62	118
1861.....	149	239	388	92	124	216	54	67	121
1862.....	133	209	342	104	177	281	52	47	99
1863.....	123	219	342	75	148	223	68	49	117
1864.....	149	217	366	91	176	267	59	52	111
1865.....	208	317	525	180	241	421	66	61	127
1866.....	247	347	594	147	229	376	64	125	189
1867.....	305	369	674	176	226	402	59	63	122
1868.....	319	349	668	205	205	410	68	67	135
1869.....	298	382	680	178	234	412	59	63	122
1870.....	297	411	708	196	257	453	59	73	132
1871.....	342	376	718	383	237	620	75	96	171
1872.....	11	414	425	296	219	515	4	92	96
1873.....	1	461	466	32	293	325	2	108	110
1874.....	....	445	445	1	263	264	....	93	93
1875.....	....	412	412	17	229	246	....	98	98
Total.....	5,258	8,349	13,607	3,962	5,342	9,304	1,446	2,007	3,453

TABLE XXI.—Form of Insanity of Patients Discharged.

DURING THE YEAR 1876.	RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		TOTAL.		SINCE 1847, INCLUSIVE.			TOTAL.
	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
Mania.....	72	72		17	17		19	19	2,743	765	344	3,852
" partial.....	1	1		7	7		3	3	1,107	625	196	1,918
" recurrent.....	1	1					1	1	162	23	8	293
" puerperal.....	7	7					1	1	26	38	17	319
" chronic.....				9	9	12	3	15	6	81	432	521
" epi. epi.....	2	2		1	1	1		1	36	66	26	140
" alcoholic.....	7	7		1	1	1		1	391	15	2	406
" acute.....									23	7	9	36
" hysterical.....									1			1
Dementia.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	110	280	266	646
" epileptic.....							4	4	2			61
" senile.....							1	1	1	2	33	36
" primary.....	1	1					1	1	37	19	4	60
" alcoholic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	2	1	16
" paralytic.....	1	1					1	1	2		3	3
" acute.....				1	1	1			1	1		3
" puerperal.....				1	1	1			1		1	3
Melancholia.....	29	29	1	12	13	1	7	8	364	262	188	754
" puerperal.....									13	6		21
" acute.....	1	1							1		1	3
" alcoholic.....	3	3							5			5
" epileptic.....									1			1
Imbecility.....									1			1
Mania neural.....									9	2	31	22
" suicidal.....									4	10	3	16
" homicidal.....									8	1		9
" idiotic.....									2			2
Dipsomania.....									3	1	3	3
Typhomania.....									2	2		1
Nymphomania.....									1			1
Erotomania.....									1	5		2
Hypochondriasis.....									1			1
Pareisis general.....												6
Idiocy.....												6
Epilepsia.....												5
Improper subjects.....												173
" febrile delirium.....									9		2	11
	127	127	1	51	52	16	51	67	5,309	2,190	1,805	9,304

TABLE XXII.

Term of residence of patients discharged.

	DURING THE YEAR 1875.				Since 1847, inclusive.			
	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Less than three months.	42	11	35	88	2,470	780	790	4,040
From three months to six months.	47	9	4	60	1,292	470	279	2,041
“ six “ twelve “	22	18	6	46	938	366	220	1,524
“ one year to three years.	14	8	4	26	474	351	222	1,047
“ three years to six “	2	3	2	7	88	138	166	392
“ six “ “ twelve years.	..	1	6	7	47	79	85	211
“ twelve “ “ eighteen “	..	2	10	12	....	6	43	49
Total	127	52	67	246	5,309	2,190	1,805	9,304

TABLE XXIII.

Causes of Death of Female Patients during the year 1875.

Asthenia.....	3	Brought forward.....	36
“ and Atrophia Cerebri et Dementia....	1	Enteritis.....	1
“ “ Senectus.....	1	Epilepsia.....	1
“ “ Disease of the Heart (valvular...)	1	Empyema and Phthisis.....	1
“ “ Melancholia.....	1	Exhaustion from Mania.....	4
“ “ Bright's Disease of Kidneys.....	1	“ and Chronic Mania.....	1
“ “ Mania.....	1	“ Abscess of the Leg.....	1
“ “ Diarrhoea.....	1	General Paresis.....	7
“ “ Fatty Degeneration of the Liver,	1	Gangrene of the Foot from Embolism, Fib-	
Kidneys and Heart.....	1	roid thickening of the Aortic and Mitral	
Apoplexy and Atheroma of the Arteries.....	1	Valves of the Heart with Fibrinous Concre-	
Apnoea.....	1	tions.....	1
Acute Catarrhal Phthisis Pulmonatis.....	1	Hæmoptysis.....	1
Bright's Disease of Kidneys.....	1	Intermittent Fever.....	1
Congestion of the Lungs, and Fatty Degene-		Inanition and Mania.....	1
ration of the Heart.....	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	18
Congestion of the Lungs and Epilepsia.....	1	“ “ and Epilepsia.....	1
Congestion of the Brain.....	1	“ “ “ Chronic Mania.....	1
“ “ “ and Epilepsia.....	2	“ “ “ Melancholia.....	2
Cerebral Congestion, with Epileptiform Con-		“ “ “ Diarrhoea.....	1
vulsions.....	1	Peritonitis and Cystitis.....	1
Convulsions and Asthenia.....	1	“ “ Pleuro Pneumonia.....	1
Cerebral Tumor.....	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Congestio Cerebri and Epilepsia.....	1	“ and Softening of the Brain.....	1
Cystitis and Pyelitis.....	1	“ “ Rheumatic Fever.....	1
Coma and Cirrhosis of the Liver and Kidneys	1	Rupture of Aneurism of the Abdominal Aorta	1
Chronic Pleurisy.....	1	“ “ at Arch of Aorta, and	
Catarrhal Pneumonia and Remittent Fever...	1	Bright's Disease of	
Diarrhoea.....	5	Kidneys.....	1
“ and Pleuro Pneumonia.....	1	Remittent Fever.....	1
“ “ Hemiplegia.....	1	Senectus.....	10
“ “ Exhaustion.....	1	Scorbntus and Dementia.....	1
Carry forward.....	36	Total.....	96

MATRON'S REPORT

*Of Clothing and Bedding made at the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum
during the year 1875.*

Denim Dresses	850	Pillow Cases	598
Gingham Dresses	670	“ Ticks	150
Ticking Dresses	150	Bed Ticks	400
Kersey Petticoats	850	Burlaps—Comforters	315
Muslin Chemises	1,696	Shrouds	114
Canton Flannel Chemises	1,800	Roller Towels	150
“ “ Drawers	1,789	Shirts	250
Red Flannel Shirts	60	Aprons	325
“ “ Drawers	60	Petticoats	120
Canvas Dresses	16	Chemises	100
“ Camisoles	16	Slips	200
Knitted Stockings	892	Crib Sheets	200
Nightgowns	126	Crib Quilts	25
Sheets	2,138		

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Dresses	275	Sheets	125
Chemises	350	Pants	75
Petticoats	80	Shirts	90
Blankets	160	Burlaps—Comforters	80
Red Ticks	90	Sleeve Jackets	30
Stockings	250		

REPORT OF WARDEN.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, B. I., Dec. 31, 1875.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President of the Board of Commissioners
of Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I herewith submit to your Board the Annual Report, as Warden of this Institution.

The whole number of patients treated during the year has been 1,577. Of these 98 died in that period. Of those admitted, 72 were natives and 340 were foreigners.

Number of patients in the Asylum, January 1, 1875.....	1,165	
“ “ admitted during the year 1875.....	412	
		— 1,577
Number of patients discharged recovered	12	
“ “ “ improved.....	52	
“ “ “ unimproved	60	
“ “ “ improper subjects.....	7	
“ “ “ died	98	
		— 344
Total remaining December 31, 1875.....		1,233

The daily average number of inmates supported throughout the year has been 1,355. The total cost of the same being, for provisions, \$51,912 68; clothing and bedding, \$11,246 20; salaries, \$17,159 37; drugs and liquors, \$1,456 18; fuel, \$8,767 36; miscellaneous articles, \$8,568 15. Total net expenses, \$99,109.84. And the average daily cost of each inmate has been 20c. 3m.

During the past year so many improvements have been made both as regards the exterior and interior economy of this institution, that it is a difficult task to know where to begin to recount them.

Three new pavilions have been erected, which are now nearly ready for occupation, and which, when occupied, will be a great relief to our present overcrowded condition.

The small building formerly used as a lock-up for unruly patients of the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, has been removed to a site more

convenient to the Main building of the Asylum, and has been fitted up with a dissecting table, and other conveniences for holding post mortem examinations; it also contains an apartment for the storage of coffins, has been put in proper order in every respect, and now forms a very convenient dead-house.

The building formerly known as the Gymnasium, and used for gymnastic exercises, was, by order of your honorable Board, some time since turned over to Father Chambaud, to be made use of by him as a Catholic chapel. Father Chambaud has devoted himself assiduously to the renovation of the interior, has built inside the building a small gallery at his own expense, and the Chapel now constitutes a comfortable and pleasant place of worship for those of the Catholic faith belonging to the Asylum.

One of the Pavilions known as Pavilion D and formerly used for the accomodation of male Epileptics and Paralytics, was by your order fitted up during the autumn as an Amusement Hall for the patients of this Institution. A stage with foot-lights, scenery, drop curtain and accessories was fitted up at one end of the hall, a dressing-room for performers was arranged, a piano provided, seats placed in position and everything had in readiness for the opening which took place in October. Since that time we have been able to provide the patients with an agreeable entertainment every week, (with one or two exceptions,) performers from various Theatres, Dramatic Societies, Minstrel Companies and Singing Clubs located in the City, have from time to time volunteered their services in behalf of the patients; and with the exceptions before noted regular weekly entertainments have occurred and we hope to be able to continue the same throughout the remainder of the winter. The effect of these entertainments on the well being of the inmates of the Institution has been most salutary, if we may form a judgment from the anxiety they manifest always to attend, from their quiet deportment during the performances, and from the pleasure depicted on their countenances during the continuance of the entertainments. Thanks are due to Theodore Moss, Esq., the gentlemanly Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, for the efficient aid rendered us by Mr. F. Dorrington, of his staff, in arranging the stage, scenery and accessories and getting the same in proper working order.

During the fall and early winter the steam heating apparatus has been thoroughly overhauled, new boilers and connections placed in Engine rooms, defective steam pipes replaced by new ones a new

and handsome radiator placed on first floor of Main building, and all other necessary repairs and alterations made and completed at an expense to your Commission of some \$25,000; and the Main building, Lodge and Retreat are now thoroughly heated throughout by steam.

During the year we have, with the aid of a few Work-house help, made and completed about 450 square yards of Macadamized road, have graded 3,200 square yards; and graded and sodded 991 square yards of earth around Pavilions; we have also made and placed in position 1,503 feet Picket Wire Fence, in addition to keeping all the roads in the immediate vicinity of the Institution in thorough order and repair.

Two sewers running from east to west entirely across the Island have been built during the year, to accomodate the wants of the Pavilions and are found amply sufficient for the purposes required.

Owing to the number of Pavilions, all built of wood, belonging to the Institution, extraordinary care and precaution is required against accidents by fire, and to further our efforts in this regard your Honorable Board furnished us last summer with a Steam Fire Engine and Hose Tender, which were placed in a suitable Engine House erected by your order for their reception; the apparatus is kept in proper order at all times, and in readiness for use at a moment's notice.

We have been engaged for some time past in filling in the open space north of the Pavilions; we are progressing with the work and have already filled in and raised to the proper level about six acres of ground on which additional Pavilions can at any time be built.

A great many minor improvements have been made from time to time, which have been of great benefit to the Institution, but to recount which in detail in this report, would occupy too much space. These together with the alterations and repairs incidental to an Institution of the magnitude of this Asylum, have been incorporated in our regular monthly, and quarterly reports to your Honorable Board.

Penitentiary convicts have during the year completed the sea wall around the north end of the Island, and have commenced and are now making a bath in the open space back of Pavilion F, which when completed, will allow of an average depth of 4 feet, at high water, and will be amply sufficient, for the requirements of the patients during the summer season.

During the latter part of July it was decided to transfer 66 male Epileptics and Paralytics to Charity Hospital, and their removal was considered to be a very wise and judicious measure, and calculated entirely for their good. We have none of this class of patients remaining in the Institution.

Twenty-seven male Lunatics which at the beginning of the year, were domiciled in the Work-house, were transferred to the Asylum during the year, and 17 of these were in the same period sent to the male Asylum at Ward's Asylum.

It was decided—after consultation with your Honorable Board—to furnish a new dietary to the patients at this Asylum, and a new Dietary Scale, was adopted and put in operation September 3, 1875. Being more varied than formerly it is found to give great satisfaction to the inmates, while at the same time it of course adds largely to the expense of the Institution.

The laying of two entire new floors in Hall 6 and 7, which will consume about 7,000 feet flooring plank, and which has been ordered by your Honorable Board, will be a great improvement to the Main building of this Institution.

In conclusion, I return my sincere thanks to your Honorable Board for the kindness shown myself as well as for your kind attention to every want of the patients.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTHONY ALLAIRE,

Warden.

EPILEPTIC & PARALYTIC HOSPITAL.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, December 31, 1874.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President of the Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I herewith respectfully submit to your Honorable Boardt he Annual Report relating to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.

The following are the statistics of the Institution for the past year.

There remained in the Hospital at the time of my last report 110 Patients. During the year 121 have been admitted, making a total under treatment during the year of 231. There were discharged in the same period 174, of these 6 were pronounced recovered by the Attendant Physician, 31 were discharged improved, and 117 unimproved. Of the number discharged 66 Males were transferred permanently to Charity Hospital.

The number of Deaths has amounted to 20.

The above is summed up in the following table.

Number of Patients in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1874	110
“ “ admitted during the year 1875.	121
	— 231
“ “ discharged Recoverd	6
“ “ “ Improved	31
“ “ “ Unimproved	117
“ “ died	20
	— 174
Total remaining December 31, 1875.	57

The average number of Patients treated throughout the year has been 105. The total cost for Provisions being \$37,12 39, Clothing and Bedding \$795 04, Salaries, \$964 20, Drugs and Liquors \$608 03, Fuel \$669 87, Miscellaneous Articles \$621 30. Total Net Expense, \$7370 89. Average cost of each Patient per diem, 20c. 6.3.

The Hospital has been during the year under the Medical care of Drs. John J. Mason and E. C. Seguin ; Visting Physicians and Surgeons. During a portion of the year the House Physicians were Drs. Elmer and Craig, and since July 18 1875 the position has been filled by Dr. George H. Williamson, assisted by Mr. Emil Mayer, Apothecary at the Lunatic Asylum, who had charge of the male Epileptics until their final transfer to Charity Hospital.

The transfer of 66 male Epileptics to Charity Hospital was looked upon as a wise and judicious measure ; it separated the males from the females, and permanently relieved the female Lunatic Asylum from the proximity of this class of patients.

The health of the patients has been good, and we have been visited by no epidemic, as the records will show.

The entertainments which have been given for the past three months at our Amusement Hall, have been attended by the Epileptic and Paralytic patients, equally with those of the Lunatic Asylum ; has afforded them a large amount of enjoyment, and contributed in a marked degree to the improvement of the patients.

In closing this report, allow me to tender my thanks to your Honorable Board, for your constant support in assisting me to discharge the duties of my position.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTHONY ALLAIRE,

Warden.

TABLE A,

Showing the number of patients admitted, discharged and died, during the year 1875.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining in hospital January 1, 1875.....	68	42	110
Admitted during the year 1875.....	44	77	121
Total under treatment during the year....	112	119	231
Discharged during the year 1875.....	105	49	154
Died during the year 1875.....	7	70	77
Remaining January 1, 1876.....	5	15	20
	2	55	57

TABLE B,

Showing the admissions, discharges and deaths of patients, male and female, native and foreign, for each month during the year 1875 at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	MALE.		FEMALE.		Total.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Total.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Total.
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.		Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.		Native.	Foreign.			
January	1	2	4	2	9	4	2	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
February	2	3	..	2	7	2	1	1	4	8	..	1	..	1	2
March	3	5	4	7	19	5	1	..	2	8	..	1	1	1	3
April	5	6	3	4	18	3	6	2	3	14	..	..	..	1	1
May	3	4	7	1	15	5	5	3	5	18	..	..	..	1	1
June	4	5	1	8	18	1	2	3	4	10	..	1	1	2	4
July .....	..	1	1	6	8	28	40	..	2	70	1	..	1	..	2
August .....	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	1	2	3
September .....	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	2	3
October .....	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	1
November .....	..	..	2	7	9	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
December .....	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	26	29	48	121	48	57	18	31	154	1	3	5	11	20

TABLE C,

Showing the nativities of patients admitted to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

Nativities.	Number.
United States.....	48
Ireland.....	41
England.....	13
Scotland.....	1
Germany.....	13
Canada.....	2
Poland.....	1
Austria.....	1
France.....	1
	121

TABLE D,

Showing the Ages at the time of admission, of Patients admitted to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

AGES	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under twenty years of age.....	7	6	13
From twenty to thirty years of age.....	12	34	46
“ thirty to forty “ “ “.....	7	12	19
“ forty to fifty “ “ “.....	6	18	24
“ fifty to sixty “ “ “.....	7	6	13
“ sixty to seventy “ “ “.....	3	3	6
Total.....	42	79	121

TABLE E,

Showing the civil condition of patients admitted during the year 1875 to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.

CIVIL CONDITION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Single	32	43	75
Married	8	18	26
Widows .....	..	18	18
Widowers	2	..	2
Total	42	79	121

TABLE F,

Showing the profession of religion of patients admitted to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

PROFESSION OF RELIGION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Catholics	29	53	82
Protestants	13	24	37
Hebrews	2	..	2
Total	44	77	121

TABLE G,

Showing the term of residence of the patients discharged from the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I., during the year 1875.

TERM OF RESIDENCE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Less than three months	16	28	44
From three to six "	3	6	9
" six to twelve "	4	9	13
Over twelve months	81	7	88
Total	104	50	154

TABLE H.

Total of deaths, and their causes, during the year 1875, at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALES	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Left Hemiplegia	1	2	3
Right Hemiplegia .....	....	2	2
Hemiplegia	1	1	2
Typhoid Fever.....	....	2	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage.....	....	1	1
Exhaustion.....	....	1	1
Epilepsy .....	....	1	1
General Paresis.....	....	1	1
Epileptic Mania.....	....	1	1
Broncho-Pneumonia.....	1	....	1
Asthenia	1	....	1
Cystitis and Paresis	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1
Death by Submersion	1	1
Bright's Disease.....	1	1
Total.....	5	15	20

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N. Y. CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

WARD'S ISLAND, January 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to submit to you the report of the above institution for the year 1875, the fourth year of its existence and the second of my administration.

The details of its progress will be found to be summarized in the appended tables, which exhibit in statistical form the customary particulars regarding the patients, the results of their treatment, and the cost of their maintenance.

Table "A" gives succinctly the general movements of the population in the course of the year, showing a total of 401 admissions, 334 discharges, and 147 deaths. The number of admissions to the Asylum is less by 55 for the year 1875 than for the year 1874. This can scarcely be regarded as an indication of the decrease of insanity, in view of other evidence pointing to an opposite conclusion. More likely it is due to the increased stringency of the present Lunacy Statutes, in regulating the formalities of commitment. The exhibition of a disposition to resist the sending of insane residents of other States to the care of this Department, and a closer scrutiny of the applicants for admission, with the purpose of excluding those able to pay for their support elsewhere, may also have contributed to this diminution. The relatively large number of discharges and the fact that such a considerable proportion of that number appear under the heading "Not Improved," are accounted for by the fact that 125 patients were discharged from this Asylum to the care of another institution of the Department. In August, upon my earnest representation as to the overcrowding of this building and its consequent evils present and impending, your Board authorized the occupation of two wards in the then almost empty building of the Inebriate Asylum. The patients sent there were necessarily quiet, and generally chronic cases, the fact that the building to which they went was not con-

of this table from the custom of former years, by omitting the Work-house prisoners detailed to the Asylum from the calculation. Formerly they were included, and the division of the expenditures by a total comprising their number added to that of the patients, gave an average which did not, of course, represent the cost of support of patients, and which misled readers into the belief that much less was spent upon them than the actual sum. As these prisoners perform work which would otherwise require the employment of paid helpers, their support is properly chargeable, as an item in the cost of providing for the patients. Hence the divisions in the table are made by the number of the patients alone, and the results represent their cost, for all purposes, so that a fair basis for comparison with other institutions is offered. The monthly averages are, to a certain degree, fallacious, for the reason that they represent the articles *purchased* during the month, not the articles *consumed*. This is especially true of the items "Fuel," "Clothing and Bedding" and "Miscellaneous Articles;" "Provisions," "Drugs and Liquors, fairly representing the consumption as well as the purchase, and "Salaries" being, of course, accurate. It will be seen that the adoption of the new dietary scale, in September, entailed a perceptible increase in the cost of provisions, but only, after all, to the extent of five cents per diem for each patient.

Reductions in the expenditures on other accounts, however, more than counterbalanced this increase.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The duty of the Medical Officers of a large Asylum like this should properly go beyond the mere treatment of the patients contained therein, and should include the observation and record of such facts as may be of value to their colleagues in the same branch of the profession, and assist in advancing the general knowledge of insanity. During the past year the want of assistants, and the extra duties which the reorganization of the Asylum entailed, have left me so little time for anything but the routine treatment of the patients, that I am unable to do much toward the discharge of the debt which I recognize as a concomitant of my position. A few desultory notes must form my only contribution to its payment.

In the matter of therapeutics, the chief sedatives used have been chloral, conium, hyoscyamus and cannabis Indica. Opium has been used but very limitedly, and then principally for its ordinary thera-

peutical indications not related to sedation. The sedative chiefly used has been hydrate of chloral in doses from 30 to 90 grs., and in one instance, even 120 grs. have been given without any apparent evil result. Its chief indications seem to be a violently excited condition of mind, with contracted pupil, and more or less insomnia. In these conditions it has acted remarkably well, and many violent cases have rapidly improved under its use. Its sedative effects once produced, we have observed that any increase of the dose has led to a slight conjunctivitis, and a doughy appearance of the face resembling remarkably that noticeable in general paresis. In cases of melancholia, whether the recent or more chronic form, or even the melancholic stage of general paresis, chloral would seem to be contraindicated, as it produces a form of intoxication resembling slightly that of alcohol, but differing from it in the peculiarly inarticulate character of the sounds uttered, and the absence of any attempt at hilarity. This would especially appear to be the case if the pupils are dilated largely. In cases of any cardiac lesion, chloral seems to be decidedly contraindicated, as it rapidly produces syncope. This, however, is quickly relieved by opium, which, in many respects, seems to be as much a physiological antidote of chloral as it is of belladonna. Combined with port wine it has often resulted in producing sleep, where given alone it failed. In the delirium of alcohol it has proved of great service, but as its effect upon the disease became marked the dose has had to be lessened as its influence continued longer, and the peculiar symptoms previously mentioned soon appeared. In acute mania chloral has generally been used in combination with conium and hyoscyamus, given with the view of controlling the motor disturbance. Several cases of this nature have come under observation, where the patient, after being quieted by the sedatives, remained so during their use, and was also relevant, coherent and quite rational; the treatment in three cases was kept up for four months. Fl. Ex. Conium $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. Fl. Ex. Hyoscyamus $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. Hydrate chloral grs. xxx, being given three times a day, with chloral hydrate grs. lx. at night. In two of these cases the patients passed into a condition of dementia, but finally recovered after nearly a year's treatment. The third was kept under treatment until the symptoms of chloralism appeared, when treatment was discontinued, and the patient improved rapidly and recovered. Croton chloral hydrate has also been used to some extent, but seeming to possess no advantage over the ordinary drug, and being much higher in price, its employment has been discontin-

ued. Fl. Ex. of Conium has been used in cases of acute mania, with considerable motor disturbance, and has acted well in many cases in which this disturbance was associated with a tendency to destroy clothing.

Hyoscyamus has been found of benefit in some cases of chronic melancholia with contracted pupil and hallucinations. It has produced sleep where chloral hydrate has failed. Cannabis Indica has been of great service in inducing slumber where other sedatives have proved ineffective. This has been especially the case where the pupils were much dilated and the general condition that of depression. It has been given in doses varying from m. xx.-lx. of the tincture. In other cases where sedatives have been of no avail apparently, although pushed to their utmost limit, exercise during the day has secured slumber at night. Nitrite of Amyl has been employed not only in the status epilepticus, but in the condition resembling it observed in general paresis. In all cases it has shown itself of value in interrupting the status during its exhibition, and in about two-thirds of the cases in cutting it short entirely. Bromide of potassium has not been much relied upon as a sedative, its use having been mainly had recourse to in epilepsy.

PATHOLOGICAL NOTES.

The large number of deaths occurring in the asylum each year, and the fact that a majority of the patients dying are unclaimed by friends, affords us material and opportunities for pathological examination unequalled probably by any other asylum in the country. But unfortunately full advantage cannot at present be taken of this abundance of material from the absence of a suitable autopsy room, and the absence also of a microscope and other less important instruments. The provision of these facilities and the appointment of a special Pathologist, as recommended in my last report, would enable us to prosecute researches in this direction with the fair prospect of making valuable contributions to the study of insanity.

I subjoin notes of three autopsies selected from among those recorded during the year, and am indebted to Dr. E. C. Spitzka for making the microscopical examinations. One of them is especially interesting from the fact that its subject, although an idiot, proved to have the heaviest brain as yet, so far as my information goes, recorded.

CASE No. 1.

H. C., native United States, 22, single, intemperate (father intemperate and syphilitic), had been excitable, epileptic and imbecile all his life, but became so violent when seventeen years old as to render asylum treatment necessary. May 9, 1872, he was admitted into New York City Asylum for Insane, being then nineteen years old, in poor physical condition owing to the presence of pulmonary disease. The skull at left occipito-parietal suture had a globular enlargement one and a half inches in diameter. During the three months succeeding his admission he was treated with bromide of potassium and hydrate of chloral, being violent and subject to frequent convulsions.

Subsequently his convulsions became more infrequent and he became quiet. September 9, 1873, he had a chronic spasm of the muscles of the extremities (which yielded to treatment), but no other nervous disturbance during that year. In 1874 patient was quiet, would not converse, grinned when spoken to, and spoke but rarely, could tell his name, but not his age nor anything relating to his previous life, and his range of ideas was extremely limited. He seldom moved from a sitting except to assume a recumbent posture, and on several occasions he appeared to have vertigo, but had no convulsions till his death which occurred April 7, 1875. He had for six months previous been under tonics and stimulants, but became much emaciated and died from phthisis; no cough, expectoration or rise of temperature being present, and the disease being only determinable by a physical examination. On post mortem examination rigor mortis was found to be well marked, body emaciated. *Thoracic cavity:* lungs were consolidated at the apices, had several cavities and in some portions calcareous degeneration of exuded products: in others cicatrices of old cavities. The pleuræ showed remains of old adhesions. *Abdominal Cavity:* liver cirrhotic, spleen normal, stomach normal. Intestines somewhat congested. Kidneys normal. *Head:* scalp thick and congested; cranium thickened especially about the globular enlargement, which, contrary to what might have been expected, had the osseous tissue better developed and greater in quantity than normal. Immediately below the enlargement was a tumour of the Dura Mater described below, the entire membrane was thickened and more congested than usual; the Arachnoid and Pia Mater were opaque and congested; the spinal membranes were also

somewhat inflamed and patches of false membrane covered the Medulla Oblongata; the Cornu Ammonis was firmer in structure than usual. The tumour of the Dura Mater previously mentioned was found to occupy an area corresponding to the Parietal Operculum and convex cerebral surface beneath the tumour, its greatest thickness being a little behind the centre of the mass; at the edges it merged into the normal membranous structure of the Dura Mater. A second tumour of apparently the same nature as the first was found separated by apparently normal tissue, behind the first; both were whitish red in color. On cutting into that part of the tumour which measured about three-quarters of an inch in thickness, a cavity was exposed two-thirds of an inch in every direction except the vertical, where it was only half an inch, lined by a smooth, shining (and, as it afterwards proved, structureless) membrane. Three other cavities were found and the existence of still other smaller ones was probable. The stroma was dense, slightly elastic and could be divided into laminæ. Under the microscope a section demonstrated the main constituents to be a mass of spindle-shaped cells of the smaller variety, those nearer the centre of the mass shrivelled in appearance, no nuclei visible, the cell body so shaken that the dovetailing attenuated cells resembled connective tissue fibrillæ, with here and there a few attenuated nuclei and undeterminable molecular aggregations. But at the margin the long nucleated elongated cells characteristic of the small-celled variety of spindle-celled sarcoma were perfect. Granular proto-plasm filled some of the cells almost entirely. In other and older forms a lesser quantity was collected around the nuclei. Most nuclei contained double nucleoli. The cells were scattered here and there among the normal fibrillæ of the membrane at the margin of the growth; and, even in the thickest part, fibrillæ were found, of which it would be difficult to say, whether they were displaced fibres of the membrane or atrophied cells of the morbid growth. Some, evidently elastic, fibres which were found, belonged to the Dura Mater. The epithelium on the interior aspect of the normal membrane became lost or undemonstrable near the centre of the tumour. The occurrence of this cystic variety of sarcoma of the Dura Mater is rare, but the appearances were clear and decisive. As usual under such circumstances the convolutions under the growth were flattened. The perivascular lymphspaces as well as the pericellular spaces around the ganglion cells (Meynerts second and third layer) were compressed and the cells themselves were either shrivelled or provided with an

immense vesicular spherical nucleus instead of the angular small nucleus characteristic of the normal ganglion cell. This change is always found in senile involutions and has been found in long-continued venous obstruction. In this instance it can be accounted for by the obstruction of the lymphatics. The lymphatics of the cortex cerebri accompany the vessels and pass into the spaces of the Pia Mater, and the pericellular spaces, it is certain, are lymphspaces continuous with the perivascular ones. A pressure on the convex surface would implicate these enuncitories and produce all the results observed in dilation of the lymphatics. It, by creating a lateral pressure, would be injurious to the ganglion cells directly, and indirectly, through the compression of the blood vessels enclosed in the distended lymphspaces, causing obstruction of the arterial supply. This supply would already be interfered with by the pressure of the tumour, which however would affect arteries less than lymphatics. The elongated ganglion cells near the white substance showed fewer changes, but, whether because they suffered less or because a vertical section rendered the changes less observable cannot be determined.

These cells of Meynert's sixth layer appear as spindles in a section vertical to the surface but it is probable that like the ganglion elements of the second and third layer they are pyramids, but flattened by pressure.

CASE No. 2.

J. K.—40 years. Native U. S. Had been a moderate drinker. Had had syphilis. Mental condition that of Dementia, on admission February 1st 1872. In this condition he remained until Feb. 13, 1874, 2 years subsequent to admission, when he began to have exaggerated delusions that "Queen Elizabeth" was his grandmother. After this was much more intelligent than he had been since admission. Two months subsequent was again demented, but this was followed by a condition in which exalted delusions alternated with Dementia. In Sept. 1874, Patient had delusions of being very wealthy, but was at the same time somewhat depressed. Nov. 1874, Patient's face began to be bloated, his left pupil dilated under the influence of light, while the right remained unchanged, or contracted, his tongue was tremulous, his upper lip quivered while speaking, he had hesitancy in speech and inequality of facial fold; and answered in reply to any inquiry about his health that he was "first-rate." He was somewhat destructive of clothing and staggered when walking. He re-

mained much the same until August 1875, when he again manifested delusions. On Oct. 20, 1875, he had a convulsion which lasted for an hour, and was arrested by Nitrite of Amyl after gtt. CLXXX had been used; he was much exhausted by this convulsion, but rallied under the use of stimulants. Oct. 24, 1875, Patient had another series of convulsions which temporarily yielded to the same treatment, but left him extremely exhausted; he was placed under Pot. Bromide grs. xxx t. i. d. On Oct. 26, 1875, he had another series of convulsions which caused death. Post-mortem:—rigor mortis well marked; body, well nourished. *Thoracic cavity*:—lungs, slight bronchitis; heart, normal; pleuræ, remains of old adhesion. *Abdominal cavity*:—liver, slightly cirrhotic; intestines normal; kidneys normal; stomach, pancreas and spleen normal. *Head*:—Scalp thick and congested; cranium thin and brittle. *Cranial cavity*:—The Dura Mater was thickened, and a hemorrhaginous exudation covered its surface; the Pia Mater, especially of the base, was cloudy. Pacchionian granulations were exceedingly numerous and found at greater distances than usual from the superior falx. Extensive areas of sclerotic change were disseminated through the cerebrum and peduncular tracts. The cerebellum was normal, but both restiform columns showed extensive connective-tissue hyperplasia, the change characteristic of chronic inflammatory, or rather congestive processes. The olivary body and raphe presented smaller areas of the same change characterized by loss of cells, and the deep staining of carmine, indicating the presence of an uniforme connective tissue mass. These areas were ragged in boundary, sometimes sending out long projections which usually follows the course of the peduncular tracts. The occipital lobe of the right; the operculum and insula of the left hemisphere were extensively disorganized by unusually large spots of sclerosis. The grey nuclei at the anterior part of the floor of the fourth ventricle were extensively changed. The eminentiæ teretes were flattened and unsymmetrical, a retraction of the connective tissue and atrophy of the cells on one side producing this assymetry; a pathological condition in perfect accord with the symptoms of facial paresis.

CASE No. 3.

F. W.—Age 21. Nativity unknown. Admitted to N. Y. C. A. for the Insane, Dec. 1, 1874. Had an aortic obstructive murmur, and, owing to pulmonary disease, had been much run down. He was placed under stimulants and tonics, but colliquative diarrhoea set in,

and the patient grew much worse. This was checked, and he remained in fair physical condition until February 1, 1875, when he again began to have diarrhœa, continued to emaciate, and finally died, March 1, 1875. His mental life was very limited; he spoke seldom, most frequently grinned, and uttered unmeaning sounds; seldom moved from a sitting posture. The forehead was high and imposing, the upper part of the face indicating great intelligence, while the lower part was almost infantile in expression. Post mortem: Rigor mortis well marked; body emaciated. *Lungs*: The seat of extensive consolidation, with cavities in both apices. *Heart*: There was stenosis of and vegetations on aortic orifice; other valves normal. *Abdominal Cavity*: Liver normal; spleen normal; stomach somewhat congested; small intestines congested; kidneys normal; sexual organs those of a child of six. Scalp normal. *Cranial cavity*: Membranes normal; weight of brain without the membranes 67 oz. The hemispheres presented the average number and disposition of convolutions. The cerebrum, as regards proportion, were also normal. The external aspect of the brain, as a whole, was suggestive of nothing abnormal. The exposure of the ventricles showed these as well as the aqueduct to be somewhat larger than usual, but no trace of a hydrocephalic process could be found. The imaginary line between the apex of the occipital lobe and the posterior end of the posterior cornua of the lateral ventricle was normal. (This is increased in hydrocephalus, according to Meynert.) On exposing the Island of Reil, the convolutions usually here found on both sides were absent, a few furrows replacing them. This pointing out the path of investigation to be followed, a transverse section of the lentiform nucleus of the corpus striatum was made, of sufficient thinness, to be viewed by transmitted light with a low power, a section of adjacent parts being also made. The claustrum was found to be reduced to a mere line; the layer of medullary substance between it and the remainder of the cortex of the Island of Reil appeared greatly reduced. The nucleus lenticularis was composed mainly of white laminæ which pass through it; the outer articularis being especially deficient in grey substance. A very thin section of the cortex from the frontal lobe showed the ependyma to be very thick; the large pyramids were equally sparse, as also were the spindle cells of the sixth cortical layer. This brain was certainly not the subject of arrested development, in the ordinary sense of the term. The cranial case allowed it ample space for development; its anatomical proportions were correct in every re-

spect; but in the histological superstructure on the anatomical basis, we find ample reasons for the phenomena observed during life. The ependyma was thick, forming one-seventh of the cortical thickness, a relation found in the lower animals only. The Island of Reil, where the seat of articulate speech has been located, was deficient, as was also its derivative, the claustrum. The fibres from the Island pass to the nucleus lentiformis, especially into its outer artículus. And as the size of the ganglia at the base of the brain connected with the pes-pedunculi, depends on the number of the fibres derived from the cortex cerebri, we can see why this outer artículus should be equally undeveloped with the cortical province from which it derives its fibres, namely, the Island of Reil.

ORGANIZATION.

The most important event in the history of the Asylum during the past year has been the change in organization which went into effect upon the 16th day of July. By this change the offices of Resident Physician and Warden were abolished, and Mr. Richard M. Lush the then incumbent of the latter office was relieved from duty. Two new offices were at the same time created, that of Medical Superintendent, to which you did me the honor of appointing me, and that of Steward, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. John Kennedy. A coincident re-assignment of the duties of the several offices put an end to the division of authority which had previously embarrassed the harmony and progress of the Institution, and concentrated the power and the responsibility in the hands of the Medical Superintendent. The revision of the regulations of the Asylum which this radical change necessitated was entrusted to myself, and the code which I prepared and submitted to your Board was duly adopted, printed, and presented to each Officer and Employee, as an Official Notification of the duties and responsibilities required of him. This code gives, in different chapters, specific directions as to the conduct of the several Officers. Its general tenor is to make the Medical Superintendent the responsible head of the Institution, to subordinate the duties of the other Officers to his oversight, and to make him the medium of communication in either direction, between the Commissioners and those under him. The practical mark of authority—the power of suspension for misconduct or insubordination—rests with the Medical Superintendent alone, final action in case of such suspension being taken by the Commissioners. In this way the government of the Asylum

has been made analogous to that of the large majority of similiar Institutions in this country and the world over, to which formerly it had been one of a very few exceptions. Of the propriety of the adoption of such a form of government in the abstract there can be little question. To place two men, however well disposed to work in harmony, at the head of an Institution, and to make their position and their power nominally equal is to render inevitable earlier or later conflicts of authority, jealousies, and hindrances. And the necessity for one head being admitted, the propriety of having that head a Physician where the inmates are all men in ill-health, and where everything has some bearing upon the progress of a disease, cannot be long denied. As to the propriety of the adoption of this form of government, not in the abstract, but in the special instance under consideration, it becomes me as the person chiefly interested to leave its estimation to others. In my report of last year I ventured to speak of the injustice, which under the plea of economy, had been done to the patients in this Asylum in curtailing to the lowest possible limit the food and other provisions. I claimed that the question had been too much one of *keeping the patients* and too little one of *curing* them, and expressed the opinion that many of the incurable cases now confined in the Asylum were so as a result of denying them more generous means for cure when their disease was in its earlier, and more amenable stages. I am happy to be able to say now that steps have been taken toward an amelioration of the patients' condition which renders my criticism no longer appropriate. Early in your tenure of the government of this Department the question of making more generous provision for the care of the Insane coming under its care engaged your attention. While the subject was under discussion, and after some improvements had already been effected, the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. John Ordronaux, ignorant of the progress already made, communicated with your Board regarding the original defects, which he imagined to be still unremedied. In the end Dr. Ordronaux was invited to meet the gentlemen of your Board, and Dr. Parsons and myself were also summoned to the consultation, a general discussion of the question of the treatment of the insane was had, and several important reforms were agreed upon. Prominent among these was the adoption of a new dietary scale, which materially increased the quality and variety of the articles placed upon the patients' table. Previous to that time the meals allowed had apparently been limited by the calculation as to how little nutriment was absolutely necessary

to the preservation of life. Bread—dry bread—was the staple article of diet; and the few and scanty accompaniments permitted were prepared—and much of them diverted from their intended purpose—by a so-called “Cook” selected from among the Work-house prisoners detailed for work in the Asylum. The improvements made may be estimated by a reference to the new dietary-table which I append. One result was expected to be a material increase in the total cost of supporting patients. But it will be seen from the *per-capita* statement of expenses, also appended, that this increase is hardly perceptible. The new dietary allowances went into effect in the course of the month of September, and it will be seen that the average increase in the per-diem cost of each patient for the item of provisions alone was but about five cents, so that the increased cost of the supplies must have been in a measure offset by increased care in their preparation and distribution, due partly to the employment of a capable cook, and in some measure also to the adoption of a more economical and active system of supervision, and when we turn from the column representing the cost of food, to those exhibiting the cost of other material and articles required, we find a diminution of expense more than compensating for the additional expenditures in the matter of provisions.

Nor is the explanation of this far to seek: a sick man, who is well fed requires less medicine and less stimulant than one who is half-starved; an insane man, under the soothing influence of a sufficing meal will tear less clothing, and destroy less property, than one who is irritated by the cravings of hunger. The saving that has been effected in the consumption of drugs and liquors will illustrate this indirect effect of more generous nutrition. Under the old system the Physician had to seek in the drug store what was wanting in the larder, the patients were ill nourished, and tonics and stimulants had to supply the place of food; or they were restless and sleepless, and sedatives had to give the sleep which a full stomach would have found for itself. Co-incident with the increase in the bills for food, was a decrease in those for drugs and stimulants, and a *progressive* decrease. From an average expenditure upon the latter account of \$108 each month, prior to the improvement of the diet, there came after this improvement a decline to \$68 in the first month, \$40 in the second, and \$36 in the third, so that, looked at from the mere standpoint of economy, the propriety of the alteration is fully vindicated, and it is still more completely vindicated when regarded from that standpoint which

alone should be occupied in viewing such questions : that of its effect in promoting the well being and progress of the patients. For the purpose of comparison between the results of the old and new dietary system, I do not select the usual standard—that of recoveries, for the special reason in this case, that the change from one to the other has been too recent to permit of any mere figures fully representing its good result ; and for the general reason that recovery from insanity is an ill-defined condition, and that one authority will recognize recovery in cases where it is not discernible to another. But there is another standard which is absolute: the proportion of deaths to cases under treatment ; and I make this the standard of comparison in the present instance. For the nine months then preceding the adoption of the new dietary scale, the average number of deaths had been fourteen each month. In the first month following its adoption the number dropped to ten, in the second to eight, and in the third there were but four, so that, for the three months of the increased supplies, the death-rate was a shade over one-half of that for the remainder of the year. I do not conceive that it is necessary to add any further argument to that offered by these figures in support of the wisdom of the improvements which your Board has made.

OVERCROWDING.

My remarks of last year with reference to the overcrowded condition of the building are applicable to its present state also. A measurable relief was afforded in September by the transfer of 125 patients to the unoccupied wards of the Inebriate Asylum, but though the reduction was considerable, it still left 561 patients in a building of an estimated capacity of but 434, and since that time, by the steady increase in the number of patients under treatment, the temporary reduction has already been so far overcome that, at the same rate of progress, a very short time must elapse, before the evil complained of is at least as formidable as before. Nor can it be met by the erection of frame pavilions, as has been done at the Asylum on Blackwell's Island, for they are suited only to the occupancy of the quiet and harmless class, and for that class ample provision is now made in the Asylum building, at the expense of the more disturbed and violent, whom we are constantly at trouble to properly protect and restrain. Not only by the arrangement of the building is the entire upper floor given up to associate dormitories of altogether too large a size, but similar dormitories are scattered through the other floors. The

rooms containing single beds in the Asylum number but 189, so that with a present population of 593, over 400 patients have to be trusted to sleep in rooms shared by others, some of these rooms containing as many as twenty-five beds. When single rooms are assigned to such chronic cases as are known to be dangerous, violent and treacherous, but few are left for patients newly admitted, and who should of course, be kept apart until time has demonstrated their harmlessness and the safety of permitting them to sleep in the room with others, so that, at the best we are obliged to run constant risks, and it is a matter of honest wonder to myself that casualties, amounting even to homicide, do not oftener result from this herding of the insane together in large rooms at night, when they cannot be efficiently watched. What is required is not then increase of accommodation alone, but increase of accommodation of a certain kind—that suited to the occupancy of disturbed and violent cases. Pavilions would not consequently avail any thing, unless their erection were supplemented by a complete alteration in the upper floors of the present building, and their division into small rooms, each suitable for the confinement of a single patient. The better way out of the difficulty would appear to be the extension of the present building, by the addition of one or more of the wings laid down in the original plan, but so modified as to make them more adequate to the purpose for which they are intended. The erection, with such modifications, of these wings would serve at once the purpose of providing accommodation for the noisy patients at a greater distance from the officers' quarters and the convalescent wards, whose occupants they now frequently disturb, and of providing for the violent patients rooms, which would offer greater resistance to their destructive efforts than those now in use. It would be hard to find a building less fitted to its purpose, both in design and construction than the present. Blunders, architectural and structural abound, and a patient of average strength and average desire to escape has only to make his choice between a light paneled door, opening the wrong way, at one end of his room, and a light window guard, easily torn from its fastenings, at the other. Hence elopements are frequent, breakage common, carpenters and blacksmiths are constantly engaged in making repairs, and the only rooms into which a patient can be put with tolerable confidence of finding him again are those in which all the original fittings have been removed and new and stronger ones substituted.

ATTENDANTS.

In my last Annual Report I referred, at some length, to the difficulties under which we labored from the want of a satisfactory corps of attendants. These difficulties have met no abatement during the year that has elapsed since that report was presented. Of the importance to the well-being and success of an institution of a well organized and trained staff of attendants there can be no question. Brought into more intimate association with the patients than any other class of officers, entrusted of necessity with the carrying out in detail of the measures prescribed for their safety, comfort and cure, their conduct largely affects the discipline and the reputation of an asylum. Next to the mental and bodily qualifications which fit a man for the post, the essential requisite for a thoroughly reliable and competent attendant is, perhaps, length of service. Attendance upon the insane—proper attendance—is a duty which cannot be taken up at a moment's notice by men who have spent their lives in other pursuits. It is a delicate and difficult task, aptitude for which is found only in the few, and proficiency in which can come to none save after prolonged and faithful practice. Attendants are not *keepers*, whose duty only is to guard their patients, but *nurses*, who have to do with sufferers from disease. Hence an attendant can approach a fair degree of usefulness only after a lengthened service, after he has learned not only all the details of his office in relation to the care of the insane generally, but also the names and the peculiarities of the special patients in his ward. In this respect, our staff of attendants fails at once, and conspicuously, for there are in the asylum now but two attendants, whose appointments antedate the commencement of the year. There is constant changing, enough in itself to create confusion and seriously to embarrass the working of the institution. During the year that has just closed there have been sixty changes in the list of attendants; and the confusion and embarrassment will be further accounted for when we examine the causes leading to these changes. Of the sixty attendants who retired from the institution, twenty-two did so through resignation, and thirty-eight by dismissal. Concerning the former class I shall have more to say presently. Regarding the latter, I may say here that sixteen were dismissed for intoxication, or bringing liquor into the building, five for striking patients, and the remainder for various infringements of rules. This will show in itself of what class the larger number of those seeking and

procuring appointments to the places are. The remedy for this is to be sought, in my opinion, in two ways, both of them dependent upon an increase in the expenditures of the institution, and therefore, for the present, at least, beyond the power of your Board to apply them. In the first place, there should be an increase in the number of attendants; and, in the second place, an increase in the rate of compensation allowed them. Under the present apportionment of attendants, we have but 26 available for day duty in the wards among a total at one time of 693 patients. This would give a ratio of one attendant to about 23 patients, that commonly allowed by authorities upon the care of the insane, being from one to ten to, at the utmost, one to fifteen. But even this overrates the real proportion of attendants to patients, for of the twenty-six attendants, two are absent upon regular leave each day, and, when we add to these, those absent upon emergencies, those performing special duty, those sick, we reduce the proportion to at least one to twenty-eight upon the average; and, beyond all this, the disproportion between the size of the wards and the necessity for dividing the attendants according to the wards, not to the patients, so that the smaller wards may have two attendants as well as the larger, places often in the latter one attendant in charge of as many as sixty or sixty-five patients. Clearly, then, the present corps of attendants is too small for the number of patients under treatment, and it will need to be enlarged considerably before it will be equal to the efficient discharge of the duties required of it.

Next, as regards the increase of compensation. The present monthly wages of attendants is but \$20, in addition, of course, to their board. This is but a small compensation for fifteen hours a day spent in the care of, and companionship with, insane persons, with the necessity of remaining in close proximity to the wards during the remaining hours, and of answering any emergent calls for their services that may arise; and with an allowance of liberty for attention to their private affairs, and for recreation of only twenty-four hours in each fortnight. As a result the men who offer themselves for appointment to the position, are either worthless in any position, and so speedily find their way out through the medium of dismissal for intoxication or other misconduct; or else, if worthy, they are men who are thrown out of employment, through hard times or some such cause, and who accept the position here only as a temporary means of self-support, while they await the opportunity to return to their usual avocation. Unlike the men of the other class, they may be—com-

monly are—steady and susceptible of education in time up to the standard of good attendants, but looking upon their position as a mere make-shift, having the constant desire and expectation of an opportunity to escape from it, they have no heart in their work, and when through daily routine and contact, they come mechanically to the fairly efficient performance of their duties, and fairly accurate knowledge of their patients, the looked-for opportunity comes, and they leave you at a moment's notice to go through the breaking-in process with a new man, and suffer the inconveniences and labor incident to it.

As I said last year, an increase in the attendants' wages sufficient to make them a temptation to men who might through political influences obtain the positions with no idea of properly performing their duties, would be unwise. But a moderate increase, falling short of this end, would be desirable. Wages, say of \$30 a month, would tempt men coming to us from lack of other employment to abandon the constant effort to return to it, and to apply themselves to the acquisition of a competent knowledge of their duties, with the intention of adopting the care of the insane as a new calling. Better, still, it would bring here, and keep here, men who had already had some training in the care of the sick and the insane in other Hospitals. Possibly your Board may, eventually, find it within your power to establish here a system analogous to that which has recently so elevated the character of those filling similar positions in Charity Hospital.

WORK-HOUSE HELP.

A standing obstacle in the way of the proper conduct of this Institution is the employment of a number of prisoners, male and female, to do most of its work. This is an unfortunate result of the association of charitable and correctional Institutions, and brings into more or less close contact with the inmates of the former, men and women of the most depraved and worthless class in the city. The entire number of paid officers and employees allotted to the Institution, is but forty-six, and such important trusts, as the office-work and the receipt and issue of the clothing, are left to unpaid and irresponsible persons. The presence of these people in the Asylum has a constantly and powerfully depreciating effect upon its tone and discipline; and under a new regulation, practically limiting the class of prisoners sent here to those under sentences of but ten days, there is a con-

stant change going on which prevents any successful endeavour to enforce order and propriety of conduct.

Recognizing soon after my entrance upon duty here, the ill effects which resulted from the presence of these prisoners, and especially of the females, and from the familiar intercourse which was then permitted between them and the employees and patients, I felt that no more important duty rested upon me than to address myself to the remedying, to the extent of my power, of this evil. At that time the work in the wards of the building was entrusted to the female prisoners, from two to five of whom were admitted to each ward in the morning, and there allowed to remain during the entire day, in close association with attendants and patients, and with the barest pretense of supervision. My first step was to put a stop to this assignment of women to particular wards, and to send them in a body to the different wards in turn, and always under the personal charge of the matron. By then encouraging the patients to do the work of the wards themselves, a point was reached at which it became possible to altogether withdraw the women from the portions of the building occupied by patients, and to issue an order holding the attendants responsible for the cleanliness of their respective wards, and requiring them to do all the work therein, with the assistance of patients, willing to work, and permitted to do so by the Physicians. Such a radical change could only be brought about gradually, and was not unopposed, passively at least, by some of the employees who liked neither the addition to their work, nor the deprivation of congenial society which the exclusion of the female prisoners entailed. A general resignation of attendants was even foretold, but in the end it dwindled to the withdrawal of one or two, whose places were promptly filled, and whose subsequent desire to return was as promptly negatived. And now the wards are more cleanly than at any time before; the patients perform all the work in them, deriving at the same time the benefits arising from occupation; and no female prisoner is allowed to approach the patients' quarters, upon any pretense. When these reforms were commenced, there were in the Asylum, 101 females under sentence, and transferred from the Work-house; now there are but 34; and they are employed in the wash-house, the sewing-room, and in other places remote from the patients. I believe it would conduce to the efficiency and success of the Asylum, and would even be a measure of ultimate economy, if the means were afforded your

Board, of dispensing with the services of this remnant also, and of filling their places with hired help, industrious and of good character.

Among the male prisoners employed, a material reduction could not be effected, they being mainly employed in places requiring the care of machinery, the use of tools, and the performance of duties which could not well be entrusted to patients, at least with the imperfect supervision which the inadequacy of our paid staff would permit. But by placing patients in such positions as they could fill, by dispensing with some prisoners, and requiring those who remained to do a fair day's work, some little reduction has been effected, and there are now but 54 male prisoners here, whereas there were formerly 88. As a result of these reductions, and of the policy of encouraging the patients to the performance of light work, there are now 155 patients engaged in daily work as against 74 formerly.

The necessity of the exclusion of the male is not, perhaps, as great as that of the female prisoners, their work being generally out of doors, and the opportunities of contact with the patients fewer. But the connection of prisoners with the Asylum at all is unfortunate; they bring about it an atmosphere of crime and depravity, and will always stand in the way of its prosperity, and embarrass and discourage efforts toward its advancement. Possibly the measures for the profitable employment of prisoners, now in contemplation by the Legislature may enable your Board to provide work for these prisoners in the institution to which they are committed, and so disarm the argument of economy which is now held to justify their retention here.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

There has been a number of changes in the Staff of Assistant Physicians during the year, throughout the greater portion of it the staff has been incomplete, and for a time I have been without any Assistants at all. It has been fortunate for me that, in the latter contingency, I have had the aid of Dr. James G. Kiernan the Apothecary of the Asylum, whose former service as Assistant Physician, and whose industry and ability rendered him a valuable ally. It is not to be wondered at that the service of Assistant Physician here is not much sought after by young Physicians. The number of Hospitals in the city offering appointments as internes affords those who merely wish a short Hospital residence as a preliminary to entrance upon general practice, the opportunity of spending their

time more profitably ; and for the small number who desire service among the insane with the view of permanently adopting that branch of the profession, other and more liberally endowed Asylums generally afford openings. Remote from the city, inconvenient of access, and relatively comfortless and illy equipped, the gratuitous services of capable Physicians can scarcely be commanded for this Asylum ; and when competent men do accept the positions, it is generally but for a short time, and just as they are getting into the routine of the duties, before more inviting opportunities call them elsewhere. The remedy for this state of affairs, which is a material hindrance to the progress of the patients and to the working of the Institution cannot be reached short of the payment of salaries to assistants, which would secure the services of competent gentlemen, and lead to their remaining for longer periods. At the least, one assistant should be salaried—as was formerly done—so that a responsible and capable officer might be ready to assume the duties of the Medical Superintendent whenever he should be called away.

AMUSEMENTS.

Some little progress has been made during the year in the provision of means of relaxation for the patients, but there is room for much more. The inconvenience of access to the Island, to which I referred last year, as preventing the visits of performers from the city, has been only partially remedied by the establishment of a ferry too inadequately equipped as yet to prove of much service. Hence we have had to depend principally upon our own resources, which have proven sufficient, however, to provide a weekly concert during the winter months, whereat performers and audience were alike patients. I trust something may be done to enable us to make these amusements a more prominent feature in the coming season, for their value in promoting the happiness and improvement of the patients is unquestionable ; an essential step toward this object will be the substitution of a better piano-forte for our present superannuated instrument. A small sum expended in the purchase of games of different kinds for use in the wards would also be of advantage.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The needs of the patients of the Protestant faith have been met during the year by the ministrations of the Rev. Marinus Willetts, the regular Chaplain of the Asylum, which have of late been suppl-

mented by Sunday afternoon services conducted by the Rev. M. E. Willing.

The suggestion made in my report of last year, that provision for regular services for those of the Roman Catholic faith would be appropriate, has been satisfactorily met, and the officer of that church are now duly administered by the Rev. Fathers Duranquet and Gelinas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In conclusion, I desire to avail myself of this medium of making due acknowledgment of the efficiency and faithfulness with which my associate officers have assisted me in the government of the Asylum. The members of the present staff of assistants perform their duties quite to my satisfaction, and Mr. Kennedy's good judgment and activity relieve me of all anxiety as to the conduct of the Steward's department. In addition to the acknowledgment which I have elsewhere made, Dr. Kiernan merits my thanks for a very careful and economical administration of the Apothecary's department, and for much extra work in the preparation of statistics, revision of records, and the like. The Matron, Mrs. Pearsall, and the Clerk, Mr. Sancton, have fulfilled their duties commendably, and the same may be said of other officers, whom it is impossible to name at length. And to the gentlemen of your Board I must own my obligation for the courtesy and confidence, which, manifested especially in my promotion to the office of Medical Superintendent, have marked also all the incidents of my year's service under them.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent.

M

TABLE A,
Showing general movement of Population.

Remaining January 1, 1875	673
Admitted during the year ending December 31, 1875.....	401
Total under treatment.....	1,074
Discharged, recovered.....	106
" improved	75
" unimproved	128
" not insane.....	25
Died	147
	481
Remaining in Asylum December 31, 1875.....	593

TABLE B,
Showing the ages of those admitted.

	MANIA.			MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		AMENTIA.		Paresis General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Recurrent	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
15 to 20 years.....	4	..	..	10	..	3	2	1	..	..	3	23
20 " 25 "	15	4	..	12	1	10	4	..	1	1	1	49
25 " 30 "	12	8	5	28	1	5	4	..	..	1	1	65
30 " 35 "	22	12	1	15	2	2	4	..	..	10	4	72
35 " 40 "	10	18	3	12	1	1	2	..	..	6	6	59
40 " 45 "	4	5	4	11	..	1	3	..	..	8	5	41
45 " 50 "	8	4	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	29
50 " 60 "	2	7	2	10	..	1	2	..	..	17	2	43
60 " 70 "	2	3	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	4	2	17
70 " 80 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
80 " 83 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	79	61	16	105	6	23	28	1	1	55	26	401

TABLE C,
Showing the civil condition of those admitted.

	Married.	Single.	Unknown.	Widowed.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	26	49	..	4	79
" chronic.....	22	38	..	1	61
" recurrent.....	10	5	..	1	16
Melancholia, acute..	43	59	..	3	105
" chronic....	4	2	..	..	6
Dementia, primary....	2	20	1	..	23
" secondary..	7	20	..	1	28
Amentia, idiocy.....	..	1	..	..	1
" imbecility....	..	1	..	..	1
General paresis.....	40	9	..	6	55
Not insane.....	16	7	1	2	26
Total	170	211	2	18	401

TABLE D,
Showing nationalities of those admitted.

	MANIA.			MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		AMENTIA.		Paresis, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
Austria.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Belgium.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Canada.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Cuba.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Denmark.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
England.....	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	13
France.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
Germany.....	16	15	4	32	1	3	2	..	..	10	5	88
Holland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ireland.....	35	22	6	42	2	11	19	..	..	16	9	162
Italy.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Norway.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Russia.....	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Scotland.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6
Spain.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sweden.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Switzerland.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
United States.....	18	15	4	20	1	5	5	1	1	16	5	91
Unknown.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Wales.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
West Indies.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total.....	79	61	16	105	6	23	28	1	1	55	26	401

TABLE E,
Showing religious belief of those admitted.

	Catholic.	Deist.	Hebrew.	None.	Protestant.	Unknown.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	42	2	6	3	22	4	79
“ chronic.....	31	..	5	..	25	..	61
“ recurrent.....	9	..	1	..	5	1	16
Melancholia, acute.....	57	..	7	..	40	1	105
“ chronic.....	3	..	..	1	2	..	6
Dementia, primary.....	14	..	3	..	5	1	23
“ secondary.....	20	..	2	1	4	1	28
Amentia, idiocy.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
“ imbecility.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Paresis.....	18	..	3	4	30	..	55
Not insane.....	13	1	..	..	9	3	26
Total.....	208	3	28	9	142	11	401

TABLE F,
Showing the degree of education of those admitted.

	Liberal.	Common School.	Reads and Writes.	Reads.	None.	Unknown.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	4	21	42	..	9	3	79
“ chronic.....	2	10	39	1	6	3	61
“ recurrent.....	1	5	10	..	..	..	16
Melancholia, acute.....	2	24	58	6	13	2	105
“ chronic.....	2	..	4	..	..	..	6
Dementia, primary.....	..	3	15	1	2	2	23
“ secondary.....	..	1	12	1	9	5	28
Amentia, idiocy.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
“ imbecility.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
General Paresis.....	3	13	34	..	3	2	55
Not Insane.....	2	6	15	..	..	3	26
Total.....	16	83	229	9	44	20	401

TABLE G,
Showing the habits of those admitted.

	Unknown.	Intemper- ate.	Moderate Drinker.	Abstinent.	Total.
Mania, acute	4	57	15	3	79
“ chronic	2	42	13	4	61
“ recurrent .....	..	12	4	..	16
Melancholia, acute	2	64	33	6	105
“ chronic .....	..	4	1	1	6
Dementia, primary	2	11	8	2	23
“ secondary	1	17	9	1	28
Amentia, idiocy .....	..	1	..	..	1
“ imbecility .....	..	..	1	..	1
General paresis .....	..	50	5	..	55
Not insane	3	22	1	..	26
Total	14	280	90	17	401

TABLE H,
Showing the occupations of those admitted.

	MANIA.			MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		AMENTIA.		Paresis, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
Artist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Author	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Baker	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Barber .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B'rding-house k'p'r .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boot black .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broker .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Brush maker .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Butcher	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Cigar maker	5	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	17
Clerk	5	4	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	28
Cook .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Driver	7	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	18
Dyer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carried forward	21	10	4	22	3	3	4	..	..	9	6	52

TABLE H.—*Continued.*
Showing the occupations of those admitted.

	MANIA.			MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		AMENTIA.		Paralysis, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
Brought forward	21	10	4	22	3	3	4			9	6	88
Engineer.....	1									1		2
Errand boy.....				1								1
Farmer.....		2		8		2				4		16
Fireman.....	1			1						1		3
Glazier.....				1								1
Gold beater.....				1						1		2
Hatter.....	1									2		3
Janitor.....										1	1	2
Jeweller.....	2			1		1						4
Journalist.....										1		1
Laborer.....	15	19	2	20		7	13			3	7	86
Lawyer.....	1									1		2
Lithographer.....		1			1							2
Liquor dealer.....		1	1	1						1		4
Mason.....	2	3		3						4		12
Merchant.....	5			1		1				7		14
Milkman.....										1		1
Musician.....				1								1
Painter.....	1	1		1						3		6
Pedlar.....	1			1						1		3
Physician.....	2											2
Plumber.....	3		1		1					1		6
Pocketbook maker	1			1						1		3
Politician.....		1										1
Porter.....		1		2								3
Printer.....	1	1		2		1				1		6
Publisher.....	1											1
Roofer.....											1	1
Sailmaker.....	2			1								3
Sailor.....	2			1		1					2	6
Sculptor.....		1										1
Soldier.....	1					1						2
Tailor.....	2	2	1	5			1			2	1	14
Teacher.....				1		1						2
Tinsmith.....	1			1								2
Unknown.....		5	1	2		2	5	1	1	3	2	22
Waiter.....	1	2		1						1	2	7
Weaver.....	1	1										2
Worker in iron..	2	3	1		1					2		9
“ “ leather.	5	3	2	5			1			3	2	21
“ “ wood..	3	4	3	20	2	2	2			1	2	39
Total.....	79	61	16	105	8	22	26	1	1	56	26	401

TABLE I,
Showing statistics of hereditary transmission.

INSANITY.	MANIA.			MELAN- CHOLIA.		DEMEN- TIA.		Paralysis, General.	Not insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.			
PATERNAL SIDE.										
Grandfather insane.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Grandmother and father insane.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aunt insane.....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Father insane.....	3	4	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	14
Father and sister insane.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
MATERNAL SIDE.										
Grandfather, aunt, 3 cousins insane.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aunt, 3 cousins insane.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Uncle insane.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Aunt and mother insane.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mother insane.....	3	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
First cousin insane.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
OTHER RELATIVES.										
Brother insane.....	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Sister insane.....	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	8
NERVOUS DISEASES.										
Father epileptic.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mother ".....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sister ".....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sister " , sister insane.....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Brother ".....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Father " , brother insane.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Father paralysed.....	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	6
INTEMPERANCE.										
Intemperance of father.....	10	1	3	13	2	..	..	10	9	48
" " mother.....	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	12
Other influences.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Father and mother died of phthisis.....	8	8	..	7	..	..	..	2	2	27
Mother died of phthisis.....	2	1	..	8	..	3	3	1	..	18
Congenital syphilis.....	2	1	..	3	..	2	2	2	1	13
Idiot and imbecile.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
None.....	7	2	..	10	..	6	3	9	4	41
Traced.....	59	41	13	51	3	11	11	33	19	241
Unknown.....	20	20	3	54	3	12	17	22	7	160
Total.....	79	61	16	105	6	23	28	55	26	401

TABLE K,
Showing the condition of those discharged.

	MANIA.			MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		AMENTIA.		Paresis, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
Recovered.....	28	..	19	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Improved.....	14	23	4	14	4	4	6	1	..	5	..	75
Unimproved.....	4	37	1	8	6	15	47	1	2	7	..	128
Not Insane.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Total.....	46	60	24	81	10	19	53	2	2	12	25	334

TABLE L.
Showing disease of those who died.

	MANIA.			MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		AMENTIA.		Paresis, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Cerebral abscess (Sylvian fissure).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cerebral apoplexy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral meningitis (acute).....	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	9
Cerebral meningitis (chronic).....	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Cerebral congestion.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Epilepsia.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Exhaustion, maniacal.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Paresis generalis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
Senectus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Spinal apoplexy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Necrosis pulmonalis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3	12	..	6	8	..	15	1	2	9	2	58
Pneumonia, acute.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
Aortic insufficiency.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
DISEASES OF ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.												
Carcinoma, intestinal.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diarrhoea, acute.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Hepatic cirrhosis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hepatitis syphilitic.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
DISEASES OF EXCRETORY SYSTEM.												
Morbus Brightii, acute.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Morbus Brightii, chronic.....	..	3	..	3	3	..	5	..	..	2	..	17
FEVERS.												
Erysipelas of head.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TRAUMATIC.												
Suicide by suspension.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suicide by cutting throat.....	1	1
Poisoning by carbolic acid.....	1	1
	12	25	2	16	14	1	26	1	2	41	7	117

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ALMS HOUSE.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, B. I., April 10, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

President Board of Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction.

The Annual report of the operations of the Alms-house for the year ending December 31, 1875, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The year has developed quite a change in the character of the inmates of the Alms-house. Nearly all of any physical ability have been discharged, and have been replaced by aged, crippled, idiotic, epileptic, paralytic, and partially insane people. The admissions from all sources during the year, have exceeded the discharges and deaths by 130, showing plainly that the numbers who become permanently dependent are gradually increasing, and overtaxing the capacity of the buildings, even in the summer months, when the numbers are least. This increase, we believe, will be permanent. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that increased accommodation be provided, as the over-crowding in the winter months makes it very difficult to preserve the cleanliness, order and sanitary welfare of the inmates.

The general health of the inmates, taking into consideration the class of people, has been exceptionally good, and no epidemic of any kind has prevailed during the year.

The facilities for cooking for the numbers of the male department are very limited, the cooking apparatus is worn out, and needs replacing, the walls of all the buildings need to be pointed, and the piazzas on the male and female wings require painting.

The Labor Report shows a large amount of articles manufactured for the General Store and other institutions. All the clothing and bedding for this institution, and some for other institutions, is made up by the inmates. In addition to the above, all the multifarious duties incidental to carrying on the business of the institution are performed by them.

The Rev. Father Chambaud, Rev. Zetus Searle, and Rev. G. W. French have been unremitting in their attention to the spiritual wants of the inmates during the year. The inmates of the Protestant Episcopal persuasion are indebted to Miss Wisner and other ladies in connection with her, for a handsome Christmas entertainment, accompanied with substantial gifts to each. Donations of periodicals and illustrated papers for the use of the inmates have been received during the year from the Gotham Club and benevolent ladies and gentlemen, which were highly appreciated by them.

My acknowledgments are due the efficient Matron and Assistant Matron for their hearty co-operation with me in carrying out the numerous duties of their position. I am also indebted to Messrs. Gordon and McDonald for their services as clerks during the year.

I would also express my thanks to the Board for their uniform courtesy and kindly consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

M. VOUGHT,
Warden.

Statement' showing the number of inmates in the Alms-house December 31, 1874—the number received during the year 1875—the number discharged and died during that period, and the number remaining December 31, 1875.

Number of Inmates remaining December 31, 1874.....		1,051
" " " received during the year 1875, from Commissioners {	1,451	
and Superintendent of Out-door Poor		
Received from other institutions.....	586	2,037
Total.....		3,088
Discharged during the year.....	1,221	
Transferred to other Institutions.....	630	
Deaths.....	56	1,907
Number of Inmates remaining December 31, 1875.....		1,181
Males.....	650	
Females.....	531	1,181
Natives.....	125	
Foreigners.....	1,056	1,181

*Nativities of the inmates admitted to the Alms-house from December 31st
1874, to December 31st, 1875.*

NATIVITIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
United States	191	167	358
Ireland.	629	702	1,331
England.	64	40	104
Scotland.	33	12	45
Germany.....	110	38	148
France.....	15	3	18
Canada.....	7	4	11
Italy.....	1	4	5
Other countries.....	11	6	17
Total	1,061	976	2,037

*Causes of pauperism of inmates admitted to the Alms-house during the
year 1875.*

CAUSES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Vagrancy....	35	45	80
Idiocy	17	2	19
Partial blindness..	89	35	124
Lameness.....	49	11	60
Sickness.....	29	59	88
Intemperance	31	193	224
Destitution.....	801	624	1,425
Old age.....	7	9	16
Deaf and dumb.....	1	...	1
Total.....	1,059	978	2,037

Classification of ages of inmates of Alms-house when admitted.

AGES	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	20	36	56
“ 20 “ 30 “	85	158	243
“ 30 “ 40 “	144	127	271
“ 40 “ 50 “	161	127	288
“ 50 “ 60 “	184	183	367
“ 60 “ 70 “	289	183	472
“ 70 “ 80 “	148	119	267
“ 80 “ 90 “	26	39	65
“ 90 “ 100 “	2	6	8
Total	1,059	978	2,037

Statement of inmates of the Alms-house sent to Charity Hospital during the year 1875. Their return and deaths.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Remaining in hospital December 31, 1874. . .	15	34	49
Sent to hospital during the year 1875.	182	158	340
Total.....	197	192	389
Returned to Alms-house	96	60	156
Discharged from hospital	27	48	75
Deaths during the year	71	54	125
Total.....	194	162	356
Remaining in hospital December 31, 1875. . . .	3	30	33

There were 56 deaths in the Alms-house during the year 1875.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Chronic Catarrh—Pneumonia.....	..	1	1
Bright's Disease.....	1	1	2
Senectus, Phthisis—Pulmonary Hæmorrhage..	1	..	1
Chronic Diarrhœa—Asthenia.....	1	..	1
Phthisis—Asthenia.....	1	2	3
Senectus.....	6	12	18
Senectus—Diarrhœa.....	1	1	2
Chronic Bronchitis—Asthenia.....	3	..	3
Paralysis.....	..	1	1
Congestive Apoplexy—Apnœa.....	1	..	1
Hypertrophy, Heart.....	1	..	1
Senectus—Apnœa.....	..	1	1
Heart Disease—Asphyxia.....	1	..	1
Phthisis—Asthenia.....	1	..	1
Bright's Disease—Uræmia.....	1	..	1
Hypertrophy Heart—Paralysis.....	1	2	3
Chronic Diarrhœa—Asthenia.....	1	1	2
Interstitial Pneumonia—Asthenia.....	1	..	1
Gastric Ulcer—“.....	..	1	1
Paraplegia—“.....	..	1	1
Dysentery—“.....	1	..	1
Coroners' Cases.....	1	1	2
Delirium Tremens—Asthenia.....	1	..	1
Pleuritis and Senectus—Asthenia.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy—Asphyxia.....	1	..	1
Diarrhœa—Asthenia.....	1	1	2
“ —Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	..	1	1
Total.....	28	28	56

Nativities of inmates of the Alms-house who have died during the year 1875.

NATIVITIES	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL
Ireland	20	25	45
England.....	2	1	3
United States.....	3	2	5
France.....	1	..	1
Germany.....	1	..	1
Poland.....	1	..	1
Total.....	28	28	56

Number of inmates from other institutions received into the Alms-house during the year 1875.

INSTITUTIONS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Work-house	91	260	351
Charity Hospital	96	60	156
Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital.	10	4	14
Lunatic Asylum.....	4	3	7
Tombs, by Magistrates.....	17	18	35
Ward's Island.....	9	..	9
Randall's Island.....	13	1	14
Total.....	240	346	586

Number of inmates transferred from the Alms-house to other institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Work-house	62	195	257
Charity Hospital.....	183	157	340
Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital.....	3	4	7
Lunatic Asylum.....	9	3	12
Randall's Island.....	1	1	2
Eloped.....	6	6	12
Total.....	264	366	630

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for 1875.

	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	58	41	13	86	99	32	40	11	61	72	..	1	..	1	1
February.	44	48	15	77	92	32	25	9	48	57	4	2	..	6	6
March.....	32	37	10	59	69	44	40	15	69	84	1	..	1	..	1
April.....	47	35	15	67	82	72	53	37	88	125	2	1	..	3	3
May.....	64	50	20	94	114	94	75	24	145	169	1	1	..	2	2
June.....	71	75	13	133	146	69	49	26	92	118	4	1	..	5	5
July	92	76	23	145	168	56	39	23	72	95	4	..	..	4	4
August.....	81	65	27	119	146	61	60	27	94	121	1	3	..	4	4
September	80	53	43	90	133	59	63	20	102	122	1	9	1	9	10
October	79	46	27	95	125	55	46	27	74	101	5	3	..	8	8
November.....	71	57	19	109	128	38	34	20	52	72	3	4	3	4	7
December.....	87	62	24	125	149	55	30	27	58	85	2	3	2	3	5
.. Total	806	645	249	1,202	1,451	667	554	266	955	1,221	28	28	7	49	56

SPECIAL REPORT.

Statement showing the number of male and female inmates and help, transferred from Work-house, remaining in Alms-house December 31st, 1875, and how the help are employed.

Inmates, males	13
“ females	14
Help, males	1
“ females.	24
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	52

HOW THE HELP ARE EMPLOYED.

Females washing and scrubbing	18
Females helping in Incurable Hospital	6
Male assisting clerk	1
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	25

Balance sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

Dr.	
To amount of inventory, January 1st, 1875	\$35,486 50
To goods from store	43,735 82
To salaries	3,941 66
	<hr/>
	\$83,163 98
Cr.	
By amount of inventory, December 31st, 1875	\$33,196 03
By balance, net expenses	49,967 95
	<hr/>
	\$83,163 98

STATEMENT

Showing the amount of mechanical and other labor performed at the Alms-House during the year ending December 31st, 1875.

CARPENTERS—ARTICLES MADE.

1,239 Adults' Coffins.
 765 Childrens' Coffins.
 52 New Wheel Barrows.
 New Walnut Book Case, 16ft.x8ft. for Central Office.
 New Meat Cart for Work-house.
 New Meat Cart for Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
 2 Hand Cart Wheels “ “
 4 Tables 26 ft., 6 in. long “ “

11 Benches 9 ft. long, for Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
 10 Wash Hand Stands " "
 10 Bureaus with 5 drawers in each for Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
 30 Bread Boxes 2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 1 in. x 5 in., Bakery.
 2 Bread Trough Covers 6 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. 3 in., Bakery.
 New Steering Wheel for Launch.
 Landing Platform for Launch at General Store.
 5 Gang Planks for Steamboats.
 5 Stretchers "
 2 Certificate Frames "
 4 Fenders for Steamer Fidelity.
 2 Bridges for Scales and Hanging Scales in Coal Yards
 Cradle for Docking Barge.
 Pump Handle and 2 Pump Suckers for Barge.
 2 Hand Cart Wheels for Hart's Island.
 8 New Wheels and 3 Shafts for Wheel Barrows.
 2 Fire Hook Handles 8 feet long, Convalescent Hospital.
 4 Stop Cock Boxes, Work-house.
 21 Foot Racks for Wash-house.
 3 Towel Rollers and Brackets.
 5 Record Boxes, Warden's Office.
 10 Bread and 3 Meat Boards for Dining Rooms.
 3 Shafts and 2 Rails for Hand Trucks.
 Filter Box and Knife Box, Dining Room.
 2 Benches and Clamps for Harness Makers.
 59 Snow Shovels, 2 Step Ladders.
 30 Mosquito Frames, 100 Tallies.
 20 Benches, Box for 6 foot Coffin.
 2 Caulking Mallets, Float for Plasterer.
 2 Horses for Whitewashers.
 12 Wooden Mallets for Tinsmiths.
 3 Single Trees for Ploughs.
 1 Wheel for Invalid Chair, Incurable Hospital.
 1 Clothes Horse, Cover for Grating.
 4 Stands for Salt Cellars.
 2 Close Stools, 1 Table.
 Tool Chest, 2 pair of open Crutches.
 Wooden Leg, Wooden Arm.
 Putting up new Shelving in General Store Room.
 Laying Floor and repairs in Bath Room, Work-house.
 " and repairing Floor in Barn.
 Putting in new Studding and Weather Boards on side of Male Cook House.

Putting up Storm Porches on Male Cook House and Shed.

“ “ Girder under Carpenter's Shop.

“ new set of Cogs in Bevel Wheel, Wash-house, Randall's Island.

Dressing and Setting 24 Posts in Clothes Yard.

“ stuff for 90 chairs, Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

764 days work of Wheelwrights on Carts, Wagons, Drays, &c.

81 “ “ “ Carpenters on Barge.

72 “ “ “ “ at Work-house.

89 “ “ “ “ at Central Office.

78 “ “ “ “ on Steamboats.

44 “ “ “ “ at Incurable Hospital.

29 “ “ “ “ at Bakery.

24 “ “ “ “ at Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

10 “ “ “ “ at 26th St. Dock.

3 “ “ “ “ in Harness Shop.

Turning 255 Bed Blocks, Randall's Island Nursery.

“ 34 Dumb Bells, Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

“ 36 Handles for Oil Cans.

“ 6 Handles for Soldering Irons.

“ 50 Rungs for Chairs.

“ 20 Legs for Stools.

Bottoming and repairing 70 Chairs for General Store.

“ “ Chairs for Randall's Island Nursery.

“ “ “ for Bellevue Hospital.

Fitting up new Shoemaker's Shop.

Hanging pair of Bellows in Blacksmith's Shop.

Handling 11 Sledges, 2 Hand Hammers.

“ 25 Picks, 3 Ice Picks.

“ 4 Mason's Hammers, 2 Axes.

“ 3 Soup Ladles, Coal Hammer and Rake.

Repairs in Cutting Room, Wash-house

“ “ Cook Houses, Dining Rooms.

“ “ Stables, Dead House.

“ “ Hog Yard, Shed and Water Closet.

Repairing Floors in 15 wards.

“ Boats for Randall's Island and Bellevue.

“ Centre Table and Spring Mattress, Idiot Asylum.

“ Fence, Bellevue Hospital.

“ Fences on Alms House Grounds.

“ Roof of Oven, Alms House.

“ 48 Chairs, 8 Tables, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stools.

“ 11 Doors, 20 Spring Beds, 1 Gate.

Repairing 18 Wash Boards, 6 Clothes Horses.

“ 1 Clothes Wringer, 5 Wheel Barrows.

“ 2 Stretchers, 1 Wash Hand Stand.

“ 2 Window Blinds, 2 Coal Boxes.

Putting in 177 Sash Cords.

“ Blocks on 60 Scrubs.

JEREMIAH DONOGHUE,

Foreman.

8 Alms-house and 9 Work-house men.

BLACKSMITHS.

Ironing 52 Wheel Barrows.

“ Meat Cart for Work-house.

“ Hand Cart for Ward's Island

“ Meat Cart for Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

“ Cart, Randall's Island Nursery.

“ 7 Stretchers, 2 Step Ladders.

“ 3 Wagon Bodies, 2 pair Shafts.

“ 6 Single Trees.

Sharpening 46 and making 26 new Horse Shoes.

Shoeing 28 Horses, 77 new Shoes.

Making 50 new Crow Bars.

“ 54 new Picks.

“ 236 Handles, 328 Ears and 284 Rivets for Pails.

“ 144 Pipe Hooks, 12 Cold Chisels, Lunatic Asylum, B. I.

“ 6 feet for Ventilators, Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

“ New face plate for turning-lathe, Lunatic Asylum, B. I.

“ 3 Hangers and 28 Hooks for Steam Pipe, Lunatic Asylum, B. I.

“ 14 Braces and 39 Spikes “ “ “ “ “ B. I.

“ 2 Hasps, 4 Staples and Fire Shovel, Lunatic Asylum, B. I.

“ 355 Rivets, 140 Washers and 2 Braces for Gang Planks of Steamers.

“ 188 Bolts, 96 Rivets and Caps for Carts, Wagons, &c.

“ 30 Hinges, 30 Bolts, 18 Ears for Bread Barrels, Bakery.

“ 109 Rivets, 1 Strap and 2 Braces, “ “ “ “ “

“ 1 Dough Knife “ “ “ “ “

“ 30 Handles for Bread Boxes, City Prison.

“ Socket Wrench for Suction pipe “

“ 72 Pipe Hooks, 2 Plates, 4 Bolts for City Prison

“ 7 Elevator Rods, 3 Dampers, 6 Scrapers “

“ 30 Staples, 61 Hooks, 14 Rings, Stables

“ 4 pair of Hooks and Hinges, “

“ 2 Door Handles and Latches “

Making Set of Knives and Rings for Hay Cutter	Stables
" 4 Breeching Hooks, 12 Harness Hooks	"
" 2 Trace Hooks, 12 S Hooks	"
" 1 Draught Chain, 5 Holdfasts	"
" 220 Cell Hooks, 8 Cell Keys	Work-house.
" 4 Bolts, 24 Scrapers, 2 Straps	"
" 2 Hasps, 18 Staples, 2 Hooks and Hinges	"
" 8 Braces for Roof Brushes	"
" 1 Garden Reel, 4 Bucket Handles	"
" 49 Holdfasts, 5 Hooks, 2 Catches, 2 Window Bars	"
" 50 Roof Hooks, 2 Plates and Bolts.	"
" 4 Corner Braces. Spindle and Handle for Crank of Carpet Loom	"
" 19½ in. Bolts, 16¾ in. Nuts for Engine Room	"
" 2 braces and 2 boring tools for Lathe	"
" Slice bar, Rake, Chipping Hammer	"
" Socket Wrench and Draught Cover	"
" 15 Wedges, 1 brace	"
" 12 Square Washers, 6 Pipe Hooks	"
" pair of Clamps and bolts for Hoisting Engine	"
" 2 bands and 4 Screws.	"
" 9 bolts, 2 plates and Rivets, Meat Cart, R. I. Hospital.	
" 1 Hasp and 2 Staples	" "
" 8 braces for Stone Truck, Ward's Island.	
" 2 braces and 6 bolts, for bell on Dock.	
" 4 Hooks and Hinges.	
" 4 bands, 28 Rivets, 4 braces for Steamboats.	
" 32 bolts and Ice Guard	"
" 2 pair of Ice Tongs, 2 Ice Picks, R. I. Nursery.	
" 4 bolts, 6 Rivets and 2 Staples for Meat Cart, R. I. Nursery.	
" 100 Holdfasts	"
" 5 Caulkers' Tools and 4 Rings for Caulking Mallets	
" 44 Spikes and 5 bolts for barge	
" Irons for Landing Platform for Launch	
" Iron Work for 3 boiler Covers, Cook House	Alms-house
" 1 Furnace Door	"
" 13 Stove Shakers and 3 Dumping Bars	"
" 2 Plates and 2 Rivets for Ice Saw	"
" 9 Screw Drivers, 3 Screw Keys, 3 Claw Hammers	"
" 21 bars for Windows of Shoe Shop	"
" 2 Fire Irons and Irons for Hanging pair Bellows	"
" 138 Handles for boilers	"

Making 2 Hammers for Tinsmiths	Alms-house
“ 4 Handles for buckets	“
“ 8 Clips for Bread Wagon	“
“ 3 new Tires for Barrow Wheels	“
“ 3 Grates for Hydrants	“
“ pair of Clamps for 4 inch Iron Pipe	“
“ 4 Hooks and 12 Staples for Step Ladders	“
“ Wrench, Hasp and 2 Staples, Wash House	“
“ 4 braces and 10 Pipe Hooks “	“
“ 2 Handles and 2 Rings for bone boiler	“
“ 2 Eye bolts, 4 bolts and axletree for Wheel barrows	“
“ braces for 3 Weather Vanes	“
“ 4 braces for Ventilators	“
“ 24 Handles for Ash Shovels	“
“ 10 Grate bars for Hog Yard	“
“ 1 Stove Cover and Poker	“
“ 4 Hub-bands for Wheel of Straw Cart	“
“ 9 Hooks, 4 Hasps, 22 Staples, 2 Hinges	“
Steeling 29 Picks and 1 Crow bar	
Repairing Irons of Carts, Wagons, Drays, &c.	
“ 58 Iron bedsteads for Randall's Island, Nursery	
“ Fire Rakes, Hoes and Slice bars, Gas House	
“ 2 Sewing Machines, 1 Sowing Machine	
“ 1 Lawn Mower and 1 Hay Cutter	
“ 4 Iron barrows and Pump, Steamboat	
“ 7 Hand Trucks, General Store.	
“ 9 bedsteads, 3 Chisels, Work-house	
“ 7 Locks, 12 pair Pipe Tongs “	
“ Pump Rod and Cap of Hoisting Engine	
“ Hoisting Wheel in bakery	
“ 138 Locks, 2 Iron bedsteads, Alms-house	
“ 3 Grates, 3 Stoves and Coffee Roaster, Alms-house.	
Sharpening 67 Picks, 105 pair of Scissors.	
“ 47 pair Cutters Shears.	
Cleaning and repairing 13 Clocks.	

JAMES ASPINWALL,
Foreman.

1 Alms-house and 4 Work-house men.

TINSMITHS—GENERAL STORE.

Making 4,625 mess pans.	Making 12 2 qt. and 1 1½ qt. kettles.
" 174 dish pans.	" 3 bread pans.
" 700 pint cups.	" 2 colanders.
" 262 wash basins.	" 7 letter boxes.
" 198 dust pans.	" 1 pint and 1 gill measure.
" 56 dippers.	" 12 ft. 4½ in. stove pipe and 2 elbows.
" 36 oil cans.	Repairing pump and molasses can

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Making 40 bread boxes.	Making 1 oval baking dish.
" 36 wash basins.	" 1 boiler.
" 41 baking pans.	" 1 coffee pot.
" 6 dish pans.	" pipe for cook house.
" 12 dippers.	" 100 ft. 5 in. stove pipe and 7 elbows.
" 1—4 gallon tea kettle.	" 50 " 6 " stove pipe.

CITY PRISON.

Making 24 20 gallon boilers.	Making 20 ft. 4½ in. stove pipe and 5 elbows
" 120 wash basins.	" 44 ft. 6 in. galv. iron leader.
" 113 ft. 6 in. stove pipe and 10 elbows.	" 12 lamps,
" 246 " 7 " " " and 7 cowl.	

LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Making 42 ft. 6 in. stove pipe and 10 elbows	Making 24- 2 qt. dippers.
" 18 " 5½ " " " and 13 "	" 10—7 gall. soup pails.
" 48 " 4½ " " " and 16 "	" 24 roasting pans.
" 2 8 in. elbows for stove pipe.	" 4 tea pots
" 34 ft. 12 in. galv. iron pipe.	" 3 coffee pots.
" 7 ventilator tubes.	" 2 soup ladles.
" 3 sleeves for stove pipe.	Repair'g 265 coffee cans
" 12 dish pans.	" 2 boilers
" 60—4 qt. pails.	" 1 freezer
" 73—4 gall. coffee cans.	" 1 soup ladle

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.

Making 813 ft. 6 in. stove pipe and 48 elbows.	Making 12—8 qt. tin pails.
" 44 " 5½ in. " " and 6 "	" 12 dish pans.
" 120 ft. 4½ " " " and 10 "	" 12—6 gall. boilers.
" 12—6 in. and 6—4½ in. caps for stove pipe.	" 25 card racks.
" 24 collars for stove pipe.	" 2—1 pint funnels.
" 2 taper joints of stove pipe.	" 6 pepper boxes.
" 12—2 qt. tin pails.	Repairing 6 tin pails, 3 dish pans
	" 1 boiler, 1 tea kettle

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Making 120 ft. 2 in. tin leaders and elbows	Making 3 6 gall. boilers
" 120 " 3 " " "	" 1 2 " and 1 3-gall. coffee-pot.
" 2 24 gall. boilers.	" 1 tea kettle.
" 3 18 " " "	

SCHOOL SHIP.

Making 12 3 gall. pails.	Repairing 16 tin pails, 6 boilers
" 11 2½ " mess pans.	" 7 mess pans, 4 dish pans
" 2 strainers, 1 colander.	" 3 coffee pots
" 1 nutmeg grater, 1 drainer for sink	

RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.

Making	24 ft. 4½-in. stove pipe and 6 elbows.	Making	2 tea pots, 2 coffee pots.
"	12 ft. 5½-in. stove pipe and 3 elbows.	"	1 2 qt. sauce pans, 1 4 qt. tin pail.
"	37 ft. 5-in. leader and 5 elbows.	"	1 dish pan, 1 dipper.
"	80 ft. 4½ in. leader.	"	1 qt. and 1 pint measure.
"	8 ft. 8 in. stove pipe.	"	2 bread pans, 21 bake pans.
"	10 roasting pans.	"	1 skimmer, and 1 tin cup.
"	3—3 gall. tin pails.	Repairing	3 watering pots, 6 boilers
		"	8 tin pails, 1 milk can
		"	7 dish pans

RANDALL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Making	100 ft. 4½ in. stove pipe, and 12 elbows.	Making	1 wash boiler.
		"	1 tea pot, 1 coffee pot.

INFANT HOSPITAL.

Making	10 ft. 4½ in. stove pipe and 4 elbows.	Making	6—12 qt. tin pails.
"	6—6 qt. tin pails.	"	1 oval wash boiler.
		Repairing	2 boilers

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Making	190 ft. 6 in. stove pipe and 6 elbows.	Making	24—6 gall. pails.
"	4 caps for stove pipe.	"	2—1 gall. dippers.
"	24 roasting pans.	"	3 soup ladles.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Making	24—7 gall. patils and covers.	Making	2 dish pans.
"	2—4 qt. sauce pans.	"	1 cullender and 1 glue pot.

BAKERY.

Making	100 baking pans.	Making	1 hop strainer, 1 sauce pan
"	12 ft. 5 in. stove pipe.	Repairing	roof of Bakery
"	14 1 qt. dippers	"	boiler, 2 pails, 3 dippers

WORK HOUSE.

Making	100 ft. 6 in. stove pipe and 8 elbows.	Making	1 fire board
"	12 water cans	Repairing	91 soup cans
"	4—4 gall. boilers	"	62 tin pails
"	12—7 gall. soup cans	"	21 dish pans
"	6—3 gall. coffee cans and covers	"	10 kettles, 7 dippers
"	6 sauce pans	"	8 sauce pans, 1 coffee pot
"	2 tea pots	"	3 watering pots, 1 ladle
"	52 card racks	"	1 fish kettle

INSANE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND.

Repairing 10 tin pails.

GAS HOUSE.

Making	13 ft. tin spouting	Repairing	pump
"	12 gutter tube for conductors		

STEAM BOAT.

Making	1 dripping pan and 1 lantern	Repairing	2 molasses cans
Repairing	pumps and steam pipes	"	2 square cans

ALMS HOUSE.

Making 76 ft. 6 in. stove pipe and 6 elbows	Making 1 lamp shade, 1 glue pot
" 480 " 4 1/2 " " " and 47 "	" 1 medicine box
" 250 mess pans	" 5 ft. tin pipe for sink
" 25 ash shovels	" 1 cover for 120 gallon boiler
" 14 ash pans for stoves	" 3 cowls for stove pipe
" 22 sauce pans	Repairing 48 boilers, 59 sauce pans
" 16 roasting pans	" 15 tin pails, 16 dippers
" 6 galvanized iron soup ladles	" 13 tea kettles, 6 ash pans
" 12 2-gallon tin pails	" 3 dust pans, 3 coffee pots
" 14 dippers, assorted	" 5 watering pots, 4 coal scuttles
" 4 boilers, 7 oil cans	" 21 mess pans, 10 tin cups
" 3 scoops, 2 close stool pans	" 3 dish pans, 1 lamp
" 3 tea pots, 1 coffee pot	" 2 coffee strainers
" 1 coal bucket, 1 colander	

HENRY FELTHOUSEN, Foreman—1 Alms-house, and 4 Workhouse Men.

COOPERS.

Making 426 new pails, General Store	Repairing 226 bread barrels, Bakery
" 6 foot tubs, "	" 4 water barrels, "
" 2 new bread barrels, Bakery	" 3 yeast tubs "
" 8 heads for bread barrels, Bakery	" 3 pails "
" 1 new meat barrel, Lun. Asy. B. I	" 100 beef barrels, Work-house
" 11 new tubs, Alms-house	" 83 pails "
Coopering 16,055 flour barrels, Bakery	" 211 pails, Alms-house
" 618 barrels, General Store	" 21 tubs "

JOHN MANNING, Foreman—1 Alms-house, and 3 Work-house Men.

PLASTERERS.

Patching ceilings in 35 Wards	Patching ceilings in Wash and Cook-houses
" " in Inc. Hospital Dining-rooms	" " in Church and Gen. Store Room

2 Alms-house Men.

PAINTERS.

Painting coffins, carts, wagons, drays	Painting in General Store Room and Wash House
" pails, boats, bread boxes	Glazing where necessary
" in Incurable Hospital	

RICHARD VICKERS, Foreman—2 Alms-house Men.

SHOEMAKERS.

Repairing 117 pair boys' shoes, R. I. Nursery	Repairing 1,379 pair men's shoes
" 34 " men's shoes, Ins. Asy. W. I.	" 114 " " boots
" 12 " " " Lun. Asy. B. I.	" 764 " women's shoes
Making 27 pair shoes, 8 pair slippers	

RICHARD MITCHELL, Foreman—8 Alms-house Men.

TAILORS.

Making 797 pair winter pants	Mending 1,458 pair winter pants
" 136 winter jackets	Repairing 875 winter jackets
" 45 vests	" 177 vests
" 650 pair summer pants	" 103 summer jackets
" 100 men's caps	" 852 pair summer pants

JAMES RICHARDS, Foreman—9 Alms-house Men.

SEWING ROOM.

Making 250 children's dresses, R. I. Hosp.	Making 82 hand towels
" 200 " aprons " "	" 70 adult's shrouds
" 200 " chemises, R. I. N.	" 40 shroud caps
" 200 " nightgowns, In. Hosp.	" 50 men's aprons
" 200 " aprons, " "	" 6 flannel shirts
" 200 diapers " "	" 4 pair drawers
" 100 infants' sacques " "	Knitting 713 pair men's socks
" 48 " petticoats, Char. Hosp.	" 277 " women's stockings
" 6 pillow cases, School Ship	Footing 176 " " "
" 1,614 men's shirts	" 24 " men's socks
" 900 women's chemises	Mending 2,477 women's dresses
" 833 sheets	" 556 " petticoats
" 730 women's dresses	" 2,782 " chemises
" 920 women's aprons	" 4,451 men's shirts
" 500 pillow cases	" 3,055 sheets
" 200 women's hoods	" 538 pillow cases
" 297 women's caps	" 181 b-d ticks
" 382 pair suspenders	" 9 pillow ticks
" 139 nightgowns	" 125 bed spreads
" 300 women's petticoats	" 224 blankets
" 100 bed ticks	" 1,842 pair men's socks
" 100 pillow ticks	" 114 pair women's stockings
" 75 roller towels	" 8 men's apoons

The following number of pieces of clothing and bedding were washed during the year :—

Bed ticks.....	867	Brought forward.....	200,299
Sheets.....	64,719	Petticoats	7,188
Pillow ticks.....	143	Chemises.....	33,686
Pillow cases.....	55,678	Aprons.....	21,784
Blankets.....	4,723	Hoods.....	4,221
Spreads.....	4,932	Stockings.....	23,258
Jackets.....	3,157	Nightgowns.....	10,379
Vests.....	466	Roller towels.....	2,420
Pants.....	6,615	Hand towels.....	703
Shirts.....	35,271	Women's caps.....	12,719
Socks.....	11,324	Window curtains.....	1,994
Dresses.....	12,404	Table cloths.....	828
Carried forward.....	200,299	Total number of pieces washed..	319,474

The following statement shows the average number of inmates employed during the year, and the nature of their employment :—

MALES.			
Orderlies and helpers in wards.....	70	Brought forward.....	154
Employed in dining rooms.....	20	Clerks and messengers in Warden's	
" cook houses.....	18	office and store.....	11
" wash house.....	9	Employed by general storekeeper.....	6
" carpenter's shop.....	9	Watchmen at gates and around build-	
" paint shop.....	3	ings.....	15
" blacksmith's shop.....	2	Employed in coal yards, coal, and	
" tinsmith's shop.....	2	wood cellars.....	11
" cooper's shop.....	2	Employed in barber's shop.....	5
" shoemaker's shop.....	9	" garden.....	3
" tailor's shop.....	10	" vegetable cellar.....	2
Carried forward.....	154	" water closets.....	2
		Carried forward.....	209

MALES—Continued.

Brought forward	209	Brought forward.....	234
Employed in dead house.....	2	Employed in straw house	5
Masons	2	" bakery.....	4
Whitewashers.....	6	" roasting coffee and rye...	5
Plasterers	2	Cutters in clothing bureau.....	4
Boatmen	7	Laborers around grounds and build-	
Employed in hog yard.....	6	ings	72
Carried forward.....	234	Total number of males employed..	324

FEMALES.

Nurses and helpers in wards.....	60	Brought forward	124
Washing and ironing.....	48	Sewing and Knitting	87
Scrubbing.....	16	Cutter in clothing bureau	1
Carried forward.....	124	Total number of females employed..	212

Sh LMS-HOUSE for the year ending December 31, 1875., as well as the total

Month	Daily Cost.		Miscellaneous Articles.		Monthly Cost.		Daily Cost.		Total Monthly Cost.		Total Daily Cost.		Total net Expenses.	
	m.	c.	m.	\$ c.	\$	c.	m.	c.	m.	\$ c.	m.	\$	c.	m.
January	7.1		.2	265 01		25		8.		3 29 8.1		10 6.3		3,496 00
February	7.1	1 4.9		309 41		28 4.9	1 .2		3 35 7.6		11 9.9			3,646 35
March	4 7		7.2	364 15		32 9.5	1 .6		4 23 3.3		13 6.5			4,677 81
April	9.9	1 2.3		433 67		40 6.4	1 3.6		3 71 7.1		12 3.9			3,966 18
May	3.7		6.6	324 62		31 8.9	1 .3		3 40 5.2		10 9 8			3,466 52
June	4.3		5.5	271 02		26 7.3	8.9		3 30 1.		11			3,347 22
July	3.1		5.6	283 49		27 5.2	8.9		3 19 4.		10 3.			3,2 9 85
August	2.4		5.2	230 38		21 8.5	7 1		3 69 6.8		11 9.2			3,896 54
September	3.	2 2.9		337 55		31 7.8	1 .6		4 65 7.2		15 5.2			4,946 02
October	...	...		309 75		28 6.5	9 2		4 04 5 7		13 .5			4,373 48
November	2.6		4.8	279 55		24 7.8	8.2		3 91 3.4		13 4			4,414 35
December	2.4	1 3.7		223 01		18 8.3	6.1		3 51 1.1		11 .2			4,157 16
Total	7.3	9 8.9		3,631 61		3 39 1.1	11 1.7		44 33 .5		1 45 7.9			47,677 48
Average	1.1		8.2	302 63		28 2.5	9.3		3 69 4.2		12 1.4			3,973 12

1

INDIGENT BLIND, B. I.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, April 10, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The Annual Report of Asylum for Indigent Blind for the year ending December 31, 1875, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Two wards in the male and two in the female department of the Alms-house are allotted for the blind; they are under the supervision of competent and careful Orderlies and Nurses, have a sitting room for themselves, and are made as comfortable as possible.

The number of blind dependents is constantly increasing, and there are constantly from 20 to 30 for whom there is no room in the blind wards, who have to be accommodated in the Alms-house.

The health of the inmates during the year has been good.

Very respectfully,

M. VOUGHT,

. Warden.

Asylum for Indigent Blind.

Number of inmates remaining December 31, 1874.....	87	
“ “ received during the year 1875.....	38	
		125
Number of inmates discharged during the year 1875	31	
“ “ who died during the year 1875.....	6	37
“ “ remaining December 31, 1875.....		88
Males.....	45	
Females.....	43	88
Natives.....	9	
Foreigners.....	79	88

Nativities of inmates of the Blind Asylum admitted during the year 1875.

COUNTRIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
United States	4	2	6
Ireland	12	7	19
England	2	1	3
Germany	3	1	4
Scotland	2	1	3
Canada .....	..	1	1
Switzerland	1	..	1
France .....	..	1	1
Total	24	14	38

Ages of the inmates of the Blind Asylum admitted during the year 1875.

AGES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Between 20 and 30 years	2	2	4
“ 30 “ 40 “ .....	..	5	5
“ 40 “ 50 “	8	1	9
“ 50 “ 60 “	5	2	7
“ 60 “ 70 “	4	1	5
“ 70 “ 80 “	2	1	3
“ 80 “ 90 “	4	1	5
Total	25	13	38

Number of Deaths in the Blind Asylum during the year 1875.

DEATHS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Nativity. Disease.			
Germany Senectus, Phthisis .....	..	1	1
Ireland Bright's Disease	2	..	2
“ Chronic Diarrhœa .....	..	2	2
France Apoplexy, Cerebral .....	..	1	1
Total	2	4	6

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BLIND.
Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for the year 1875.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January.....	2	4	2	4	6	2	2	2	2	4	..	2	..	2	2
February.....	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
March.....	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	2	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
May.....	4	2	..	6	6	1	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
June.....	2	1	..	3	3	5	1	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
July.....	6	2	2	6	8	3	2	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
August.....	1	2	..	3	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
September.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
October.....	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
November.....	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	2
December.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	25	13	7	31	38	23	8	13	18	31	2	4	..	6	6

ASYLUM FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

DR.

To amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1875.....	\$2,800 97
To goods from store.....	3,707 98
To salaries	488 00

Total	<u>\$6,996 95</u>
-------------	-------------------

CR.

By amount of Inventory, December 31, 1875.....	\$2,483 75
By balance, net expenses	4,513 20

Total	<u>\$6,996 95</u>
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Show FOR INDIGENT BLIND for the year ending December 31, 1875,

Month	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total net Expenses.
	c. m.	\$ c. \$ c.	c. m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
January.	.....	22 75	25	8.	3 26 8.1	10 5.4	297 40
February	1 4.9	26 21	28 4.9	1 .2	3 48 6.2	12 4.5	320 73
March ..	7.2	29 98	32 9.5	1 .6	4 37 1.7	14 1.	397 82
April ...	1 2.3	36 57	40 6.3	1 3.6	3 84 9.6	12 8.3	346 46
May	6.6	29 01	31 8.8	1 .3	3 51 7.8	11 3 5.	320 12
June	5.5	24 31	26 7.3	8.9	3 41 2.8	11 3.7	310 57
July	5.6	24 76	27 5.1	8.9	3 31 5.3	10 6.9	298 38
August ..	5.2	20 11	21 8.5	7.1	3 81 6.1	12 3.1	351 09
September	2 2.9	29 55	31 7.8	1 .6	4 77 3.8	15 9.1	443 96
October...	...	26 64	28 6.5	9 2	4 18 6.5	13 5.	389 34
November	4.8	23 04	24 7.8	8.2	4 06 6.3	13 5 5.	378 16
December	1 3 7	17 51	18 8.3	6.1	3 67 7.	11 8.6	341 95
Total..	9 8.7	310 44	3 39 .8	11 1.7	45 74 1.2	1 50 4.6	4,195 98
Average	8.2	25 87	28 2.5	9.3	3 81 1.7	12 5.	349 66

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates.

CITY PRISON.

CITY PRISON, NEW YORK, January 1st, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I respectfully submit the following report of this institution for the year 1875.

There were committed to the City Prisons during the past year 47,561 prisoners.

The First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District prisons have been kept in good order during the past year, and all the necessary repairs were promptly made by order of your Board, and everything was done that was possible by your Board to render the prisons secure and make the convicts as comfortable as they could be in such a place.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN QUIN,

Warden.

Statistics of Prisoners for the year 1875.

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON. Halls of Justice.	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
Number remaining in Prison January 1, 1875.....	294	74	368
Number received during the year.....	33,005	15,034	38,039
	23,296	15,108	38,404
During the year have been discharged.....	11,697	3,415	15,112
Deceased—3 executed.....	8	2	10
COURTS.			
State Prison.....	874	65	939
Penitentiary.....	1,771	358	2,129
House of Refuge.....	261	17	278
Catholic Protectory.....	57	2	59
Juvenile Asylum.....	8	1	9
Industrial School.....	1	.....	1
Sent to Elmira on H. C.....	1	.....	1
Transferred to the State of New Jersey on requisition as witnesses.....	2	.....	2
Sent to the House of Detention.....	1	.....	1
POLICE JUSTICES.			
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	366	413	779
Roman Catholic Protectory.....	15	5	20
Juvenile Asylum.....	3	.....	3
House of Good Shepherd.....	.....	8	8
Magdalene Asylum.....	.....	2	2
House of Mercy.....	.....	2	2
Randall's and Hart's Island.....	22	23	45
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.			
Sent to Work House, B. I.....	7,441	10,345	17,786
" Alms-house, B. I.....	18	40	58
" Insane Asylum, W. I.....	252	.....	252
" Lunatic " B. I.....	.....	243	243
" Charity Hospital.....	17	30	47
" Epileptic ".....	7	2	9
" Homeopathic Hospital.....	7	4	11
School Ship.....	66	.....	66
Randall's and Hart's Island.....	67	13	80
Returned to Juvenile Asylum.....	1	.....	1
" " Nassau, care British Consul.....	1	.....	1
Remaining in prison December 31, 1875.....	332	118	450
	23,296	15,108	38,404
In addition to the number received at First District Prison, viz.....	23,002	15,034	38,036
There were discharged from Third District Prison.....	3,238	1,165	4,403
Died.....	1	.....	1
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	123	126	249
Discharged from Fourth District Prison.....	3,151	623	3,774
Eloped.....	2	.....	2
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	94	70	164
Discharged from Fifth District Prison.....	685	165	850
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	34	17	51
Discharged from Sixth District Prison.....	23	8	31
Total number of commitments during the year 1875.....	30,353	17,208	47,561



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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

CITY PRISON, January 16, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following report of professional services rendered during the year 1875.

Number of prisoners, Male	23,296
“ “ Female	15,108
“ of patients	3,783
Medicines prepared and administered at City Prison	3,333
Number of prescriptions prepared at Park and Bellevue Hospitals to meet special cases at City Prison	172
Number of surgical cases, the majority of which belong to the class of minor surgery	370
Number of persons committed to the prison on a charge of insanity, male	361
“ “ “ “ “ female	264
Number of persons committed on a charge of insanity, and who, after a careful examination, have been declared “Insane,” male	235
Number of persons committed on a charge of insanity, and who, after a careful examination, have been declared “Insane,” female	217
Number of persons who have been examined for insanity at Bellevue Hospital .. .	254
Number of persons, who, after a careful examination, have been declared insane, at Bellevue Hospital	177
Number of examinations made as to the physical and mental condition of prisoners, at the request of Police Magistrates and the District Attorney	22
Number of patients whose illness necessitated their transfer to the different Hospitals of the Department	24
Number of Births	1
Number of Deaths (3 deaths by hanging, Weston, Ellis, Thompson).	13

The condition of the City Prison has, during the past year, been greatly improved. By a wise calculation of the extent and relation of the different structures to each other, the consequent removal of some, reconstruction and renovation of others, both a material gain of space for out-door exercise has been secured, as well as the interior of the different buildings rendered more cheerful. The first requisites

to human existence, light and air, are thus amply provided for. The food has been sufficient in quantity and of good quality ; the dietary table has been so arranged as to secure a proper variety of the animal and vegetable products, thus insuring a wholesome admixture, alike preventive of the production of disease, as well as agreeable to the tastes of the prisoners. That the sanitary condition of the prison will compare favorably with other institutions of a similar nature, is apparent from the fact that only ten deaths have occurred during the year. Of these, the majority were admitted in a state of utter prostration from the abuse of alcoholic beverages. Of but few could it be safely asserted that their death was due to other causes. That the report exhibits a large number of prisoners who have received medical attendance, is no argument against the affirmed good sanitary condition, but arises from the fact that many enter the prison with chronic diseases, while the smallest wants and ailments of others receive immediate attention.

Those whose symptoms prognosticate a protracted course, are forwarded in proper and well provided conveyances to the hospital, and even in this matter, a proper discrimination is exercised, so that the more serious cases are forwarded to the nearest institution. In cases of death, correspondence is opened with the physicians in charge of the prisoner, to ascertain in how far diagnosis of disease and post-mortem appearances agree, thus contributing considerably towards the cultivation of medical science.

The discipline prevailing in the prison is not less satisfactory. When we take into consideration that a population of thirty-eight thousand violators of the laws that govern society has to be guarded by a limited number of officers, and that no disturbances of the peace occur, it must challenge the admiration of all unbiased observers, and those who have made the care and government of prisons a special study.

Another feature in the administration of the prison is the temporary care and examination of those unfortunates in whom reason has been dethroned, and whose forlorn condition appeals pathetically to the holiest sympathies of human nature. The wild and raving maniac, whose frenzied fury demolishes iron bars, the suspicious monomaniac, who distrustfully looks upon all who approach him, the melancholic, with suicidal propensities, the imbecile and demented,

with their vacant and meaningless stare, are all alike the subjects of our care and anxiety.

They are received from our own metropolis, the immediate suburbs, and the different States of the Union, in most cases without any history or knowledge of their antecedent career. Our diagnosis must be based on subjective appearances alone ; nor can we in the majority of cases avail ourselves of the legal term of five days, for during that period there are so many new arrivals that it would be impossible to accommodate them. Nor is it always desirable that we should do so ; for if they are insane, the sooner they reach the Asylum the more favorable are the prospects of their ultimate cure. With all these unavoidable difficulties, I am happy to say there has not, during the entire year, occurred a single case that, either through suicide or the intrigues of relatives, endeavoring to secure their property, caused unfavorable comments on the part of the public. The entire work has been quietly performed, securing at once, justice to the patients, and that feeling of comfort to ourselves, which one experiences after the performance of a deed that receives the approbation of his own conscience.

In the case of persons desiring to see their insane relatives, it has been considered prudent to limit that privilege to those exceptional cases where, for instance, an aged mother suddenly learns that her son, whom she has not seen for some time, has been committed on a charge of insanity. In such cases common humanity dictates the granting of all reasonable privileges, and a word of encouragement, or the exhibition of a little fellow feeling, will often tend to assuage the pangs of hearts stricken with woe and anguish. Indeed, the prevalence of this spirit appears to be recognized, if I am to judge from the many kind expressions on the part of senators, ministers and charitable ladies, who, from time to time, have visited the institution. They were almost unanimous in their praise of the general management, and erroneous notions hitherto entertained were completely dispelled by their first visit.

Under the kind administration of your Honorable Board, the institution has attained the acme of perfection, and there is nothing left for me to suggest for its improvement.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you, for the cordial support you have given me in liberally granting whatever I consid-

ered necessary for the welfare of the prisoners. I also take this occasion to thank Mr. Quin, the Warden, and Mrs. Foster, the Matron, for their uniform courtesy and kindness, and their cheerful readiness to aid me in the discharge of the manifold duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID BREKES, A.B. M.D.,

Physician, City Prison.

NEW YORK PENITENTIARY.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, December 31, 1875.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the New York Penitentiary for the year ending December 31, 1875.

On entering upon the duties of my office, I made a thorough examination of the prison buildings, the workshops and surroundings.

The prison, although too small to accommodate the present average population, was found to be in very good condition with the exception of the roof; this was very much out of repair, leaking badly at every storm; the sky lights were in a dilapidated condition and the tin covering broken in innumerable places. At considerable expense I have placed upon the roof new sky lights throughout, and by continually patching the tin I have managed to keep it in fair condition, but the entire roof will soon have to be newly tinned to make the prison comfortable.

WORKSHOPS.

The workshops were found to be small, inconvenient shanties, but few inmates employed in them and the work done being merely for home consumption.

During the year we have selected large rooms and quadrupled the mechanical force, so that to-day we are manufacturing articles for the several institutions under the control of your Honorable Board.

The old blacksmith shop that stood on the west side of the Island, several times condemned and for a long time in a crumbling condition, has been taken down and the debris cleared away making a great improvement in the appearance of that part of the Island.

NEW WORKSHOP.

During the past year there has been erected on the east side of the Island, and at a convenient distance from the prison, a large and com-

modious workshop in which it is intended to carry on blacksmithing in its various branches, the manufacturing of shoes, clothing, tinware, carts, trucks, carriages, &c. The shop is built of stone, being 120 feet long by 35 feet wide, three stories high and will easily accommodate between four and five hundred mechanics. The stone was all quarried on the Island, and the building, now nearly completed, has been erected solely by prison labor. The cost of the shop, when completed, will be very trifling, as it is believed that the whole expense to the Department will not exceed five thousand dollars.

There should be a prison for the female convicts built at once. We are compelled, for the want of room, to keep the female prisoners all in one room during night time. We have plenty of stone on the island, and a wing could easily be built on the south end extending westward corresponding with north wing, known as New Prison.

LABOR.

A vast amount of labor has been done by our inmates on the several islands under the control of the Department during the year.

At Ward's Island, 175 men were employed during the first three months of the year, in quarrying and building sea-walls and roads. In April this gang was withdrawn from Ward's Island, and was employed for most of the time, until the close of the year, in unloading ashes from barges and filling in low swampy portion of north-east point of Blackwell's Island.

Besides the permanent gang of 52 kept at the prison on Randall's Island, there were 100 more men working there from June 21st, to November 6th, quarrying, grading, and building sea-wall.

The female prisoners have been principally engaged in repairing clothing, &c., for the Penitentiary, and making garments and other articles for other institutions as well as for this. Those not thus occupied, have done the scrubbing, washing, and other domestic duties required about the prison.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

Of the prison has been generally good. Several died with small-pox—the disease broke out during February last, but was speedily checked. Several died with pneumonia during the severe cold weather. With the exception of deaths, caused by these diseases, the pris-

on has been remarkably healthy. No pains are spared to keep every part of the Institution clean and wholesome, a gang being constantly detailed for this purpose.

THE ESCAPES

Have been few, compared to the large average population, numbering but 12 in the year, viz: 4 from steamboat, 3 from guard-boat, 3 from gangs, 1 from prison, and one from keeper in city, while on writ, four of whom have been caught and returned to prison.

The rise and fall of the population is shown in the following :

TABLE OF THE CENSUS.

MON HS.	HIGHEST.			LOWEST.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	903	142	1,638	853	131	989
February.....	934	145	1,078	887	135	1,025
March.....	913	138	1,051	863	131	994
April.....	876	132	1,003	847	122	970
May.....	846	126	966	771	111	883
June.....	791	125	916	765	112	881
July.....	815	136	948	776	124	904
August.....	775	142	915	744	133	879
September.....	773	161	933	743	140	888
October.....	776	161	936	751	141	894
November.....	810	143	945	740	131	880
December.....	852	140	992	802	125	934

The year opened with a population of 998, comprising 860 males and 138 females. The males attained their highest point in February 28, at which date the total census also gained its maximum of 1,078, being the greatest number of prisoners ever before confined in this Penitentiary at one time. The females did not reach their highest point until September and October, having risen from their lowest number in May. The total population dropped to its minimum in August, although the males did not show their least number until November, but at the close of the year they have risen to within eight of the number at the beginning of the year, while at the same time the females show an excess of two ; the total population having decreased

six during the year, leaving remaining on December 31, 852 males, 140 females. Total, 992.

The difference between the extreme numbers of male convicts in the year was 194, that of the female prisoners 50, while the whole number of inmates presented a range of 199 between its highest and lowest points; the daily average for the year being 948, who were maintained at the annual outlay of \$111,230 20, making the average daily cost of each inmate 32 cents, 1½ mill, as will appear by the *per capita* statement annexed. The net expenses of the institution being \$110,150 61 as is shown in the accompanying balance sheet.

The general statistics for the year are given in the several tables following this report.

Great pains have been taken during the year to classify the inmates separating those committed for minor and first offences and those committed for assault and battery from the rest of the population, placing each class on tiers together and keeping them together during working hours as much as possible. The result has been that many young offenders have been discharged during the year who have had no opportunity to be poisoned by coming in contact with the hardened criminal.

The officers of the institution have generally been faithful and vigilant in the discharge of their duties—those found negligent and unfitted for their position having been promptly discharged by your Honorable Board. The clerk has efficiently filled his place and devoted long hours daily to the keeping the records and accounts, and is deserving of a generous consideration by your Honorable Commission.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the great kindness that I have received from your Honorable Board and from the Commissioners individually, and to return my sincere thanks to each for the encouragement and support given me in carrying out various improvements and reforms contemplated to be for the advantage of the whole Department, as well as for the benefit of the Penitentiary and the welfare of its inmates.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. FOX,

Warden.

TABLE A

Shows the number of convicts remaining on December 31, 1874; number received, discharged, etc., during the year 1875, and the number remaining.

PENITENTIARY.	MALES.			FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	Court.		Police	Court.		
	White.	Black.	White.	White.	Black.	
Remaining December 31, 1874.....	823	37	..	126	12	998
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875.	1,687	69	3	338	22	2,119
Imprisoned.....	2,510	106	3	464	34	3,117
Pardoned.....	6	..	..	1	..	7
Discharged.....	1,646	74	..	328	23	2,071
Transferred.....	1	..	2	..	..	3
Escaped.....	12	..	..	..	..	12
Deceased.....	24	2	..	6	..	32
Total Discharged.....	1,689	76	2	335	23	2,125
Remaining December 31, 1875.....	821	30	1	129	11	992

TABLE B

Presents a statement of convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1875.

MONTH.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January.....	144	8	22	1	175
February.....	156	6	30	3	195
March.....	122	3	21	..	146
April.....	139	..	20	1	160
May.....	96	9	25	..	130
June.....	160	10	29	..	199
July.....	131	4	32	4	171
August.....	147	5	37	4	193
September.....	153	6	42	1	202
October.....	128	7	19	3	157
November.....	148	11	24	1	177
December.....	166	7	37	4	214
Total.....	1,690	69	338	22	2,119

TABLE C

Is a statement of the number of convicts discharged from January 1 to December 31, 1875.

MONTHS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	110	8	23	3	144
February	139	2	26	4	173
March	164	10	46	1	201
April	148	9	32	1	190
May	177	3	33	..	213
June	153	7	16	1	177
July	140	7	25	..	172
August	150	8	32	4	194
September	146	3	19	4	172
October	135	6	38	1	180
November	108	4	31	1	144
December	121	7	34	3	165
Total	1,691	76	335	23	2,125

TABLE D,

Classifies the Ages of the Convicts received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875,

AGES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years	11	6	17
From 15 to 20 years	526	36	562
“ 20 “ 25 “	450	60	510
“ 25 “ 30 “	251	61	312
“ 30 “ 35 “	182	48	230
“ 35 “ 40 “	119	54	173
“ 40 “ 45 “	97	39	136
“ 45 “ 50 “	56	34	90
“ 50 “ 55 “	32	9	41
“ 55 “ 60 “	18	9	27
“ 60 “ 65 “	10	3	13
Over 65 “	7	1	8
Total	1,759	360	2,119

TABLE E,

*Shows the number of Convicts discharged by Writs of Habeas Corpus,
during the year ending December 31, 1875.*

By Writs of Habeas Corpus, White males.....	5
" " " females	1
Total	6

TABLE F,

*Gives the Nationalities of the Convicts received during the year ending
December 31, 1875.*

NATIVITIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
United States.....	1,081	128	1,209
Ireland	369	175	544
Germany.....	139	24	163
England.....	65	23	88
France.....	19	1	20
Canada.....	18	2	20
Italy.....	16	.	16
Scotland.....	15	4	19
Cuba.....	5	..	5
Switzerland.....	5	..	5
Denmark.....	5	1	6
Russia.....	.	..	4
Poland.....	3	..	3
Norway.....	3	1	4
Australia.....	2	..	2
Portugal.....	2	..	2
Austria.....	1	1	2
Belgium.....	1	..	1
China.....	1	..	1
Hungary.....	1	..	1
India.....	1	..	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	..	1
At Sea.....	1	..	1
Prussia.....	1	..	1
Total	1,759	360	2,119

TABLE G

*Shows the Crimes committed by Convicts received from January 1, to
December 31, 1876.*

CRIMES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Total.
Petit larceny, attempt at.....	11	....	11
“ “	1157	289	1446
“ “ by trick and device.....	1	....	1
“ “ from person, attempt at.....	9	2	11
“ “ “	17	1	18
“ “ and Embezzlement	1	....	1
“ “ and Escaped Convict.....	3	....	3
“ “ and Assault and Battery	5	1	6
Grand larceny, attempt at.....	16	7	23
“ “	21	8	29
“ “ from person, attempt at.....	1	....	1
“ “ “	1	1	2
Assault and Battery.....	314	18	332
“ “ Indecent	3	....	3
“ “ and Escaped Convict.....	1	....	1
“ “ and Malicious Mischief.....	1	....	1
Assault.....	8	1	9
“ Felonious.....	4	....	4
“ with intent to steal as Pickpocket.....	38	1	39
“ and Petit larceny.....	1	....	1
Burglary, 1st degree.....	3	....	3
“ 3rd “ attempt at.....	13	....	13
“ 3rd “	30	....	30
Robbery 1st “	4	1	5
Forgery 3rd “	2	1	3
“ 4th “	1	....	1
Manslaughter 4th degree.....	1	....	1
Indecent exposure of person.....	8	7	15
Embezzlement	16	....	16
Malicious Mischief	4	....	4
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	....	3
Carrying Concealed Weapon.....	3	....	3
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	8	1	9
Keeping Disorderly House.....	3	14	17
“ Bawdy “	1	....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	4	....	4
Personating an officer.....	1	....	1
Rescuing prisoners, attempt at	1	....	1
“ “	2	....	2
Carried forward.....	1721	353	2074

TABLE G—Continued.

CRIMES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Brought forward.....	1721	353	2074
Offering for sale obscene literature.....	4	1	4
Giving away obscene pictures.....	1	1	1
Gambling.....	1	1	1
Keeping a gambling house.....	2	1	2
Selling lottery policies.....	1	1	1
Conspiracy.....	1	1	1
Extortion.....	1	1	1
Possessing burglar's tools.....	7	1	7
Aiding escapes of prisoners.....	1	1	1
Selling liquor without license.....	1	1	1
Offence against public decency.....	3	1	3
Gross and habitual misconduct.....	1	1	1
Professional pickpocket.....	1	1	1
Keeping Sailor's Hotel without License.....	1	1	1
Escaped Convict.....	3	1	3
Vagrancy.....	1	1	1
Children.....	9	6	15
Total.....	1759	360	2119

TABLE H,

Showing the number of times that Convicts received during the year 1875 have been committed.

TIMES COMMITTED.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
First Time.....	1,251	291	1,542
Second ".....	298	40	338
Third ".....	129	13	142
Fourth ".....	49	6	35
Fifth ".....	19	6	25
Sixth ".....	9	2	11
Seventh ".....	1	1	2
Eighth ".....	1	1	2
Ninth ".....	..	..	..
Tenth " and upwards.....	2	..	2
Total.....	1,759	360	2,119

TABLE I,

*Shows the terms of commitments of convicts received from January 1 to
December 31, 1875.*

TERMS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
10 days	2	..	2
1 month	226	64	290
2 months	119	26	145
3 "	246	67	313
4 "	76	20	96
5 "	316	44	360
6 "	522	101	623
7 "	1	..	1
8 "	6	1	7
9 "	10	1	11
10 "	8	..	8
11 "	6	..	6
14 "	1	..	1
15 "	2	..	2
19 "	1	..	1
1 year	115	21	136
1 " and 6 months	15	2	17
2 years	20	2	22
2 " and 6 months	25	3	28
3 "	15	1	16
3 " and 6 months	2	..	2
4 "	3	..	3
4 " and 6 months	2	..	2
5 "	9	..	9
10 "	2	..	2
15 " . . . . .	..	1	1
Children	9	6	15
Total	1,759	360	2,119

TABLE J,

Shows the several occupations of the male convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1875.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.
Actor.....	1	Brought forward	427
Agents	3	Drivers	151
Bell boys	8	Druggists	4
Broom maker	1	Dyer.....	1
Box makers.....	3	Engineers	9
Bolt maker	1	Expressman	1
Ball makers	2	Firemen	18
Block makers	2	Framers	3
Barbers.....	16	Farmers	4
Butchers.....	41	Furrier	1
Bakers	23	Grocer.....	1
Boatmen	34	Groom	1
Blacksmiths	20	Gas fitters	8
Brass finishers	2	Gardeuers	7
Barkeepers.....	8	Gilders	2
Bookbinders	6	Gun maker.....	1
Bookkeepers	13	Glazier	1
Brewer.....	1	Hatters.....	9
Brick maker	1	Hostlers	5
Bricklayers	18	Horseshoers	4
Boiler makers	10	Harness makers	4
Bootblacks	3	Hat presser.....	1
Brush makers	5	Hotel keepers	2
Brouzers.....	2	Iron roller	1
Brass workers	2	Jewelers	3
Children	9	Lamp maker.....	1
Clerks	56	Laster	1
Carpenters	27	Laborers	584
Confectioner	1	Lathers	2
Carvers.....	4	Locksmiths	3
Cooks	35	'Longshoremen.....	5
Civil engineer.....	1	Merchant	1
Currier	1	Machinists	21
Carmen.....	10	Masons	8
Coopers.....	17	Musicians	2
Coachmen.....	9	Miller	1
Cigar makers.....	20	Moulders.....	13
Carriage trimmer.....	1	Marble cutters.....	2
Chair makers	5	Matress maker.....	1
Compositor	1	News venders	2
Cabinet makers.....	4	Nailor	1
Cutters	2	Oys:erman	5
Carried forward	427	Carried forward	1,374

TABLE J,—*Continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.
Carried forward.....	1,374	Brought forward.....	1,688
Packers	3	Sailmakers	9
Painters	39	Steam fitter.....	1
Pedlers	25	Scissors grinder.....	1
Plumbers	16	Showman	1
Plasterers	7	Soda water manufacturer.....	1
Porters	4	Ship caulker.....	1
Printers	71	Sawyer	1
Physician	1	Telegrapher.....	1
Piano makers.....	2	Tailors.....	24
Professor.....	1	Tinsmiths	12
Pilot.....	1	Turner.....	1
Pawn broker.....	1	Tobacconist	1
Paper stainer.....	1	Teamsters	6
Pierman	1	Varnishers	10
Rag pickers.....	2	Vender	1
Roofers	2	Upholsterers.....	6
Rope maker.....	1	Umbrella maker.....	1
Spinner	1	Waiters.....	53
Sash maker.....	1	Whitewashers.....	9
Shoe fitters.....	2	Watch maker.....	1
Sailors	40	Wood moulder.....	1
Shoemakers.....	53	Wheelwright.....	1
Stone cutters.....	9	Wireworker	1
Carried forward.....	1,688	Total.....	1,759

TABLE K,

Showing the education of the convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1875.

EDUCATION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Read and write.....	1,489	178	1,667
Read	32	10	42
Uneducated	238	172	410
Total.....	1,759	360	2,119

TABLE L,
*Shows the social condition of the convicts received from January 1 to
December 31, 1875.*

[illegible]

TABLE M,
*Shows the different occupations of the female convicts received during
the year ending December 31, 1875.*

Occupations of Females.	Number.
Children	6
Cooks	14
Cloakmaker	1
Bookfolder	1
Domestics	276
Dressmakers	11
Flowermaker	1
Housekeepers	9
Hairdresser	1
Hair Framemaker	1
Laundresses	14
Milliners	2
Nurse	1
Operator	1
Pianist	1
Seamstresses	10
Shirtmakers	5
Saleswoman	1
Tailoresses	4
Total	360

TABLE N,
Recapitulates the number of Convicts who Escaped during the year ending December 31, 1875.

Escapes.	Number.	Escapes.	Number.
January .....	..	August .....	..
February .....	..	September	2
March	1	October .....	..
April .....	..	November	1
May	1	December	2
June	1		
July	4	Total—All White Males..	12

N. Y. PENITENTIARY.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1875.

Dr.			
Jan'y 1.	To Inventory		\$29,576 89
" 31.	" Storekeeper's Distribution	\$5,488 61	
" "	" Salaries	3,655 70—	9,144 31
Feb. 28.	" Storekeeper	5,465 81	
" "	" Salaries	3,566 37—	9,032 18
Mch. 31.	" Storekeeper	5,640 63	
" "	" Salaries	3,575 87—	9,216 50
April 30.	" Storekeeper	5,280 85	
" "	" Salaries	3,726 73—	9,007 58
May 31.	" Storekeeper	4,955 12	
" "	" Salaries	3,685 96—	8,641 08
June 30.	" Storekeeper	4,528 04	
" "	" Salaries	3,695 93—	8,223 97
July 31.	" Storekeeper	4,685 66	
" "	" Salaries	3,661 00—	8,346 66
Aug. 31.	" Storekeeper	4,784 14	
" "	" Salaries	3,730 68—	8,514 82
Sept. 30.	" Storekeeper	8,121 44	
" "	" Salaries	3,498 97—	11,620 41
Oct. 31.	" Storekeeper	6,463 51	
" "	" Salaries	3,703 41	
" "	Gen. Drug Dept.	2 33—	10,169 25
Nov. 30.	" Storekeeper	5,169 90	
" "	" Salaries	3,717 58—	8,887 48
Dec. 31.	" Storekeeper	6,849 43	
" "	" Salaries	3,576 53—	10,425 96
Cr.			\$140,807 09
Dec. 31.	By Inventory, viz. :—		
	Furniture, Warden's House	\$1,000 00	
	" in Prison	2,680 06—	3,680 06
	Clothing on hand		8,393 09
	Beds and Bedding		8,611 28
	Stock and tools, Carpenters and Painters		660 71
	" " Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths		1,075 76
	" " Shoemakers and Tailors		327 28
	Miscellaneous		7,899 39
			\$30,647 48
	Balance		110,159 61
			\$140,807 09

JOHN M. FOX,
Warden.

WORK-HOUSE, B. I.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, April 1, 1876.

Hon. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

President Board of Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR—In accordance with the requirements of your Honorable Board, I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Work-house for the year ending December 31, 1875. The statements hereto attached fully detail the transactions of the year.

EXHIBIT A.—Shows the cost per inmate per day and month, including provisions, clothing and bedding, salaries, fuel, and all articles charged by the Store Department to this institution during the year.

The total cost for the year was as follows :

Provisions.....	\$34,417 08
Clothing and Bedding.....	5,893 21
Salaries.....	11,446 63
Liquors and Drugs.....	1 92
Fuel.....	3,234 92
Miscellaneous.....	4,789 37
Total.....	\$59,783 13

A decrease in the aggregate expenses of \$7,222 18 from the preceding year, while the daily average number of inmates were 12 greater than in the year 1874.

EXHIBIT B.—Census Report for the year, showing the number of inmates in house, December 31, 1874, number received, discharged, died and eloped during the year, and the number remaining in house December 31, 1875.

EXHIBIT C.—Statement of clothing, etc., made in Tailor Shop, for this and other institutions in your Department during the year.

EXHIBIT D.—Statement of clothing and bedding made in Sewing-room during the year.

EXHIBIT E.—Shows the number of shoes and slippers made and boots and shoes repaired in Shoe shop, and articles of clothing, etc., repaired in Tailor shop and Sewing-room during the year.

EXHIBIT F.—Shows the number of day's labor supplied to other institutions (Work-house inmates transferred) during the year.

EXHIBIT G.—Statement showing the number of elopements (Work-house inmates) from this and other institutions during the year.

EXHIBIT H.—Statement showing how and where the number of inmates remaining on registers, December 31, 1875, are distributed.

The records of this institution show that every available man has been kept at work during the year. The old narrow roads of the Island in this vicinity have been taken up, widened and remade; others have been repaired and put in good condition; while a large amount of new road has been made. The grounds within the Female Asylum limits have been leveled and graded, and a large portion of ground about the new pavilions has been filled in and sodded. The improvement on this portion of the Island during the past year is apparent and has required a vast amount of labor, which was chiefly supplied by this institution. The tailors and shoemakers were kept constantly at work. That they were faithful in their employment will be discovered by reference to the results of the year's labor, as furnished in Exhibits C and E, herewith. Of blacksmiths, carpenters and painters, only a number sufficient to do the necessary repairs of the building were retained at the Work-house; others were transferred as soon as received to institutions under your charge, where their labor could be used with best advantage for your Department. During the past year the grounds about the Work-house have been cultivated, and a large quantity of vegetables produced. Those detailed to perform this class of work were men who, though physically able to do labor, were wanting in strength and endurance from age and disability to undergo the more rigorous work of the Island, and without this kind of occupation would have remained wholly unemployed.

The females retained in the building have been constantly employed. Those in the Sewing room have accomplished far more work than in any preceding year. I can, with confidence, refer you to Exhibits D

and E (Acct. clothing made and repaired, Sewing-room), feeling the result will equal your expectations. An average number of twenty-three women daily, have performed, not only the washing for the Work-house, with a daily average number of 936 inmates, but in addition thereto, the washing and ironing for the city prisons, and steam-boats of the Department. During the later portion of the year, the Shoe Shop connected with the Work-house was enlarged. A new Harness Shop was opened, in which is made all new harness for your Department, and where all harness used in all the institutions under your charge is repaired. The Wash-room connected with the institution has been enlarged, and a new clothes drying-room fitted up. With these enlargements and improvements, it is justly anticipated, that the expenses of the institution will be reduced to the minimum cost, as we have the facilities and the labor for manufacturing nearly every article required for use in the Department.

When appointed by your Honorable Board to succeed the late worthy Superintendent, Joseph Keen, I found that, on account of his continued illness and recent death, no steps had been taken to prepare the report of the transactions of this institution for the past year. Hence the delay in not transmitting until the present time, the report hereto attached.

Very respectfully,

ANTHONY ALLAIRE,

Superintendent.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Native.	For'gn	Total.
Number remaining in house December 31, 1874.....	589	674	1,263	436	827	1,263
“ received during year ending Dec. 31, 1875	10,113	12,076	22,189	7,399	14,790	22,189
“ returned from other institutions during year.....	3,584	6,721	10,305	3,435	6,870	10,305
Totals.....	14,286	19,471	33,757	11,270	22,487	33,757
Number discharged during year ending Dec. 31, 1875....	9,548	11,837	21,385	7,128	14,257	21,385
“ eloped “ “ “	222	233	455	152	303	455
“ died “ “ “	73	28	101	37	64	101
“ transferred to other institutions during year.....	3,887	6,815	10,702	3,587	7,115	10,702
Totals.....	13,730	18,913	32,643	10,904	21,739	32,643
Number remaining in house December 31, 1875.....	556	558	1,114	366	748	1,114
Showing a decrease of.....	33	116	149	70	79	149

EXHIBIT C.

Abstract Statement showing quantities clothing, &c., made for the several institutions under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at Tailor Shop for the year ending December 31, 1875

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Pairs winter pants.....	2,304	Brought forward.....	7,011
" summer pants.....	1,643	Restraining dresses.....	12
Men's jackets.....	1,973	Men's overalls.....	150
" vests.....	24	Pairs mittens.....	270
" coats.....	2	Blouses.....	25
" overcoats.....	10	Awnings.....	7
" suits.....	183	Horse blankets.....	27
" suits, skeleton.....	152	Cushions.....	8
" caps.....	200	Shoe bags.....	24
Pairs suspenders.....	501	Brocade curtains.....	17
Mattresses.....	19	U. S. flags.....	1
Carried forward.....	7,011	Total.....	7,553

Showing PENITENTIARY for the year ending December 31, 1875, as well as

MONTH.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total net Expenses.
	m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
January...	7.	852 10	84 8.7	2 7.4	9 10 7 8	29 3.8	9,144 31
February..	2.9	962 51	92 .1	3 2.9	8 63 4.8	30 8.3	9,032 18
March ...		703 01	69 3.3	2 2.4	9 08 9.2	29 3.2	9,216 50
April	6.4	675 39	68 5.7	2 2.9	9 14 4.8	30 4.8	9,007 58
May	7.9	793 81	86	2 7.7	9 36 1.9	30 2.	8,641 08
June.....	5.1	847 37	94 2.5	3 1.4	9 14 7.9	30 4.9	8,223 97
July	5.3	1,010 17	1 09 .9	3 5.2	9 01 3.7	29 .7	8,346 66
August	7.9	730 52	81 4.4	2 6.3	9 49 2.5	30 6.2	8,514 82
September..	7.	1,425 09	1 57 6.4	5 2 5	12 85 4.4	42 8.4	11,620 41
October...	1.6	723 23	78 7.8	2 5 4	11 07 7.6	35 7.3	10,169 25
November..	8.7	765 34	84 5.6	2 8.2	9 82 .3	32 7 3	8,887 48
December..	6.8	735 92	76 7.4	2 4.7	10 87 1.6	35 .7	10,425 96
Total....		10,224 46					111,230 20
Average..	.6	852 04	89 8.8	2 9.6	9 77 7.6	32 1.5	9,269 18

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EXHIBIT D.

Abstract showing quantities of Clothing, Bedding, &c., made for the several Institutions under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, at Sewing Room, Work-house, B. I. for the year ending December 31, 1875.

INSTITUTIONS.		Bed Ticks.	Bolster Ticks.	Sheets.	Pillow Ticks.	Pillow Cases.	Crib Blankets.	Bed Spreads.	Mattresses.	Summer Pants.	Jackets.	Overalls, pairs.	Drawers, pairs.	Shirts, Men's.	Shirts, Boys'.	Suspenders, Pairs.	Dresses, Women's.	Dresses, Children's.	Petticoats, Women's.	Chemise, Women's.	Chemise, Children's.	Aprons.	Night Gowns.	Curtains and Shades.	Table Cloths.	Towels.	Shrouds.	Saddle Pads.	Pieces Rag Carpet Bound.	Women's Shoes Bound.	Women's Slippers Bound.	Pairs Women's Stockings knit		
Work-house	33			174	300	100	50							1089			600		860	700				30	6	2	90	30				306		
Charity Hospital	50			306	100	400								500			95	73	25	38	450						73							
Bellevue	100			828	100	350								238			222		149	200			215				148							
Lunatic Asylum, B. I.	400			100	500									1000					150	300														
Insane	143			760	99	137								911			200		150	60														
Soldiers' Retreat.	100			100	148									148			86		24	24														
Homopathic Hosp.	100			500	500	200								100			125		24	220			100											
Convalescent	100			150	50	100								100					24	100														
Industrial School.	100			101										73			30		24	80														
Randall's I. Nursery.	12			224		24								462			78		30	98														
" Hospital.	100			100										144			3		50	3														
" Farm.	150			100		300	144			10	3	3		73			73		239	60	210	300	200	400										
Infants' Hospital.	200			73										487					60	60														
School Ship.	200			550										60			24		60	60														
City Prisons.	94			700										60					60	60														
Steamboats.	39			2										2																				
Out-door Poor.	3			24		16								3																				
Store Department.																																		
Total	773	113	4260	741	2117	144	289	1	10	3	6	555	52	4165	1062	325	1098	403	1365	240	2585	600	1200	395	15	2	998	30	33	12	4	1450	3058	306

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE D.

*Total number of articles made, bound, and knit, for the year ending**December 31, 1875.*

Bed ticks.....	773
Bolster ticks.....	113
Sheets.....	4,260
Pillow ticks.....	741
“ cases.....	2,117
Crib blankets.....	144
Bed spreads.....	239
Mattress.....	1
Pairs summer pants.....	10
“ winter “.....	3
Jackets.....	6
Pairs overalls.....	555
“ drawers (Men's).....	52
Men's shirts.....	4,165
Boy's “.....	1,062
Pairs suspenders.....	325
Women's dresses.....	1,098
Children's “.....	403
Women's petticoats.....	1,365
Children's “.....	246
Women's chemise.....	2,585
Children's “.....	600
Aprons.....	1,200
Night gowns.....	395
Curtains and shades.....	15
Table cloths.....	2
Towels.....	998
Shrouds.....	30
Horse blankets.....	33
Saddle pads.....	12
Pieces rag carpet—bound.....	4
Pairs Women's shoes—bound.....	1,450
“ “ slippers “.....	3,058
“ “ stockings—knit.....	306
<hr/>	
Total.....	28,366

Abstract showing nu

INSTITUTIONS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY		MARCH		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Charity Hospital.....	71	1,143	41	1,286	18	.....	646	16,161
Bellevue ".....	123	2,733	.....	1,303	14	.....	587	12,005
Randall's Island Nursery.....	98	886	119	690	80	.....	1,915	11,487
" " Hospital.....	89	1,144	39	1,001	46	.....	900	15,523
" " Farm.....	25	5	24	24	27	.....	2,537	259
Convalescent Hospital.....	.....	845	.....	659	.....	.....	77	7,430
Lunatic Asylum, B. I.....	245	1,484	173	1,509	272	.....	7,228	17,598
Alms-house.....	17	222	24	187	33	.....	174	6,930
Infant's Hospital.....	89	403	42	497	131	.....	2,656	9,032
Insane Asylum, W. I.....	1,080	2,029	737	1,629	872	.....	10,942	20,042
Industrial School.....	8,227	965	6,210	945	3,902	.....	63,801	9,369
Inebriate Asylum.....	247	631	2,140	729	213	.....	2,187	6,517
Homœopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027	4,929
Small Pox Hospital.....	.....	373	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	1,159
School Ship "Mercury".....	260	.....	680	.....	540	.....	2,048	.....
Totals.....	10,571	12,863	8,329	10,768	6,148	.....	96,325	143,832

Number
"

To face page 249.

EXHIBIT E.

Abstract showing the number of Shoes, &c., made and repaired at "Shoe Shop," and statements of Clothing, &c., repaired at "Sewing Room and Tailor Shop," Workhouse, B. I., year ending Dec. 31st, 1875.

INSTITUTION.	MADE.		REPAIRED.	
	Women's Shoes, Pairs.	Women's Slippers, Pairs.	Shoes, Pairs.	Boots, Pairs.
Workhouse	6	..	1,568	
Lunatic Asylum, B. I. ....	..	..	21½	19
Insane Asylum, W. I. ....	..	..	281	16
R. Island Hospital .....	..	..	120	
Do. Nursery .....	..	..	1,047	11
Charity Hospital .....	..	..	25½	25
R. Island Farm .....	..	..	43	2
Infant's Hospital .....	..	..	49	1
Bellevue Hospital .....	..	..	16	12
Convalescent Hospital .....	..	..	12	
Store Department	1,637	2,493	2	
Total	1,643	2,493	3,613	86

MADE.

Pairs Women's Shoes	1,643
" Slippers	2,493

REPAIRED.

Pairs Shoes	3,603
" Boots	86
Total	7,825

REPAIRED.—SEWING ROOM.

For Workhouse :		
Women's Dresses		3,768
" Petticoats		329
" Chemise		4,080
" Sheets		7
" Pillow Ticks		22
" Blankets		18
Men's Summ r pants		3,079
" Shirts		5,541
" Jackets		36
" Bed spreads		1
For Randall's Island Hospital :		
Pairs Children's Stockings		949
Total		17,819

REPAIRED.—TAILOR SHOP.

For Workhouse :		
Pairs Men's Pants		1,294
" Jackets		1,500
Total		2,794

Showing the Daily Cost of each Inmate for Provisions, Clothing as well as the

MONTHS.	Average Numbers	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing & Bedding	Total net Expenses.
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January.....	1,259	3,684 21	2 92 6.3	9 4.4	756 1	5,741 24
February.....	1,288	3,496 93	2 71 5.	9 6.9	466 5	5,865 54
March	1,082	3,696 82	3 41 6.6	11 .2	450 6	6,138 44
April	702	2,111 98	3 00 8.5	10 .3	58 2	3,840 10
May	626	1,947 29	3 11 .8	10 .3	94 3	3,242 18
June.....	714	2,109 32	2 95 4.2	9 8.5	558 7	4,327 12
July	832	2,433 60	2 92 5.	9 4.4	.... 4	3,905 38
August	982	2,922 10	2 97 5 6	9 6.	227 7	4,650 46
September.....	1,026	3,484 41	3 39 6.1	11 3.2	1,151 0	6,329 31
October... ..	894	2,836 48	3 17 2.8	10 2.4	394 2	4,970 25
November.....	837	2 622 02	3 13 2.6	10 4.4	989 5	5,272 88
December.....	990	3,071 92	3 10 3.	10 .1	745	5,599 93
Total.....		34,417 08			5,893	59,783 13
Average. . .	936		3 07	10 .9		

Amount of Liquor in June.....

To face page 251.

EXHIBIT H,

Statement showing the total number of Prisoners (Male and Female), remaining on Workhouse Registers December 31st, 1875, and how and where distributed.

NUMBER REMAINING ON REGISTERS DECEMBER 31, 1875.					
HOW AND WHERE DISTRIBUTED.	HELP.		PATIENTS, &c.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Charity Hospital, B. I.	5	66	32	51	154
Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. C.	16	72	..	..	88
Randall's Island Nursery, R. I.	25	43	..	..	68
Randall's Island Hospital, R. I.	11	50	..	..	61
Randall's Island Farm, R. I.	19	1	..	..	20
Convalescent Hospital, H. I. ....	..	22	17	6	45
Lunatic Asylum, B. I.	59	57	..	..	116
Almshouse, B. I.	1	24	13	14	52
Infants Hospital, B. I.	26	30	..	..	56
N. Y. City Asylum for the Insane, W. I.	49	48	..	..	97
Industrial School, H. I.	424	26	..	..	450
Homœopathic Hospital, W. I.	21	47	1	..	69
School Ship "Mercury," H. I.	6	..	..	..	6
Remaining in Workhouse, B. I.	556	558	..	..	1,114
Total.....	1,218	1,044	63	71	2,396

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL H. I.

HART'S ISLAND, N. Y., December 31st, 1875.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR:—I respectfully submit herewith my annual report of this institution for the year 1875.

The annexed tables, A, B, C, D, E, will show you the census of our boys. The daily average number of them present in this institution was twenty-three. They attended school regularly every day except Saturday; four (4) of them worked half their time in the shoemaker and tailor's shops, where they were enabled to learn a trade.

The number of men—(see table C,) has greatly increased since last year; actually there are 426 male inmates in this institution, against 301 last year. They were kept at work in different occupations on the island; 375 lineal feet of sea-wall has been built on the southern part of the same, at the Convalescent Hospital grounds, 65 lineal feet on the northwestern part, from the dock to the north, and 100 lineal feet on the northern side. At the Convalescent Hospital various other works were performed by our men; for instance, a new wall was built; the outside foundations of the Hospital buildings have been filled, &c., &c. The total number of days work performed there was 5,027. In the cemetery 13 trenches, 45 feet long, 14 feet wide and 8½ feet deep have been dug, and 2½ acres of land were graded; 746 feet of roadway, 20 feet wide has been built; also a receiving vault has been erected on the grounds.

On the farm a part of our men, throughout the year, were occupied in cultivating the grounds, sowing and collecting the crops. Table H will show you the result of the same. From the dock 200 lineal feet of roadway has been built to the north, and 171 lineal feet to the south; about 1,200 yards of land were filled in and graded on the north

side of this Island. 312 feet of brick wall and 1,436 feet rubble masonry has been built under the bakery, and in the cellar, under the blacksmith's shop, and 169 yards of earth removed from the latter place. A powder magazine was erected on the northern limit of the cemetery. 7,980 feet plastic slate roofing has been completed on the school house, stables and other buildings.

The carpenters rebuilt dormitories No 1 and 2; erected a picket fence, 102 feet long, between the women's quarters and the houses which formerly served as dormitories for the female boarders and the girls; provided a portion of the barn and ice-house with new sheathing and cellplates, and made new stone-boats and handbarrows. Besides they were occupied repairing carts, wheelbarrows, &c. The blacksmiths made, repaired, and sharpened stone-cutters' tools and others for quarry use. Painters were occupied repairing buildings, carts, wagons and hand-carts, &c.

For the work done in the tailor and shoemaker shops as well as in the sewing-room, I refer you to the accompanying table I. The general health of our inmates has been very good throughout the year.

Dr. Duffoo, tended to the sick of this institution. In accordance with the resolutions of your honorable board of Oct. 19th, all inmates who became sick and unable to perform their duties, I transferred to Convalescent Hospital for treatment.

Miss Jane Batterman, resigned her position as teacher of this institution, November 1st, and was replaced by Miss Elenor C. Adamson. The increased number of Work-house help caused more assistance necessary, and by your honorable Board three more keepers were appointed; beside one to replace keeper McLaughlin, who resigned his position as such on June 9th.

Rev. Father Duranque, and Rev. M. Willett, have administered to the spiritual welfare of our inmates; the former to those of the Roman Catholic, and the latter to those of the Protestant faith.

I enclose the inventory of stock on hand December 31st, 1875.

Very Respectfully,

LAWRENCE DUNPHY,

Warden.

TABLE A,

Showing the number of Boys and Girls admitted, discharged, transferred, eloped and died in Industrial School, Hart's Island, during the year 1875.

MONTH.	ADMITTED		DISCH'GED		TRANSFERRED TO				ELOPED.		DIED.	TOTAL.	
					Sch. Ship	Randall's	Men's gang	Convalesc't					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Mercury.	Island.		Hospital.	Boys.	Boys.		Boys.	Girls.
January.....	15	1	1	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
February.....	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	1
March.....	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
April.....	13	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
May.....	23	..	9	1	22	..	1	..	..	1	..	33	1
June.....	29	..	4	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
July.....	27	..	10	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	33	..
August.....	47	..	9	1	24	..	..	..	3	..	..	46	1
September.....	21	1	6	..	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	1
October.....	25	..	3	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
November.....	19	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	1
December.....	20	..	6	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Total.....	259	4	51	3	188	4	1	2	11	1	..	256	5

RECAPITULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1874.....	21	3	24
Admitted since.....	259	4	263
Total.....	280	7	287
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Discharged.....	51	3	54
Transferred to S. S. Mercury.....	188	..	188
" Randall's Island.....	4	..	4
" Convalescent Hospital.....	..	2	2
" Men's Gang.....	1	..	1
Eloped.....	11	..	11
Died.....	1	..	1
	256	5	261
Remaining December 31st, 1875.....	24	2	26

TABLE B,

Showing the daily average number of Boys attending school, working outside and being under medical treatment in Industrial School, Hart's Island, during the year 1875.

MONTHS.	Attending School.	Working Outside.	Sick in Boys' Hospital.	Total Average.
January...	17	2	4	23
February...	16	2	4	22
March...	16	2	3	21
April...	26	2	2	30
May...	33	4	2	39
June...	21	6	1	28
July...	18	8	..	26
August...	..	23	..	23
September...	13	2	..	15
October...	9	2	..	11
November...	12	2	..	14
December...	16	7	..	23
Total.....	197	62	16	275
Daily Average.....	16	5	2	23

TABLE C,

Showing the age of Boys admitted to Industrial School, Hart's Island, during the year 1875.

MONTH.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Total.
January.....	..	1	1	..	2	3	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	15
February.....	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
March.....	1	1	1	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
April.....	1	..	1	2	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	13
May.....	1	2	2	..	2	5	4	5	1	1	..	23
June.....	2	4	8	8	1	3	2	1	..	29
July.....	..	1	1	2	4	4	1	8	3	3	..	..	..	27
August.....	1	1	1	2	7	9	8	8	2	4	2	2	..	47
September.....	4	5	6	3	2	1	..	..	21
October.....	..	2	..	..	3	5	4	5	4	1	1	..	..	25
November.....	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	..	1	1	19
December.....	1	2	6	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	20
Total.....	1	7	8	9	27	45	43	55	26	25	7	5	1	259

TABLE D,

Showing the color, nativity, religion and qualifications of Boys admitted to the Industrial School at Hart's Island during the year 1875.

MONTH.	COLOR.			NATIVITY.			RELIGION.			QUALIFICATIONS.			
	White.	Colored.	Total.	Natives.	Foreign Birth.	Total.	Catholics.	Protestants.	Israelites.	Total.	Not able to read.	Able to read only.	Able to read and write.
January.....	15	1	16	12	3	15	11	4	1	15	1	2	13
February.....	8	9	17	7	2	9	3	5	1	9	1	1	8
March.....	10	11	21	0	1	1	11	5	6	11	1	1	11
April.....	13	13	26	10	3	13	9	4	1	13	1	1	12
May.....	23	23	46	19	4	23	11	12	1	23	1	1	20
June.....	27	29	56	7	2	29	20	9	1	29	1	1	26
July.....	27	27	54	21	5	27	13	14	1	27	4	4	19
August.....	46	1	47	42	5	47	36	10	1	47	4	4	47
September.....	2	21	23	20	1	21	12	8	1	21	2	2	16
October.....	23	2	25	23	2	25	18	6	1	25	2	2	21
November.....	17	2	19	16	3	19	13	5	1	19	2	2	17
December.....	20	2	22	18	2	20	14	6	1	20	4	2	14
Total.....	250	9	259	226	33	259	165	89	5	259	31	19	209

TABLE E,

Showing the Cause of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School, during the year 1875.

MONTHS.	Disobedient Boys.	Disorderly Conduct.	Juvenile Delinquents.	Vagrants.	Destitution.	Truancy.	Begging.	No cause given.	Total.
January.....	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	15
February.....	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	9
March.....	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	11
April.....	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	13
May.....	13	4	4	1	2	2	1	3	23
June.....	11	2	3	2	2	3	1	5	29
July.....	13	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	27
August.....	14	1	8	5	4	5	2	8	47
September.....	5	4	1	1	1	4	1	5	21
October.....	6	2	6	1	3	4	1	4	25
November.....	3	1	3	1	5	1	1	7	19
December.....	4	3	6	3	2	1	1	1	20
Total.....	79	17	45	22	29	24	4	39	259

TABLE F,

Showing the number of Boys admitted to, discharged from and died in Boy's Hospital, at Industrial School Hart's Island, during the year 1875.

MONTH.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.			NO. OF DAYS.		
	School Boys.	Ship Boys.	Total.	School Boys.	Ship Boys.	Total.	School Boys.	Ship Boys.	Total.	School Boys.	Ship Boys.	Total.
January.....	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	22	71	93
February.....	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	39	70	109
March.....	4	..	4	7	..	7	..	..	..	115	..	115
April.....	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	60	..	60
May.....	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	110	..	110
June.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	15	..	15
July.....	2	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	76	..	76
August.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
September.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	23	..	23	25	4	29	1	..	1	440	141	581

RECAPITULATION.

	School Boys.	Ship Boys.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1874.....	3	4	7
Admitted since.....	23	..	23
Total.....	26	4	30
	School Boys.	Ship Boys.	Total.
Discharged.....	25	4	29
Died.....	1	..	1
	26	4	30
Remaining December 31, 1875.....	None.		

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Showing the Daily Cost of each Inmate for Provisions, Clothing and Bedding.

Months.	Average Numbers	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing and Bedding.	Monthly Cost.	Daily
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	
January.....	367	1,411 14	3 84 5.1	12 4.	293 38	79 9.4	
February.....	295	782 90	2 65 4.	9 4.8	164 10	55 6.3	
March	196	565 11	2 88 3.2	9 3.	525 17	2 67 8.9	
April	189	766 12	4 05 3.5	13 5.1	151 73	80 2.9	
May	171	810 13	4 73 7.	15 2.8	74 68	43 6.7	
June..... ..	155	567 84	3 66 3.5	12 2.1	112 23	72 4.1	
July	191	610 71	3 19 7.4	10 3.2	88 30	46 2.3	
August	223	826 78	3 70 7.5	11 9.6	60 81	27 2.7	
September.....	230	900 04	3 91 3.2	13 .4	93 46	40 6.3	1
October... ..	301	1,069 41	3 55 1.5	11 4.6	100 15	33 2.7	1
November.....	364	1,256 18	3 45 1.	11 5.	71 35	19 6.	
December.....	414	1,400 06	3 38 1.8	10 9.1	236 49	57 1.2	1
Total.....	3,096	10,966 42	43 03 8.7	1 41 3.7	1,971 85	8 23 9.5	26
Average.....	256	913 87	3 58 6.5	11 7.8	164 32	68 6.6	2

To face page 259.

ing and Bedding, Se

TABLE I.

the amount and description of Work done in the Shoemaker's and Tailor's shop, also in the Sewing Room of the Industrial School, Har's Island, during the year 1875.

[illegible]

SCHOOL SHIP "MERCURY."

January 1, 1875.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR:—I submit herewith the annual report of this institution for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875.

The opening of the year 1875 found the Ship at Hart's Island in good condition, but with its inmates suffering from a lack of clothing, and supplies. On the 11th of January, orders were received from your Honorable Board to prepare for a cruise to the West Indies.

The required stores having been received, the Ship sailed on the 23d of January, having on board 225 boys, and 30 others, making the total crew 255 persons.

The cold blasts of our northern winter, were soon exchanged for the balmy air of the tropics, bringing health and vigor to the entire ship's crew. At the earliest opportunity the general exercises were inaugurated, and continued without intermission throughout the entire trip.

The navigation class, under the care of the Master's Mate, received daily instruction, with very gratifying results.

The cruise was continued for four months, during which time the ship visited the ports of Barbadoes, Martinique, St. Thomas, Port Spain, San Fernando, and Aves, receiving at each the courtesies usually extended to a ship of war, from the public authorities, many of whom availed themselves of the opportunity offered by our visit, to inspect the only cruising School Ship in the world, each and every one, expressing unqualified approval of the objects and results of the institution.

The ship arrived at Hart's Island on the 20th of May, and the excellent physical condition of the boys, proved the wisdom of the de-

cisive action of the Board, in sending them where the weather enabled them to improve, physically and mentally, through the medium of the exercises, which had been almost wholly suspended at Hart's Island, owing to the severity of the winter and lack of clothing.

During the summer months the ship has made six short cruises in Long Island Sound, during which she has visited the ports of New London, Madison, Bridgeport, Guilford, Norwalk, Huntington, and several small places. The last cruise was finished Oct. 16th, since which the ship has remained at her mooring.

I annex four tables marked, A, B, C, D: A showing the number of boys on board School-ship, etc., B the admission, discharges, etc., C the total expenses of each year, from the time of the foundation of the institution to the present date, and D, the actual cost for each month in the year.

The class of boys received during the past year has been better than in any former year; not more than seven really incorrigible ones having been received. The number of orphans at date is 37, the number having been much reduced since the first of the year, by the shipment of twenty or more in the naval service.

The officers of the ship have been attentive to their duties, especially the instructor, whose arduous duties have been performed with such zeal, as to merit my heartfelt commendation. The constant changing of classes resulting from the daily reception and discharge of boys, proved a source of annoyance to him, and detriment to the school.

This may be avoided by fixing a term for every boy admitted to this ship, and I would most respectfully and urgently recommend that some regulation be adopted which shall remedy this defect in the organization of this institution.

Cases without number have occurred, when a boy, after a service of three months, has been taken away by his parents, only to return to the old haunts and associations which caused his commitment to this institution.

I would very respectfully ask the attention of your honorable board to the marked reduction of the yearly expenses, which has been made by a rigid, economical method of disbursement of the stores, nothing having been expended without the direct approval of the commanding officer; that this method has not been in any way detrimental to

the health of the boys, is shown by their sanitary condition, less sickness having occurred than in any previous years.

The only repairs necessary, (except in the engineer's department,) during the year, has been done by the employees, and the ship is in first class condition, ready for a cruise to any part of the world. It will probably be necessary during the coming year to make some repairs to the spar deck.

In conclusion, I beg leave to tender my sincere thanks to your honorable Board, for the hearty co-operation and many kindnesses I have received from you.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

F. F. GREGORY,

Commanding Nautical School Ship "Mercury."

INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

I have the honor of submitting the Sixth Annual Report of the educational department for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

In reviewing the past year, which has been so precarious, with regard to the ship, I confidently trust you will grant me in my remarks a little more than my usual draft upon your strict and spare allotted portion of time. You have found from the report of the honorable gentlemen who met on the ship, Dec. 31st, that the progress made by the boys in their studies, has not met the expectation of that honorable board. Our position is thereby made embarrassing, because progress is usually supposed to keep pace with our efforts to discharge faithfully our duties. In our report last year, we said, "the proficiency is poor—the boys are struggling in the rudiment at the very base of the hill of art and science." And who are these boys? Gentlemen you have collected together in our great metropolis, from the spacious thoroughfare of Broadway, to the gutters of the alley (-25) boys, precocious and vicious street arabs, presenting all shades of physical, mental, or moral deformity, and isolated them by a comparatively short average period of detention. This has been our field of labor. Now, gentlemen, whatever sources of pride this field may be to the patrons of the navy and mercantile marine, of one thing I am positive, that we have work that cannot be quickly accomplished, even when aided by the most untiring zeal and energy, and under more favorable circumstan-

ces. The true education of youth consists in developing him, morally, mentally, and physically. It should be done hand in hand. The hammock system is, at best, a bad one, but seems the only one practical in the avocation of a sailor. The hammocks swinging so near one another, the boys get over into one another's This vice was very prevalent during the long cruise. As an instance, one boy, has to my knowledge, committed sodomy six times since I have been on the ship, and how often before I came, I know not; suffice it to say, he is the same boy whom the honorable board of visitors found to be on the ship six years! Now, gentlemen, such boys counteract the good of moral instructions, and can do more evil than all the officers put together can do good. This boy was made a petty officer, "1st captain of fore top," an action, the wisdom of which I am at a loss to comprehend. But, passing by this instance, we are in a position to show that this vice, to a great extent, can, and could have been prevented. We have endeavored to remedy this evil, but our voice was too weak to be effective. I shall not, in this paper, make any plaintive remarks, suffice it to say, we have been obliged to wage war against immorality in higher places than the school room. The force of example is powerful, and streams never flow higher than their sources. If we may be permitted to say a few words on education, in its physical development, we would do so with all respect, and with no other object in view than to elicit truth from the common consent of mankind. There was no device, apart from the school, to occupy the boys and attain habits of industry. While the school was in session one-half the boys were in school, the other half mostly idle. A reformatory should be a hive of industry, without which it can never produce the honey of success. We have already, and we again, very respectfully suggest a *weekly field day*. The boys could be taken ashore on Hart's Island, and allowed to exert their youthful limbs by athletic games, in accordance with physiological laws, which would tend to dispel their mental *ennui*. Their physical development is starving—the blood courses sluggishly, their nerves are inactive, and as the mind works upon them the brain is affected. Gentlemen, the old adage, "all work and no play makes *Jack* a dull boy" is short but pithy. Benjamin Franklin, has said that "cleanliness is akin to godliness." For reasons better known to others than to me, the boys have been forbidden, notwithstanding their repeated entreaties, and ours, to bathe in the cool and refreshing waters of the Sound. Upon this point I am tempted to digress, but I shall stick to my own department.

A large percentage of the boys who have heretofore been sent to the ship never intend to follow the sea, and this consideration leads to the question, "what becomes of the boys after they leave the ship?" The question has been answered in a manner to surprise us all. From facts that came into my possession, while making this question my study, and from our own experience, we have been convinced of a deplorable fact, that too many boys, after leaving the ship, sink immediately below our own visible horizon, we lose sight of them, till finally we hear they have taken up quarters in the TOMBS, and thence to the PENITENTIARY.

January 23d, the ship departed on her long cruise, bound for the West Indies. Sickness on our voyage, prevented our session of school, from the 4th to the 16th February, inclusive. The school room was used as an hospital. One boy, John Reily, died in our arms, and was buried at sea. With the exception of this interruption, the sessions have been held in the ports of Barbadoes, Trinidad, Martinique, St. Thomas, and over the many intervening miles of the Carribbean and Atlantic, from the mouths of the Oronoco to Hart's Island. The experience and incidents afforded the boys, by the long cruise, together with the knowledge that they must now remain on the ship for a definite time, awakens in them new interest in their studies, and a more genial and contented disposition. The cruise admits a more thorough organization and classification of the boys, than can possibly be attained at Hart's Island.

As soon as we reached our *moorings* in May, the tearing-down process began, and the boys instead of applying themselves to their studies, began to pine and fret, ever living in the hope that to-morrow would bring their discharge.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

We have endeavored to conform as much as possible with the course of instruction now in use in the Public Schools of New York City. (See "Manual of the Board of Education, 1870," page 105-127.)

The average number of pupils to each teacher in the city is fifty. A man can scarcely do justice either to himself or his pupils with more. We went to sea with 225 boys. We have been greatly inconvenienced, too, for the want of the proper and necessary books and stationery, our requisitions having never been filled out. The Corporation Coun-

sel gave his opinion on the margin of my requisitions that the Department of Public Charities and Correction should furnish such books.

The First, Second and Third Classes follow the regular course of instruction in the Grammar School. The average period of detention is so short that it is impossible to attain to the proficiency of the city schools, especially by the class of boys usually sent to the Ship. The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Classes have the course known as the Primary School. Each watch is divided into these six classes. As soon as a boy comes he is examined and placed in that class for which his previous acquirements may have fitted him.

Only forty per cent. of the boys are found competent to enter the Grammar Course, while sixty per cent. must necessarily be placed in the Primary Course, and as most of the latter have been truants, nothing seems to them an object of more aversion than a *book*.

FIRST GRADE OF GRAMMAR COURSE.

First Class.—Reading in Fifth Reader, Etymology, Definitions and analysis of Words, Written Arithmetic to Percentage, Physical Geography, English Grammar—parsing, analysis of sentences, and correction of false syntax—History of the United States, the American Revolution to Washington's Administration, and *Penmanship* in all the *classes*.

Second Class.—Reading in Fourth Reader, spelling from the reading lessons, Written Arithmetic, through Fractions to Reduction of Compound Numbers, Local and descriptive Geography, First Lines of English Grammar—parsing etymologically, with analysis of easy sentences.

Third Class.—Reading in Third Reader, with exercises, Definitions, Arithmetic—Common and Decimal Fractions, and practical applications—Geography, Manual of the United States.

With regard to morals and manners, we have endeavored, by all means, to improve every opportunity in the daily exercise of the school, to enforce these instructions, by conversation upon the subjects of the reading lessons, and by every appropriate incident, to inculcate respectfulness, obedience to parents, honesty, truthfulness, *temperance* and *purity*.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

It gives us great pleasure to report the valuable assistance of Mr. William C. Starr, who has kindly consented to assist us gratuitously

in this course, and he has done so in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to us.

Fourth Class.—Reading in Second Reader, spelling the words in the lessons, elementary sounds of the letters, Written Arithmetic—Exact Division, Prime Numbers, Cancellation, greatest Common Divisor, Multiples to Common Fractions—Geography.

Fifth Class.—Reading in First Reader—the boys to tell in their own way what they have been reading about—Punctuation, elementary sounds, spelling from lessons, Arithmetic, through Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Short and Long Division.

Sixth Class.—Reading and spelling easy words from blackboard, spelling from dictation, elementary sounds, counting and adding by *ones, twos and threes*, Arabic Figures, Roman Numbers, Multiplication Table.

A word, now, in regard to our quarters. When the weather is cloudy and foggy, it is so dark down here as to preclude the possibility of teaching satisfactorily without lamps, and at the present writing, in the middle of the afternoon, I can trace the lines only by aid of my candle. There is, however, no provision made in this respect for the boys. To prepare recitations in the dark is severe on the eye. The provisions and facilities for ventilation are still worse. The air streak that carries up from the lower portions of the ship the noxious gases of the bilge-water, and besides, the heated exhalations of the sail-room, and of the boys' underclothing, opens into the school-room. And to aggravate matters still worse, the ship is infested with rats and mice, and it is known that rats when they become very numerous kill one another. Their stench is simply repulsive. When the boys have assembled for a while in a questionable state of personal cleanliness, in the hot months of July and August, during which we are obliged to teach, the atmosphere becomes so fetid, that we experience a sensation of faintness come over us. Upon one occasion, while cruising under the *tropics* in the gulf of *Paria*, we led the boys from the school, fainting and sick, till sixteen (16) were strung abaft the *armory*. Before we had time to leave the gulf, one boy, Hugh McKinnan, died, and was buried at San Fernando, Trinidad.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, permit me to assure you, notwithstanding the report of the honorable visitors, we have labored hard in these *quarters* for your poor boys, and we have not betrayed

the trust you have placed in us. These boys were like so many blocks of marble that required the sculptor's chisel and *time* to be fashioned into forms of symmetry.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully,

JOHN C. JOHNSON, A.M.

TABLE A,

Showing the number of Boys on board of N. S. S. Mercury, on January 1, 1875, admitted, discharged, shipped, transferred, deserted and died, during the year 1875.

On board, January 1, 1875.....	200	
Admitted during 1875.....	222	
On board during the year.....		422
Discharged.....	206	
Shipped in U S. Navy.....	24	
" " Merc'ant service.....	4	
Transferred to Hart's Island.....	18	
Deserted.....	3	
Died.....	4	
		259
Remaining on board, December 31, 1875.....		163

TABLE B,

Showing the admissions, discharges, shipments, transfers, &c., for the year 1875.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Transferred.	Deserted.	Died.
January	44	15	..	..	..	..
February .....	..	..	..	..	..	1
March .....	..	..	..	..	..	1
April .....	..	..	3	..	..	..
May	23	28	..	4	1	..
June	27	26	15	4	..	..
July	25	16	..	..	..	..
August	33	11	9	2	..	..
September	21	36	..	..	2	..
October	26	25	..	..	..	..
November	11	24	1	2	..	2
December	12	25	..	6	..	..
Total	222	206	28	18	3	4

TABLE C,

Showing the total expenses for the years 1870 to 1875, both inclusive.

YEARS.	Average Number of Inmates.	Total Yearly Net Expenses.	Total Daily Net Expenses.	Daily Average Cost Per Inmate.
				c. m.
1870	277	\$68,653 76	\$188 09	67.8
1871	284	42,989 87	117 78	41.4
1872	287	49,410 42	135 00	47. $\frac{1}{2}$
1873	263	61,423 16	168 28	63.9
1874	250	37,437 56	102 84	41.1
1875	229	33,505 28	91 79	40.8

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Table 87

MONTH.	Out Door Poor.	99th Street Hospital.	Park Hospital.	City Prison.	St. Francis Hospital.	St. Luke Hospital.	St. Vincent Hospital.	
January.....	70	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
February.....	73	..	3	1	6	1	..	..
March.....	77	..	2	2	1	..	..	1
April.....	59	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
May.....	106	3	1	..	8	..	..	1
June.....	85	3	..	1	10	1	1	..
July.....	117	1	2	..	8	..	..	..
August.....	98	2	1	1	5	..	..	..
September.....	71	1	..	3	1	..	..	..
October.....	69	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
November.....	51	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
December.....	45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals.....	921	16	10	11	45	4	1	2

To face page. 269.

CITY CEMETERY.

HART'S ISLAND, Dec. 31, 1875.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—Herewith I have the honor of submitting my yearly report of City Cemetery, for the year 1875.

Annexed Table will show you that 2,988 bodies have been buried and whence they have been received. Fifty-five bodies were buried by your order in separate graves, to await the disposal of their friends. Thirty bodies have been disinterred and sent to the Morgue to be delivered to their relatives.

Very respectfully,

LAWRENCE DUNPHY,

Warden.

RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I respectfully submit the annual report of the Nursery department for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

One thousand and eighty-one (1,081) children were admitted to this institution during the year, of which six hundred and ninety-three (693) were boys, and three hundred and eighty-eight (388) girls; the disposal of whom is accounted for by tables annexed, viz :

Tables "A and B" showing the number of children and adults admitted, discharged, and eloped from the institution during the year.

Table "C" value of mechanical labor performed.

Table "E" cost and maintenance of each inmate.

TAILOR SHOP.

Twenty one thousand and eighty-eight (21,088) pieces of clothing have been repaired during the year.

WASH HOUSE.

Two hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and forty-two (211,442) pieces of clothing and bedding, have been cleansed in this department during the year.

MECHANICS.

The mechanics, who are all inmates, have been employed throughout the year in jobbing in different departments.

HOLIDAYS.

All the holidays during the year have been duly observed. On Christmas Day Mrs. Gibbons and friends, paid their usual visit to the Island, distributing presents to the children, receiving their thanks for the same.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Rev. Father Gelinas, of the Catholic church, and Rev. Marinus Willetts, Protestant, have ministered to the spiritual wants of the children and inmates.

EXCURSIONS.

The children have been treated to several excursions during the season, and on each occasion feasted with sandwiches, eggs, tea, ice-cream, strawberries, and candies, generously supplied by order of your honorable Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

In April the children visited the Hippodrome, by invitation of P. T. Barnum, Esq., were much delighted with the performance, and thankful for the privilege of enjoying the same.

VISITORS.

Large numbers of visitors have inspected the various departments during the year, who are at all times welcome to examine the management and details of the working of this institution.

In obedience to Act of Legislature, passed in April last, this "department closed" December 31st; the children remaining were transferred to hospital department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WALKER,

Superintendent.

TABLE A.
RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Nursery, December 31, 1874.	43	70	378	111	602
Admitted during year 1875.	136	563	693	388	1,780
Totals	179	633	1,071	499	2,382
Discharged to parents or friends.	126	513	914	420	1,973
" for indenture .....	..	..	95	72	167
Absconded.	1	33	28	..	62
Totals	127	546	1,037	492	2,202
Remaining December 31, 1875.					180

TABLE B.

MONTH	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES					ELOPEMENTS.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Total.
1875.														
January....	6	17	57	29	109	4	31	42	19	96	..	..	1	1
February...	8	11	28	12	59	7	17	30	13	67	..	..	11	11
March.....	9	45	31	22	107	13	27	45	6	101	..	..	..	..
April.....	10	66	62	36	175	14	64	69	32	170	..	..	..	4
May.....	22	59	72	35	188	18	54	53	59	184	1	2	1	4
June.....	17	77	105	50	249	11	69	48	30	158	..	4	6	10
July.....	11	55	99	55	220	12	47	43	25	127	..	2	2	4
August....	7	49	87	64	207	6	44	84	29	163	..	3	3	6
September..	9	55	61	39	164	7	48	96	65	216	..	4	2	6
October....	3	49	58	29	139	5	31	79	33	148	..	10	..	10
November..	4	35	21	9	69	4	36	71	39	150	..	2	..	2
December..	30	45	11	8	94	25	45	358	132	560	..	2	2	4
Total...	136	563	693	388	1,780	126	513	1009	492	2,140	1	33	28	62

Showing the Daily Cost of each Inmate for Provisions, December 31, 18

MONTHS.	Average Numbers	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothing Bed.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Expense
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.		\$ c. m.	\$
January	645	1,561 52	2 42 .9	7 8.		16 .1	3,216
February	629	1,425 88	2 26 6.8	8 .9		15 .8	2,681
March	615	1,669 40	2 71 4.4	8 7.5		14 3.3	2,734
April	540	1,272 54	2 35 6.5	7 8.5		13 6.8	2,217
May	592	1,419 51	2 39 7.8	7 7.3		14 5.	2,658
June	596	1,342 60	2 52 2.8	7 5.		11 8.	2,102
July	671	1,722 96	2 56 7.7	8 2.8		14 3 6	2,991
August	728	1,669 72	2 39 3.5	7 3.9		16 5.9	3,756
September	705	1,815 10	2 57 4.6	8 7.7		13 1.6	2,747
October	691	1,681 15	2 43 2.9	7 8.4		14 6.	3,134
November	621	1,768 24	2 84 7.4	9 4.9		17 7.1	3,304
December	492	1,422 82	2 89 1.9	9 3.2		16 6.5	2,543
Total	7,525	18,771 44	30 11 7 2	98 8.1	2,80	78 4 7	34,088 2
Average.	627	1,564 28	2 50 9.7	8 2.3	23	14 8.7	2,840 6

To face page 273

TABLE C.

Value of Mechanical Labor performed by Inmates during the Year 1875.

Carpenters.....	\$624 00
Tailors	612 00
Tinsmiths.....	278 25
Painters	271 50
Blacksmiths	42 37
Plasterers.....	208 50
Masons	135 00
Total.....	\$2,171 62

TABLE D.

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1875.

Dr.	
To amount of stock as per inventory, January 1.....	\$20,131 93
To goods from store.....	27,686 09
To salaries.....	6,828 72
	\$54,646 74
Cr.	
By amount of stock as per Inventory December 31, 1875.....	\$15,098 95
By labor.....	2,171 62
By balances.....	37,376 17
	\$54,646 74

IDIOT SCHOOL.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, Jan. 1st, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY;

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I respectfully submit the report of the school under my charge for the year 1875.

The whole number of children connected with the asylum remain- ing December 31, 1875 was	166
Admitted during year 1875	49

Discharged	22	215
Died	5—	27

Remaining December 31st, 1875	188
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No. of children receiving instruction

Boys	58
Girls	66

Total	124
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Of the 22 discharged, 12 boys and 1 girl were transferred to Blackwell's Island. Improved sufficiently to be taken by their parents 7. While 2 were taken by private families, as servants, and continue to give satisfaction to the parties in whose employ they still are.

The school is organized into three divisions, each under the control of an assistant female teacher who resides in the asylum.

The 1st division has 36 pupils, of whom 16 are boys and 22 girls, all being able to read, write, cipher, and study geography. Six of the

pupils of this division take drawing-lessons. Of the 1st class 14 read in Wilson's 3d reader; of the 2d class 7 read in Wilson's 2d reader; of the 3d class 8 read in Wilson's 1st reader; of the 4th class 9 read in Wilson's primer.

2d division contains 38 pupils; all males. 13 read words of three and four syllables, count and add simple numbers. All spell. 13 answer questions in geography, 6 write on the blackboard.

3d division—30 pupils, all females. 12 spell words, and all recognize letters, form and color.

School is opened daily for 5 days in the week. Sewing morning and afternoon, lasting for 4 hours. During the session calisthenic exercises are performed, singing classes are formed, and object lessons given.

Permit me to call your attention to the following, regarding the manifest improvement in several of the scholars.

FIRST DIVISION.

John M—age 14, greatly improved in general deportment—reads, writes, and ciphers, equal to any boy of bright intellect.

Edward A—age 9 years, when admitted in 1873, could scarcely articulate, had unclean habits, is very much improved in that respect, can now talk and read so as to make himself perfectly understood.

Morris D—sent from Hebrew asylum, in 1873, where he was considered unteachable, can now read, write, and count, and evinces quite an aptitude for singing.

George S—age 12 years, very marked improvement, reads in 3rd reader, writes on slate, and spells correctly from dictation.

SECOND DIVISION.

Joseph H—when admitted had violent temper, and very destructive habits, articulation so bad as to give but slight hope of any improvement. Is now docile and obedient, articulation, though somewhat imperfect, still can be readily understood.

Resfemia L—female, admitted one year since, was very unclean in her personal habits, now shows a desire to be neat and cleanly dressed, can count and add simple numbers.

M. J. B.—this girl is greatly improved ; when admitted did not know a letter of the alphabet, now reads distinctly, and writes very neatly in her copy book ; shows great aptitude in the calisthenic exercises in which she leads the class during that hour of practice.

When not engaged in school, 28 of the male pupils, work on the farm, they also keep their play room clean and perform various household duties in the asylum.

Several of the female pupils have learned to knit and sew very neatly ; many of the large girls design and patch very pretty quilts, surprising both our visitors and their parents when shown specimens of their work. They have also been taught to repair their own and the smaller pupils' clothing.

The matter of keeping the school rooms clean and in order, is confided to four of the female pupils, who perform their duties in this respect with scrupulous fidelity. The domestic labor in the dining room and dormitories, is entrusted to others of the female pupils ; and the manner of its performance is favorably commented on by all visitors.

The decorum displayed by the children at their meals is, also, the subject of laudatory remarks from those who witness their conduct, as many of our pupils previous to their entrance, were never taught even to eat their food in a human manner.

I desire to call the attention of your honorable board to the fact that our gymnasium is very incomplete ; I consider the gymnasium to develop the muscular power a very essential element in our mode of instruction.

Idiots, as a class, have not the control of will, that ordinary persons possess in subjecting the action of the muscles, which gives them that irregular gait, which is one of their marked characteristics. At a comparatively trifling expense our gymnasium could be put in order, thus affording the pupils a means of proper muscular development.

As a brief recapitulation of the results attained by the system steadily carried out since my first opening of the school, and which, permit me to remark, has been cordially endorsed by your board, we have rescued many children from imbecility who were considered idiots, and who would have drifted into hopeless idiocy, but for the help of this school.

It has given speech to some who could not articulate sufficiently to convey their meaning, and who, without special training would have remained mute for life.

This school has greatly improved the condition of a large percentage of its pupils. They have improved in health. Children have learned to feed and dress themselves and behave with decorum and propriety. Bad habits have been overcome, and good habits have been substituted therefor.

Their mental faculties, and moral sentiments have been developed by lessons and exercises suited to their feeble condition of mind, and all have been raised in the scale of humanity.

In conclusion, I desire to express to your honorable board that whatever improvement has been effected, whatever happiness and comfort, whatever ray of sunlight has been cast upon the hitherto darkened lives of these helpless, dependant children, should be primarily ascribed to you, who in your position as guardians to these children, have promptly supplied every appliance that could in any manner improve the condition or comfort of the pupils.

Very respectfully submitted,

MARY C. DUNPHY,

Teacher.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The Superintendent of Out-door Poor respectfully presents the Report of the Department under his charge, for the year ending December 31, 1875.

The following Table shows the number of persons relieved by the Bureau of Out-Door Poor, in Coal and Money, during the year ending December 31st, 1875 :

17,174 FAMILIES—COMPRISING 62,395 PERSONS.	
RELIEVED WITH MONEY ONLY.	
6,721 Families.....	Comprising 21,889 persons.
RELIEVED WITH MONEY AND COAL.	
7,563 Families.....	Comprising 29,869 persons.
RELIEVED WITH COAL ONLY.	
2,880 Families.....	Comprising 10,637 persons.
NATIONALITIES.	
Males..... 9,240	United States..... 2,790
Females..... 1,7032	Ireland..... 9,685
Boys..... 19,355	Germany..... 3,595
Girls..... 21,087	England..... 667
	Scotland..... 240
	France..... 72
	Canada..... 13
	Poland..... 32
	Italy..... 21
	Other countries..... 59
Total persons..... 62,395	Total..... 17,174
Amount of money distributed.....	\$48,231 00
“ coal “ tons.....	3,996½
Amount paid for transportation.....	\$1,044 15

There has been transportation afforded to 495 persons to reach their homes and so prevent them from becoming a charge to the county.

**NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS FROM CENTRAL
OFFICE DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1875,**

ADULTS.

To Examining Physician..	11,790
" Charity Hospital..	1,279
" Randall's Island.....	473
" Almshouse.....	1,955
" Workhouse.....	3,265
" Colored Home.....	551—19,313

CHILDREN.

To Hart's Island.....	241
" Nursery, Randall's Island.....	1,038
" Infant's Hospital.....	469— 1,748

DISCHARGED FROM NURSERY.

To Parents and Guardians..	1,099
Placed out for indenture.....	167
To New York Catholic Protectory.....	111
" Institution of Mercy, 81st street.....	77
" Nursery and Child Hospital, S. I.....	23
" New York Juvenile Asylum.....	18
" Five Points House of Industry.....	5
" Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	1
Absconded.....	28— 1,521

DISCHARGED FROM INFANT'S HOSPITAL

To Parents and Guardians.....	140
Placed out for Adoption.....	41
To Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	2— 183

INTERMENTS IN CITY CEMETERY.

From Central Office.....	1,859
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REQUISITIONS GRANTED,

On Complaint of Abandonment.....	731
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Respectfully submitted,

GEO. KELLOCK,

Supt. O. D. P.

EXAMINATION OFFICE.

January 5th, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I respectfully transmit for your consideration the Ninth Annual Report of the Examination Office for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

The total number of persons who have applied for examination for the past year was 13,227, of whom 12,518 were admitted to the different hospitals and referred to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-door poor; 553 were rejected as not requiring medical or surgical relief; most of them were referred to the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor for his action.

The following table exhibits the number of applications, admissions, rejections, cases of small-pox referred to the Department of Health, emigrants referred to the Department of Emigration, and the number of patients who have refused to go to hospital after being assigned; all of which being a monthly recapitulation for the past year.

MONTH.	Applications.	Admissions.	Rejections.	Cases of Small-pox referred to Health Dep't.	Referred to Emigration Department.	Applicants refusing to go to Hospital.
January	1,184	1,135	46	..	..	3
February ...	961	895	57	4	4	1
March.....	1,075	1,022	33	3	11	6
April.....	1,035	1,011	22	2	..	..
May.....	1,114	1,072	31	3	..	8
June.....	1,215	1,163	31	6	4	11
July.....	1,296	1,194	81	4	4	13
August.....	1,234	1,149	74	1	..	19
September ..	1,196	1,130	49	1	7	9
October.....	1,023	959	53	5	3	3
November...	929	893	25	3	5	3
December...	965	904	51	3	2	5
Total.....	13,227	12,518	553	35	40	81

Of the 12,518 persons admitted, their assignment to the different hospitals and those referred to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-door Poor were as follows:

To Bellevue Hospital.....	4,985
“ Charity “	6,056
“ Convalescent “	731
“ Homœopathic “	271
“ Small-pox “	13
“ Fever “	65
“ Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	88
“ Incurable Hospital	8
“ Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for O. D. P.	300
Total.....	<u>12,518</u>

Included in the above number and assigned to Bellevue Hospital are 1,982 cases, of which 1,739 were brought by ambulance and 243 by the Police. These were mostly cases of injuries, of acute diseases and of alcoholism.

During the month of February the Small-pox Hospital and the Hospital for the Reception of Contagious Diseases passed from the control of this Department to the Department of Health, so that after the month of January no cases of small-pox were assigned to these hospitals, but those patients suffering with that disease who applied at this office were referred to the officials of the Health Department in charge of the Hospital for the Reception of Contagious Diseases.

All cases of contagious disease (except small-pox) were assigned to the Fever Hospital and sent to the Hospital for the Reception of Contagious Diseases to await their transfer to Blackwell's Island. During the past summer the male Department of the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital was transferred to Charity Hospital by order of your Honorable Board.

The Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island was formally opened for the reception of patients at the end of last September. Since its opening patients who were suffering from the same classes of diseases have been assigned, as were sent to Charity Hospital, with the exception of cases of venereal and skin diseases, and of pregnant and parturient women.

Respectfully submitted,

G. O. MORRISON-FISET, M. D.,

Examining Physician.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF FOR OUT-DOOR POOR.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

NEW YORK, January 22, 1876.

SIR.—Enclosed you will please find the Annual Report of the Consulting Board of Physicians and Surgeons of the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for 1875.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., *President,*

Medical Board of Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief.

SIR.—I respectfully submit the following statistics of this Bureau for the past year (1875.) “Table A” exhibits the number of visits by patients. “Table B” exhibits the number of patients treated. “Table C” exhibits the number of prescriptions dispensed, and “Table D” exhibits the expenses of the Bureau.

TABLE A,
Shows the number of visits by patients.

MONTHS.	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestive Organs.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopædic Surgery.	General Surgery.	Total Visits.
January.....	337	1067	210	1922	960	120	440	471	20	795	6342
February.....	318	758	189	1666	949	126	494	398	17	833	5758
March.....	530	1190	228	1895	1281	171	530	410	41	1050	7326
April.....	457	1207	243	1928	1176	185	428	377	58	943	7102
May.....	433	874	230	1581	1417	165	357	356	72	867	6355
June.....	457	944	233	1485	1472	155	354	414	73	994	6581
July.....	437	1038	214	1545	1372	139	386	470	61	1012	6676
August.....	490	975	221	1482	1232	145	366	5 3	59	916	6419
September.....	467	1301	203	1745	1355	132	348	441	71	1019	7082
October.....	417	1272	220	1679	1310	114	261	526	51	988	6838
November.....	350	1086	239	1590	1142	117	284	498	31	940	6477
December.....	350	1144	242	1633	1020	142	321	614	18	912	6396
Total.....	5043	12856	2672	20151	14686	1714	4569	5508	587	11369	79155

TABLE B,
Shows the number of patients treated.

MONTHS.	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestive Organs.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopedic Surgery.	General Surgery.	Total New Patients.
January.....	80	395	47	571	308	12	80	106	6	243	1840
February.....	81	321	48	437	279	4	53	84	.	236	1543
March.....	124	483	64	531	357	14	100	105	18	290	2086
April.....	93	493	47	581	360	29	106	86	14	222	2041
May.....	107	386	44	516	503	17	84	106	20	382	2065
June.....	134	474	56	475	181	16	93	151	23	287	2092
July.....	133	741	56	475	329	26	311	150	14	246	2284
August.....	240	591	48	387	381	16	56	139	11	275	2144
September.....	149	694	50	492	415	18	132	152	7	292	2401
October.....	125	613	50	456	327	19	72	128	6	256	2052
November.....	86	490	45	422	297	19	66	127	8	192	1752
December.....	90	490	56	524	232	21	67	150	4	214	1848
Total.....	1442	6171	611	5867	4171	214	1020	1494	131	3035	24156

TABLE C,
Shows the number of prescriptions dispensed.

MONTHS.	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestive Organs.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopedic Surgery.	General Surgery.	Total No. of Prescriptions.
January.....	362	1166	168	2274	1063	158	492	498	17	498	6650
February.....	314	891	184	1913	1096	108	436	445	17	528	5903
March.....	414	1350	205	2186	1322	169	646	351	47	715	7624
April.....	367	1376	220	2217	1324	164	492	410	53	547	7070
May.....	432	1047	228	1970	1410	167	466	381	73	594	6753
June.....	471	1089	219	1967	1375	171	482	470	55	766	6835
July.....	448	1166	207	1834	1206	155	426	538	27	646	6650
August.....	506	1051	214	1647	1142	111	340	600	25	698	6234
September.....	486	1408	222	1948	1365	121	215	611	22	793	7078
October.....	501	1451	219	1928	1182	107	295	604	5	642	6934
November.....	386	1245	224	1817	1031	120	294	554	6	581	6238
December.....	401	1311	217	1794	697	125	360	685	4	535	6499
Total.....	5180	14538	2622	23565	14163	1626	4948	6164	351	3085	80680

TABLE D,
Shows the expenses of the Bureau.

Stock on hand December 31, 1874.....	\$ 139 65
Expenses during the year 1875.....	4,812 74
	<hr/>
	\$4,952 39
Stock on hand December 31, 1875.....	142 11
	<hr/>
Net expenses.....	\$4,810 28

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, January 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

President Board of Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—The work of this Department has been continued on the same general plan that has governed it in former years. The cases illustrated have in some instances been of a more difficult nature, yet with improved appliances, and the experience gained in their general classification in the past, have enabled the department to produce such results as it is believed will add to its general reputation as an important auxiliary in the treatment of disease. When some eight years ago the department was first fully organized, through the efforts of a few of the more active and progressive members of the medical profession, some of their brethren seemed to look upon it with little favor, until, as year after year its workings were better known, their views became changed, until there now seems to be no longer any doubt as to its great importance. Those who at first gave it but little attention, and who seldom called in its aid, are now amongst its most earnest advocates, and are at all times most anxious to avail themselves of its assistance. The importance of the work has become so apparent, that the department is called upon to furnish unmounted prints for insertion in the Record Books of the Hospital, with the histories of important cases; thus forming an illustrated history for reference and guide in the treatment of future cases of like character.

Physicians and surgeon from other institutions, and abroad, invariably visit the operating rooms whenever opportunity is offered, and seem to look on the department as one worthy of emulation, while their expressions of praise and encouragement cannot but be gratifying to all who labored for its interest. Regret is often expressed that so large and valuable a collection, (no doubt by far the largest in the world), is not more accessible for examination and study; the deficiency in this respect will doubtless be more apparent and embar-

rassing during this centennial year than it has been heretofore, owing to the greatly increased number who will be likely to visit the department. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that your honorable board take some action for the more convenient arrangement of the collection.

The work of photographing at the morgue, (of which class 60 cases have been finished this year) each year continues to demonstrate the wisdom which suggested and inaugurated this important feature of the department. The general appearance of this class of work would be greatly improved by some provision for protecting the instrument and subject from the wind, which in the exposed position at present used, often occasions motion very materially interfering with the production of first class results. A window in the end of the building, over the water, connected with the dead house, would greatly facilitate this work, enhance its character, and add to its seclusion.

Annexed will be found a summary of the work done, and cost incurred during the year.

O. G. MASON,
Photographer.

J. FREY,
Superintendent.

<hr/>	
Number of cases photographed during year	104
" " miscellaneous plates furnished "	201
Stock and chemicals purchased during year	\$91 70
Apparatus and furniture " " "	29 97
	<hr/>
	\$121 67
	<hr/>
Apparatus and furniture on hand, Jan. 1, 1875.....	\$477 05
Stock and chemicals, " "	81 39
	<hr/>
	\$558 44
	<hr/>
Apparatus and furniture on hand, Jan. 1, 1876.....	\$507 44
Stock and chemicals, " "	70 40
	<hr/>
	\$577 42
	<hr/>
Estimated value of work done during year	\$762 00
<hr/>	

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

President Board of Commissioners of

Public Charities and Correction.

IN offering a report of the Colored Orphan Asylum for the year 1875, the Managers would gladly present matters of interest to the general public, yet they are conscious that too many of those around them feel little sympathy with this important charity. This institution is, with one exception, the only asylum for colored children in the State of New York. The objects of its care are either orphans, or children in a destitute condition through the profligacy or the poverty of parents. Many of them have been rescued from the lowest dens in the city. Some, in spite of the care bestowed upon them, have quickly succumbed to the diseases produced in them by a life of continual privation. Others have been saved and elevated by the influences brought to bear upon them, and on their removal from the Asylum to permanent homes have left records of good characters and steady habits.

The letters received from many of them, show how sincerely interested and attached these children are to their old home, and to the old associations, also, the efforts many are making to raise themselves in the social scale by self-improvement.

We cannot enumerate all the cases which would show how much good is being done by means of the institution among this neglected class of our community. One or two instances we mention as being very encouraging to all engaged in working for Him who said, "Cast thy bread upon the waters."

A little girl was suddenly attacked by that fatal disease to children, membranous croup. Great and unremitting efforts were made to save the child's life, but the hand of Death was upon her. She seemed

quickly to understand that fears were entertained as to her recovery, and a lady present directed her attention to Jesus, who so loved little children. During the intervals of the paroxysms, which weakened her gradually but surely, she was eager to kneel down and pray "to Jesus;" the same lady suggested to her that He would hear her silent petition. Mrs. Harvard, an old and valued colored woman in the house, prayed earnestly for Zora, that the Lord would lessen her sufferings; several times after this the child herself seemed engaged in silent prayer. A few hours more and her soul passed away to be with that Saviour who said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me."

Another instance is that of a boy who came to the institution so full of wickedness that it really seemed as though Satan entirely possessed him, although only five years old. As the child grew older disease engendered in infancy by his miserable life developed, and for two or three years he was distressed by a slow consumption. Latterly he showed how good and pious influences, by the blessing of God, can change the most stubborn and refractory; for from being a wild wayward boy, even in sickness, he became gentle, patient, and obedient. He, too, passed quietly away, leaving hopes that he is now with the Saviour.

Whilst we feel we have much to be thankful for to our Heavenly Father, who is making this institution the means of rescuing many from lives of degradation and sin, we are conscious that there is yet much to be done. Our funds at present will not admit of a separate department for very young children, and our hearts are often saddened by the frequent refusal we are compelled to give to respectable colored women, who could get good situations and earn high wages were we able to assist them by taking their young infants and properly caring for them. This is the matter which we must leave to the consideration of the public, feeling assured that when they have seriously thought on the subject the aid which we earnestly solicit will not be withheld by those able to help the helpless mother and her still more helpless offspring.

Our school sustained a great loss in the resignation, in consequence of ill health, of our head teacher, Miss Pearson, who for several years had faithfully filled this responsible position. By her judicious discipline, gentle and kind manners, she has won the esteem and love of both teachers and scholars.

In the early spring Miss Maclellan, the matron of the institution,

also resigned. In parting with one long and intimately associated with them in their work the Managers felt anxious to secure in her successor a continuance of the religious influence and personal kindness which she had so conscientiously manifested toward the children. It was therefore most satisfactory to all when Miss Pearson accepted the situation.

The hospital of the institution was originally an old homestead. As many years passed by very many inconveniences arose, making it thoroughly unsuitable for such use. The managers, having found that fitting alterations and repairs would involve large outlay, decided that it would be wise to erect a new building. Accordingly, a neat brick hospital is now in course of construction on the old foundation, and will before long be ready for occupation. In the meantime the Asylum is unusually crowded, and it has been found necessary to use the girls' playroom for a nursery in cases of sickness. The Managers feel that the very healthy condition of the children is cause for thankfulness, and they believe that, under Providence, this exemption from serious illness is owing to the care of the matron. Her watchful eye at once detects an ailing child, and it is sent immediately to the hospital, where her vigilance is still exercised. The closest observation is taken of all the maladies. Much disease has undoubtedly been checked by her cautious and prompt management.

The experiment of giving both teachers and scholars a vacation of one month at the same time was tried this summer, and found to work successfully, completely resting the teachers and stimulating the children to fresh exertion when the school opened. During the vacation the larger girls were employed a part of the time in sewing.

Miss Anna H. Shotwell has, within the past year, been called to her everlasting rest in heaven. By her efforts and those of Miss Mary Murray, this institution was established in 1836. Her interest in the colored race commenced when she was but a child, and when only twelve years of age her feelings were so aroused on their behalf that she resolved never knowingly to partake of their labor. This resolution required much self-denial, but the sacrifice of personal comfort was cheerfully made, that no weeping eyes and breaking hearts might be caused by her. This determination was faithfully adhered to until the Emancipation Proclamation let the oppressed go free.

The warm sympathy thus early manifested increased with her riper

years. She and her associate rested not until the noble institution now sheltering so many orphans was the result. A little cottage in Twelfth Street and three children were the nucleus of the good work since accomplished, which is another of the many testimonies to the faithfulness of our God in hearing and answering prayer. For years the Asylum was sustained by faith; without a fund to look to, the Managers were obliged to step carefully to avoid becoming involved in debt; and many times when there appeared no way to go forward an unexpected supply has presented.

In all the labors and difficulties of the institution, Anna H. Shottwell spared not herself, and during the twenty-eight years she acted as secretary she was absent but once from the regular meetings, and this was but a small part of her services. Her unwearied efforts continued until failing health obliged her to retire from active labor, but she could pray that this institution, which had been the work of her life, might prosper and continue to receive the blessing of the Lord.

At last the summons came, and she, who had so long served her Saviour in caring for the neglected, went home to be with Him forever. May her constant faith and patient, persevering effort animate those still in the field so to trust and to labor that rich sheaves may be gathered to be presented to the great husbandman.

It is with great sorrow that we record the death of our beloved and esteemed manageress, Mrs. J. J. Phelps. Elected to the Board in 1853, she was for a time the first directress, until ill health compelled her resignation. For nearly a quarter of a century she acted in the management of this institution, and gave freely of her time and means. Her clear, strong judgment, quick foresight, and excellent advice will be long missed in the Board meetings. Endearred by her modesty, gentleness, and forbearance, we all loved her, and feel that her place cannot be easily filled. After months of bodily weakness and suffering she quietly, sweetly passed away to "the rest that remains for the people of God."

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT.

For the year ending December 1st, 1875.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution, June 9th, 1837.....		2,076
Number of Children, December 1st, 1874	284	
Admitted since—47 Boys, 31 Girls	78	
Whole number during the year.....	362	
Released during the year:		
By indenture—25 Boys, 8 Girls	33	
Trial for indenture	1	
Returned to friends	53	
Deaths.....	9	
Transferred to Colored Home	1	
		97
Present number—176 Boys, 89 Girls.....		265

The following table shows the ages of the children admitted during the year :

3—2 years old.	10— 8 years old.
7—3 “ “	10— 9 “ “
8—4 “ “	5—10 “ “
7—5 “ “	2—11 “ “
11—6 “ “	0—12 “ “
5—7 “ “	10 Children returned.

Respectfully,

ORVILLE K. HUTCHINSON.

TEACHER'S REPORT, 1875.

Number of children taught during the year.....	327
Number of children now receiving instruction.....	234
Alphabet class.....	36
Spell only.....	27
Read imperfectly.....	26
Read with ease.....	159
Writing on slates.....	97
Writing in books.....	106
Writing from dictation....	106
Writing composition.....	78
Writing sentences.....	118
Written arithmetic ..	179
Mental arithmetic.....	197
Geography from books	106
Geography, orally.....	70
History of the United States.....	68
Physiology from dictation.....	32

57 children, including 1 from the nursery, have been admitted into the school since last report—14 of whom did not know the alphabet.

R. D. CARLOCK.

Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum.

DISEASES REQUIRING OTHER TREATMENT THAN THAT OF THE NURSE.

Fever, Typhoid	4	Erysipelas.....	2
" Malarial.....	12	Convulsions.....	1
Pneumonia.....	9	Peritonitis.....	2
Bronchitis.....	5	Inflammation of the Brain.....	1
Croup.....	4	Dry gangrene of both legs (amputated below knees and recovered.....	1
Pulmonary Consumption (one with hip disease)	4	Fracture of thigh.....	1
Diphtheria	13	Fracture of arm.....	1
Quincy.....	3	Burn.....	1
Dysentery.....	2	Injury	2

DEATHS.

Pulmonary consumption.....	3	Typho-malarial fever.....	2
Diphtheria with membranous croup...	1	Convulsions.....	1
Inflammation of brain.....	1	Pneumonia	1

Respectfully,

WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM.

AV. ST. NICHOLAS, 157TH STREET.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in Account with Sarah Grace Van Dusen, Treasurer.

Dr.	Cr.
Dec. 1st, 1874. To Cash, Balance on hand.....	Dec. 1st, 1874. By Cash, House Expenses.....
" " Received for Board-money.....	" " Fuel.....
" " Donations.....	" " Medical attendance.....
" " Subscriptions.....	" " Furniture.....
" " Com. of Charities and Correction.....	" " Wages and Salaries.....
" " Interest, Bonds and Stocks.....	" " Teachers.....
" " Mechanics' Bank div'd (school fund).....	" " Clothing, Bedding and Shoes.....
" " Board of education.....	" " Printing and Books.....
" " Legacy from Jos-ph Battell.....	" " Insurance.....
" " Excise Fund.....	" " Croton Water rent.....
" " Union Trust Company.....	" " Assessments, City.....
	" " Repairs.....
	" " New Hospital Building.....
	" " Investment.....
	Nov. 30, 1875. By Cash Balance.....
Total.....	Total.....
Dec. 1st, 1875.—Balance.....	

SARAH GRACE VAN DUSEN,

Treasurer.

COLORED HOME.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1876.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY,

*President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—It again becomes my duty to submit to you the Annual Report of the Colored Home.

So little beyond the usual routine occurs from year to year that it seems hardly necessary to do more than transmit the usual statistics. Many interesting and instructive cases are treated in the course of the year, but a detailed statement of these would be out of place in an Annual Report.

The general health of the inmates has been unusually good; even the heretofore frequent treating of puerperal fever has not occurred for many months. This is owing in a great measure to the fact that the parturient women are kept more thoroughly isolated than formerly, though our limited space does not permit us to secure as perfect separation as is desirable.

In consequence of the miserable condition of some of the water-closets in the male wing, and the need of a proper reception and bath room, a small one-story extension was put up in the fall at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. This addition improves greatly the sanitary condition of the male wards, and I hope before long to have similar conveniences for the female wards.

The above outlay and the payment of several heavy assessments have left the managers in somewhat straitened circumstances, although their last Annual Report shows a surplus of funds.

The tables herewith forwarded, includes the number of admissions, discharges and deaths, from the first of January to the thirtieth of September inclusive. This change is made in order to have the tables correspond with the records as they are kept in the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL WHITALL,

Resident Physician.

TABLE A,
Diseases treated in Colored Home Hospital from 1st Mo. 1, 1875, to
9th Mo. 30, 1875, inclusive.

DISEASES.	AGES AND SEX.																		Total.	
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.				80 to 90.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Arthritis										1										1
Asthma														1						1
Abscess								1												1
Aneurism, Ant. Tibial.									1										1	
" Thoracic										1										
" Com. Iliac							1													
Aphasia													1							1
Bright's Disease, Chronic.					2	1	1	5	5	4	2	1	6	2	4	1	1			14
Bronchitis, Chronic.							1	3		1	1	1	1		1				5	21
" Acute							5	1	1		1		1		1				7	3
Cerebral Softening																			1	
Cervicitis									2											3
Chancroidal Bubo							1										1			1
Cerebral												1								1
Contusion					1															1
Congelatio					2					3	1									6
Chancroid									1	1										1
Cystitis, Chronic.											1									1
Diarrhoea, Acute.					1											2				3
" Chronic											1		1						2	9
Epilepsy				1	2	7				2		2	1			1				7
Erysipelas							1				2		1						1	2
Fissure in Ano.																				1
Fracture, Inferior Maxilla											1									1
" Femur														2						2
Gastritis, Chronic.														1						1
Gout, Chronic.													1							1
Gangrene, Pulmonary										1										1
Gonorrhoea							2													2
Glucoma																				1
Hemiplegia						1				2	2	1	1		2	1		2		9
Hernia												1			1					2
Hydrocele													1							1
Hemorrhage, Cerebral				1																1
Hydatids of Liver									1											1
Iritis						2					1									3
Injury							2								1	1				3
Meningitis, Chronic.								1			1			1		1				3
" Basilar									1											1
Marasmus					3															3
Morbus Coxarius																				1
Malarial Fever								2			2				1					4
Necrosis					1	1		1		1										2
Nymphomania									1											1
Orchitis						1														1
Paraplegia																				1
Phthisis Pulmonalis						1	2	15	14		7	9	8	1		1	2			32
Psoriasis																1				2
Pneumonia, Acute.						1	2		7				4	1	1					14
Peritonitis, Pelvic.								1												1
" Acute							1		1											2
Pleurisy, Acute.								1												1
" Subacute									1											1
Pregnancy							41		13		5									59
Quincy							1													1
Carried forward	1	9	11	59	40	41	37	29	36	7	11	19	7	15	1	5	...	124

TABLE A—Continued.

DISEASES	AGES AND SEX.																				Total.	
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Brought forward.....			1	9	11	59	40	41	27	29	26	7	11	19	7	15	1	5	1	124	185	
Rheumatism, Acute.....					1	2	4			3	2	1	4	1	2		1			14	7	
" Chronic.....					1	3		1		3	1	2	2		2					6	9	
Stricture of Rectum.....						1		1		1										1	2	
Syphilis, Constitutional.....	1			1		3	3	17	9	14	2	6	2	6	3	2	2	1		51	21	
" Primary.....						2		1												3		
Sprain.....						1	1						2							1	3	
Senectus.....								1			2				1	1				3	1	
Synovitis.....								1												1		
Stricture, Urethral.....						1			2						1					3	1	
Scirrhus of Mamma.....											1										1	
Tumor of Brain.....													1							1		
Tenia.....														1							1	
Tonsillitis.....															1					1		
Tuberculosis, Acute.....							1													1		
Ulcer, Chronic.....					1		2	3	1	2	2		1	2	1	1			1	8	9	
" of Perineum.....										1											1	
" of Stomach.....									1											1		
Urinary, Fistula.....															1					1		
Uterus, Fibroma of.....										1										1		
Uræmia.....							1								1					2		
Uterus, Ante flexion of.....								3													3	
Ustis.....						1															1	
Uterus, Polypus of.....										1											1	
Valvular Disease of Heart.....					2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1			1	1				6	7	
Variola.....								1													1	
Wounds, Incised.....					1		1													2		
" Lacerated.....								3													3	
TOTAL.....	1		1	9	18	69	55	60	52	47	50	13	25	29	22	23	5	7	1	2	230	259

TABLE B.

Deaths from 1st Month 1, 1875, to 9th Month 30, 1875.

DISEASE.	AGES AND SEX.														Total.				
	Under 1.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.			70 to 80.		80 to 90.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Bronchitis, Acute.....																1	1	2	
" Chronic.....														1				1	
Bright's Disease.....					1		3	1					3	1				7	
Cystitis, Chronic.....								1										1	
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....																1		1	
Diarrhea, Chronic.....								1										1	
Fever, Typhoid.....					1													1	
Hemiplegia.....							1											1	
Hemoptysis.....	1																	1	
Lungs, Gangrene of.....							1											1	
" Edema of.....								1										1	
Meningitis, Chronic.....																	1	1	
" Sub-acute.....										1	2		2	1				5	
" Epidemic.....								1										1	
Perineum, Ulcer of.....						1		1										2	
Paraplegia.....										1								1	
Pyo-nephritis.....										1								1	
Psoriasis.....								1										1	
Phthisis, Pulmonary.....				1	2	6	2	2	3	1	2		1	1				15	
Posttyphitis.....						1												1	
Peritonitis, Tubercular.....				1														1	
Pneumonia, Acute.....		1	2				2	1										5	
Rectum, Stricture of.....						1												1	
Rheumatism, Acute.....					1	3		1										5	
" and Pneumonia.....																		1	
" Chronic.....						1												1	
Stillbirth.....	4										1							5	
Syphilis, Constitutional.....						1	1		1									3	
Sepsicemia.....												1						1	
Senectus.....													1					1	
Ulcer, Phagedenic.....								1						1				2	
Valvular Disease of Heart.....										1								1	
Total.....	1	5	4	3	12	12	5	9	2	6	4	3	6	2	1	2	1	51	

TABLE C.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths from 1st Month 1, 1875, to 9th Month 30, 1875, inclusive.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 1 Month 1, 1875.....	94	85	179
Admitted to 9 Month 30, 1875.....	158	140	298
Total.....	252	225	477
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged.....	150	111	261
Died.....	55	31	86
	205	142	347
Remaining 10 month 1, 1875.....	47	83	130

ALMSHOUSE.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 1 Month 1. 1875.....	10	53	63
Admitted to 9 Month 30, 1875.....	36	56	92
Total.....	46	109	155
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged	29	47	76
Died.....	4	14	18
	33	61	94
Remaining 10 Month 1, 1875.....	13	48	61

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